BOMBAY:

PRINTED AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CIII—New Series.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

BOMBAY GAOLS

EXCLUSIVE OF SIND,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1864-65.



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ANNUAL REPORT

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BOMBAY GAOLS,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1861-65.

The following Report is submitted in accordance with the orders of Government, conveyed in Resolution No. 2184, dated the 10th July 1865, for the official instead of the calender year as heretofore :—

Inspection.

2. The Gaols, Lock-ups and Lunatic Asylums inpected during the year are enumerated below :—

GAOLS.

Poona.	Kulladghee.	Surat.
Yerrowda.	Ahmedabad.	Kaira.
Sattara.	Ahmednuggur.	Dohud.
Sholapore.	Dhoolia.	Kolapore.
Dharwar.	Tanna.	

LOCK-UPS.

Baroda.	Poona Cantonment.	Kulladghee.
Godra.	Belgaum.	Tanna.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Colaba	Ahmedabad.
Poona	Dharwar.

Prisoners in custody.

3. The number of prisoners in confinement in the Bombay Gaols exclusive of Sind, for which a separate Report has been submitted, as directed by Government, but inclusive of Aden, is shown in the annexed Statement for the two last official years :—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number remaining in Gaol on the last day of the previous year	3,623	296	3,919	2,845	309	3,154
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year	10,554	741	11,295	10,544	782	11,326
Total....	14,177	1,037	15,214	13,389	1,091	14,480

4. From the above, it appears that, the total number of prisoners in confinement was 734 in excess of that for the same period during the previous year. The admissions were, however 31 below those for 1863-64.

Total criminal population.

5. In addition to the number above shewn as confined in Gaols, viz., 15,214, there were in custody in the different Lock-ups 25,725 prisoners, making a total of 40,939.

6. Of the 25,725 prisoners in the different Lock-ups 21,891 were admitted during the year, and 3,834 remained at the close of the previous year; 10,332 were transferred to District Gaols, or sent for trial to the different Courts, 4,595 were acquitted, 6,986 were released, and 22 died, making a total of 21,935, and leaving 3,790 in confinement at the end of the year under report.

Disposal of prisoners.

7. The total number of prisoners viz. 15,214, in confinement during the year was accounted for as shown in the following table :—

	In 1864-65			1863-64.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other districts ..	1,144	20	1,164	998	25	1,023
Released	9,123	747	9,870	8,527	752	9,279
Escaped	16	..	16	10	..	10
Died	171	4	175	201	17	218
Executed	39	3	42	30	1	31
Remaining in Goal on the last day of the year	3,684	263	3,947	3,623	296	3,919
Total....	14,177	1,037	15,214	13,389	1,091	14,480

8. The above shews a decrease in the mortality of 43, there was an increase in capital punishments and escapes.

Particulars of prisoners admitted during the year.

9. The details given below relate to the 11,295 prisoners admitted into gaol during the year

	1864-65.	1863-64
Committed to Jail by order of the Magisterial authorities of the District	8,631	8,195
„ By order of the *Civil*, Revenue and Abkaree authorities of the District	1,028	1,421
„ under sentence of Court Martial	34	30
„ by the Dacoity Commissioner	1	....
„ under special orders of the Government	2	3
Recaptured after escape in previous years.	8	8
Transferred from one District to another for trial....	....	1
„ for confinement	....	....
„ for banishment	....	....
„ for transportation	266	342
„ for benefit of health	13	37
„ for release	84	....
„ for special reasons	361	391
„ after re-capture	....	....
„ from lock-ups to Sudder Gaols............	670	866
Kept in Gaols while on the way from one district to another	197	32
Total ...	11,295	11,326

10. The 1,164 prisoners transferred from one District to another for different reasons are accounted for as shown below :—

Particulars of the transfers

	1864-65.	1863-64.
Transferred from one District to another for trial ..	70	164
„ for banishment	....	....
„ for transportation	435	395
„ for benefit of health..................	4	28
„ for release	1	....
„ for confinement	249	196
„ after re-capture	....	....
„ to lunatic asylums	5	7
„ from District to subordinate gaols......	73	11
Kept in gaols while in transit from one district to another	327	222
Total	1,164	1,023

11. There were 9,870 prisoners acquitted or otherwise released during the year, the details of which are given in the subjoined table :—

Particulars of prisoners released.

	1864-65	1863-64.
Acquitted after trial by the Magisterial authorities of the district	97	531
„ by Session Judges	598	410
„ by the High Court	57	78
Liberated by order of Government	11	4
Released on expiry of sentence	7,902	7,331
„ on payment of debts, &c.	1,181	910
„ for good conduct	10	10
„ for extreme sickness	14	5
Total....	9,870	9,279

12. There were during the year 4,471 prisoners treated in Hospital, against 5,638 during the previous year, being a decrease of 1,167; this result taken in connection with the increase in the gaol population during the period under report is highly satisfactory.

Sickness and mortality.

13. The mortality amounted to 175 out of a total gaol population of 15,214 against 218 deaths out of a population of 14,480 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 43 deaths.

Deaths.

14. The rates of mortality as given in the subjoined table are also satisfactory, and exhibit the per-centage of deaths to average strength at 4·06 against 5·80 for 1863-64, and the per-centage of deaths to the whole goal population at 1·15 against 1·51 for the previous year:—

Hospital statistics.

	1864-65.	1863-64.
Aggregate number of prisoners of all classes sick and well in custody	15,55,782	13,73,580
Daily average number of prisoners	4,307	3,759
Aggregate number of prisoners admitted into the Gaol Hospitals	4,471	5,638
Number discharged cured	4,052	5,184
Number who died	175	210
Number remaining under treatment on the 30th April.	179	161
Ratio per cent. of aggregate in Hospital to strength	103·81	149·99
Ratio per cent. of discharged to treated	90·63	91·95
„ „ of deaths to aggregate in Hospital	3·91	3·87
„ „ of deaths to average strength	4·06	5·80
Prison population including males and females	15,214	14,480
Per-centage of deaths of both sexes to prison population	1·15	1·51
Male prisoners in gaol	14,177	13,389
Deaths of male prisoners	171	201
Percentage of deaths of males to the male prison population	1·21	1·50
Female prisoners in gaol	1,037	1,091
Deaths of female prisoners	4	17
Ratio of deaths of females to female prison population.	0·39	1·56

15. The total male prison population was 14,177, and the percentage of mortality to this number 1·21, the female population amounted to 1,037 and the percentage of mortality was 0·39; of male prisoners there were 171 deaths and of females 4.

Admission into Hospital according to classification of the Registrar General.

16. The classified statement given below shows the admissions and deaths from each class of disease:—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of treated to deaths.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. treated, to deaths.
Class I.						
Zymotic diseases, viz.:						
Miasmatic	2,952	115		3,342	135	
Enthetic		2			..	
Dietic		1			2	
Parasitic		1			3	
Total....	2,952	119	4·03	3,342	140	4·019
Class II.						
Constitutional diseases, viz.:						
Diathetic	17	4		59	7	
Phthisis		1			2	
Total....	17	5	29·41	59	9	15·25

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	*Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent of treated to deaths.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of treated to deaths.
CLASS III.						
Local diseases, viz.:						
Diseases of the nervous system ..	1,180	5		1,740	7	
„ of the organs of circulation		1			1	
„ of the respiratory organs.		4			11	
„ of the digestive organs..		5			3	
„ of the urinary organs ..		2				
„ of the organs of generation		..			..	
„ of the organs of locomotion		..			..	
„ of the integumentary organs		5			12	
Total....	1,180	22	1·86	1,740	34	2·31
CLASS IV.						
Developmental diseases, viz.:						
Diseases of children	101	..		196	..	
„ of adults		..			..	
„ of old people		1			5	
„ of nutrition		24			29	
Total....	101	25	24·75	196	34	17·35
CLASS V.						
Violent deaths or diseases, viz.:						
Accident	221	1		301	1	
Suicide		2			..	
Execution		..			..	
Other violent causes not classed ..		..			..	
Sudden deaths, causes not ascertained		1			..	
Total....	221	4	1·81	301	1	0·33
TOTALS.						
All causes	4,471	175	3·91	5,638	218	3·87
Specified causes..................	4,470	174	3·89	5,638	218	3·87

17. Zymotic diseases have been the most prevalent; out of 2,952 cases 119 deaths have occurred, the rate of mortality to percentage of treated being 4·03. Among constitutional and developmental diseases such as anæmia, atrophia, &c., the rates of mortality have reached 29·41 and 24·75 per cent. of treated.

18. The deaths and rates of mortality among the different sects and classes of prisoners are exhibited below:—

Religion.

	In 1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column I.	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column IV.
Hindoos	3,219	147	4·57	2,703	178	6·59
Mussulmans	694	21	3·03	629	29	4·61
Christians	52	..	. ..	36	2	5·56
Other denominations	342	7	2·05	391	9	2·3
Total..Rs.	4,307	175	4·06	3,759	218	5·80

19. The actual number of deaths has been largest among Hindoos, the rates of mortality also show the same preponderance.

20. Similar information to the above is here given with regard to the male and female prisoners of all denominations.

Sex.

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of males and females in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength respectively of males and females in custody.	Daily average strength of males and females in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength respectively of males and females in custody.
Males	4,008	171	4·27	3,434	201	5·85
Females	299	4	1·34	325	17	5·23
Total....	4,307	175	4·06	3,759	218	5·80

21. The rate of mortality was highest among male prisoners, being 4·27 against 1·34 among females, but the average strength of the latter is so small as scarcely to admit of fair comparison.

Period of confinement at time of death.

22. The following table shows at what period of imprisonment death took place :—

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.
Among Term Prisoners.						
In confinement for 3 months and under	4,041	51	1·26	3,484	61	1·75
„ for 6 months and above 3 months		26	0·64		25	0·72
„ above 6 months and up to 1 year		36	0·89		36	1·03
„ above 1 year and up to 2 years		24	0·59		37	1·06
„ above 2 years and up to 5 years		21	0·52		29	0·83
„ above 5 years and up to 10 years		..	..		4	0·12
„ above 10 years		1	0·03		1	0·03
Total....	4,041	159	3·93	3,484	193	5·54

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.
Among Life Prisoners.						
In confinement for 6 months and under	266	1	0 38	275	6	2·18
„ above 6 months and up to 1 year		..	..		3	1·09
„ above 1 year and up to 2 years		..	..		1	0·36
„ above 2 years and up to 5 years		..	..		..	..
„ above 5 years and up to 10 years		2	0·75		..	..
„ above 10 years and up to 20 years		3	1·13		3	1·09
„ above 20 years and up to 30 years		9	3·38		8	2·91
„ above 30 years		1	0·38		4	1·46
Total....	266	16	6·02	275	25	9·09
Grand Total....	4,307	175	4 06	3,759	218	5·80

23. It would appear from the above that the prisoners, who had been the shortest period in confinement, suffer the most: during this and the preceding years, the highest rates of mortality occurred among those whose period in confinement did not exceed 3 months.

24. Among life prisoners the highest rates were among those in confinement from 20 to 30 years.

Occupation in Gaols.

25. The rates of mortality among labouring non-laboring and untried prisoners are given in the annexed table :—

Class of Prisoners.	In 1864-65. Daily average strength of each class in custody.	In 1864-65. Deaths.	In 1864-65. Ratio of Deaths to average strength of each class in custody.	1863-64. Daily average strength of each class in custody.	1863-64. Deaths.	1863-64. Ratio of Deaths to average strength of each class in custody.
Labouring Prisoners.						
In-door labourers	2,556	100	3·91	2,311	151	6·54
Out-door labourers	948	46	4·85	784	39	4·97
Total	3,504	146	4·17	3,095	190	6·14
Non-labouring Prisoners.						
Sentenced without labour and civil prisoners	241	9	3·73	358	8	2·23
Inefficient from age or sickness and convalescents excused labour	286	19	6·64	93	19	9·84
Total	527	28	5·31	551	27	4·9
Untried Prisoners.						
Under trial	276	1	0·36	113	1	0·88
Grand Total	4,307	175	4·06	3,759	218	5·80

26. Of the labouring prisoners those employed within the walls of the Gaols, or in their immediate vicinity, have suffered least ; during the previous year the lowest rates occurred among out-door labourers.

Details of Occupation.

27. In the following are given the details of the foregoing table :—

	In 1864-65			In 1863-64		
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Rates of deaths to average strength in column I.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Rates of deaths to average strength in column 4.
In-door Labourers.						
Employed in manufactures	1,499	41	2·74	1·179	66	5·59
„ as Jail servants	401	4	1	396	3	0·75
„ in miscellaneous works	291	27	9·28	200	32	16·
„ as Hospital attendants	42	2	4·76	55	7	12·73
„ as convict muccadams......	46	..	..	45	..	..
„ on light labour, such as cleaning Jail compound, weeding grass, levelling ground, being convalescent, old and weak.	277	26	9·39	436	43	9·86
Total of in-door labourers ..	2,556	100	3·91	2,311	151	6·53
Out-door labourers.						
Employed in making bricks	65	..	..	60	..	..
„ in miscellaneous works .... „ in repairing Gaols..........	491	11	2·24	300	10	3·33
„ on the roads	185	14	7·57	275	13	4·72
„ in the Gaol gardens	207	21	9·01	149	16	10·74
Total of out-door labourers ..	948	46	4·85	784	39	4·98
Total of labouring prisoners..	3,504	146	4·17	3,095	190	6·14
Non-labourers.						
Sentenced without labour and Civil prisoners	241	9	3·73	358	10	2·79
Inefficient from age, convalescent, and others excused all labour on account of physical debility	286	19	6·09	193	17	8·08
Prisoners under trial	276	1	0·36	113	1	0·88
Total of non-labourers ..	803	29	3·61	664	28	4·22

28. Among in-door labourers, those employed as Gaol servants, as cooks, sweepers, &c., have been the most healthy; then follow those employed in manufactures and as Hospital attendants.

29. Of out-door labourers it would appear that those employed in the Gaol gardens were the most unhealthy; this is a result scarcely to have been anticipated, but it may be accounted for by the fact that many convalescent and old prisoners are so employed.

Sentences.

30. The sentences of those who died and the rates of mortality are given below :—

	In 1864-65.			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average of prisoners sentenced for the period named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength as per Column I.	Daily average of prisoners sentenced for the periods named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength as per column IV.
Term Prisoners sentenced for.						
6 months and under	1,240	35	2·02	1,116	43	3·85
Above 6 months and up to 1 year ..	630	34	5·04	579	32	5·53
„ 1 year and up to 2 years	675	35	5·19	570	39	6·84
„ 2 years and up to 5 years	613	40	6·53	438	52	11·87
„ 5 years and up to 10 years....	281	10	3·56	331	16	4·83
„ 10 years	189	2	1·06	151	8	5·03
Total	3,628	156	4·03	3,185	190	5·97
Till security is furnished	46	..	..	57	..	..
As Civil prisoners	91	2	2·2	127	2	1·57
As Criminal lunatics	..	..	..	2	..	..
Life Prisoners.						
Sentenced for life	266	16	6·02	275	25	9·09
Under trial	276	1	0·36	113	1	0·88
Total....	4,307	175	4·06	3,759	218	5·80

31. Among term prisoners the rate of mortality was highest among those under sentence of 2 years and up to 5 years, the lowest among those sentenced to 10 years and to 6 months and under. The mortality among life prisoners was nearly as great as among the first class mentioned above.

Crimes.

32. The classes of criminals among which deaths occurred in the largest proportion are given in this table:—

	In 1864-65				In 1863-64.			
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Column I.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in column 5.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.
Thieves	1,811	94	5·19	53·71	1,908	104	5·45	47·71
Dacoits	322	19	5·72	10·86	203	9	4·43	4·13
Murderers	275	11	4·00	6·29	215	21	9·77	9·63
Cattle stealers	101	..	..	..	112	8	7·14	3·67
Burglars	307	1	0·32	0·57	129	13	10·08	5·96
Budmashes	603	31	5·14	17·71	659	20	3·03	9·17
Total..	3,429	156	4·55	89·14	3,226	175	5·42	80·27

33. Gang robbers and thieves would seem from these data to be the most unhealthy class of prisoners.

Occupation prior to imprisonment.

34. The occupation of those among whom the largest proportion of deaths occurred is given below:—

	In 1864-65.				In 1863-64.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
Agriculturists	1,697	67	3·95	38·29	1,422	89	6·26	40·83
Coolies or Laborers..	1,895	87	4·59	49·71	1,388	91	6·56	41·74
Domestic Servants ..	608	16	2·63	9·14	399	34	8·52	15·06
Total..	4,200	170	4·05	97·14	3,209	214	6·67	98·17

35. Coolies and agriculturists would appear to have suffered most.

Casts and sects.

36. Similar data are here given with regard different castes and sects :--

Castes and Sects.	In 1864-65.				In 1863-64.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
Hindoos.								
Coolies and Bheels	Hindoos. 3,219	32	0·99	18·29	Hindoos. 2,703	59	2·18	27·06
Coonbees		20	0·62	11·43		14	0·52	6·42
Marathas		15	0·47	8·57		13	0·48	5·96
Bramins		13	0·40	7·43		9	0·33	4·13
Bunnias or Wanees		9	0·28	5·14		7	0·26	3·21
Mhars		7	0·22	4·00		7	0·26	3·21
Total..	..	96	2·98	54·86	..	109	4·03	50·
Mussulmans.								
Shaik............	Mussulmans. 694	13	1·87	7·43	Mussulmans. 629	17	2·07	7·08
Syuds		3	0·43	1·71		4	0·64	1·83
Total..	..	16	2·3	9·14	..	21	3·34	9·63

Castes and Sects	In 1864-65.				In 1863-64.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of	Deaths	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
Other Denominations.								
Malays	Other denominations	4	1 17	2 29	Other denominations	4	1·02	1 83
Chinese..	342	3	0 88	1 71	391	3	0·77	1 38

37. The largest mortality occurred among Coolies, Bheels and Coonbies, out of the Hindoo Gaol population; but of all the denominations, Mussulmans and Malays suffered the most.

Ages.

38. The ages at which the largest proportion of deaths took place are given below :—

	In 1864-65			In 1863-64.		
	Daily average of Prisoners of the ages particularized	Deaths.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Daily average of Prisoners of the ages particularized.	Deaths	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength as per column 4.
Under 20 years of age	385	11	2 86	364	8	2·02
From 20 to 30 years	1,826	53	2 09	1,338	68	4·97
Do. 30 to 40 do............	1,219	52	4 13	1,244	74	5 95
Do. 40 to 50 do............	530	23	4 34	495	27	5 45
Do. 50 to 60 do............	225	17	7·56	185	21	11·35
Do. 60 to 70 do............	104	15	14·42	96	15	15·62
Do. 70 to 80 do............	14	4	28·57	34	2	5·88
Above 80 years	4	..	..	3	3	100·
Total....	4,307	175	4·06	3,759	218	5·80

39. Excluding those of 60 years and upwards, the greatest risk to life was from 30 to 60 years of age.

40. The mortality among prisoners of the districts in which they are confined and those of other districts is given below :—

Locality of imprisonment.

	In 1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Daily average strength of Prisoners of the classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength in column 1.	Daily average strength of Prisoners of the classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength in column 4.
Prisoners of the districts	3,404	129	3·79	2·869	133	4·64
Do. of other districts	903	46	5·09	890	85	9·55
Total....	4,307	175	4·06	3·759	218	5·80

41. The rate of mortality was largest among prisoners of other districts—this result has been uniform during the last two years—this is no doubt due to differences in climate as well as to the mental depression which such transfers almost invariably produce.

42. From the statistical data given in the annexed tables, it appears that sickness was most prevalent during the months of May, June, July, August, and September; the two last being the most unhealthy, as evidenced by the higher percentage of admissions to strength. November was by far the least sickly month of the year :—

Deaths according to season.

Months.	Daily average strength in custody.		Aggregate number treated in Hospital during each month of the year.		Number discharged cured.		Ratio per cent. of aggregate treated to daily average strength in Gaol.		Ratio per cent. of discharged to aggregate treated.		Ratio per cent. of deaths to aggregate treated.	
	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.
May	4,309	2,970	406	384	347	356	9·42	12·93	85·47	92·71	4·93	3·39
June	4,374	3,337	430	479	374	413	9·83	14·35	86·98	86·22	4·42	2·92
July	4,308	3,451	405	551	373	491	9·40	15·97	92·01	89·11	3·46	2·36
August	4,403	3,580	476	593	399	568	10·81	16·56	83·82	95·78	3·15	4·72
September	4,296	3,738	456	559	416	512	10·61	14·95	91·23	91·59	3·51	3·76
October	4,377	3,798	376	575	379	539	8·59	15·14	100·08	93·74	5·05	2·78
November	4,431	4,030	279	425	286	410	6·30	10·55	102·51	96·47	3·23	2·59
December	4,301	4,069	317	421	301	398	7·37	10·35	94·95	94·54	4·10	2·61
January	4,304	3,959	310	412	274	370	7·02	10·41	88·39	89·81	4·52	3·16
February	4,299	4,046	330	386	276	355	7·67	9·54	83·64	91·97	5·45	5·18
March	4,222	4,087	329	509	299	441	7·79	12·45	90·88	86·64	1·82	6·09
April	4,060	4,043	357	344	328	331	8·79	8·51	91·88	96·22	3·36	7·85
Total	51,684	45,108	4,471	5,638	4,052	5,184	8·65	12·5	90·63	91·95	3·91	3·87
Mean	4,307	3,759	373	470	338	432	8·65	12·5	90·63	91·95	3·91	3·87

Months.	DEATHS FROM																			
	Cholera.				Dysentery.				Diarrhœa.				Fever.				Phthisis.			
	1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.
May........	12	0·28	..	..	1	0·02	2	0·07	1	0·02	1	0·03	2	0·05	3	0·01	..	..	..	..
June	7	0·16	1	0·03	2	0·05	1	0·03	3	0·07	2	0·06	3	0·07	2	0·06	..	..	..	..
July........	..	..	..	..	2	0·05	1	0·03	3	0·07	3	0·09	2	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..
August......	..	..	1	0·03	5	0·11	7	0·02	2	0·05	6	0·17	1	0·02	3	0·08	..	..	2	0·06
September ..	..	..	..	..	2	0·05	4	0·11	6	0·14	8	0·21	3	0·07	3	0·08	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	2	0·05	2	0·05	5	0·11	5	0·13	5	0·11	2	0·05	..	..	..	..
November ..	..	..	..	..	2	0·05	1	0·02	..	..	3	0·07	3	0·07	1	0·02	..	..	..	..
December ..	2	0·05	..	..	4	0·09	1	0·02	1	0·02	4	0·01	2	0·05	1	0·02	1	0·02	..	..
January	..	..	1	0·03	2	0·05	1	0·03	5	0·12	3	0·08	3	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..
February....	7	0·16	4	0·01	2	0·05	2	0·05	2	0·05	2	0·05	1	0·02	5	0·12	..	..	..	..
March......	..	..	21	0·51	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	2	0·05	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	..	..
April	6	0·15	16	0·04	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	4	0·01	2	0·05	2	0·05	..	..	..	..
Total....	34	0·07	44	0·1	25	0·05	22	0·05	29	0·06	43	0·1	27	0·05	23	0·05	1	0·002	2	0·004
Mean	..	0·79	..	1·17	..	0·58	..	0·59	..	0·67	..	1·14	..	0·63	..	0·61	..	0·02	..	0·05

Months.	Deaths from												Total deaths from all causes.			
	All other Diseases.				Other Causes.											
					Accidental.				Suicidal.							
	1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average strength in Gaol.
May	3	0·07	7	0·24	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0·46	13	0·44
June	4	0·09	8	0·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	0·43	14	0·42
July	7	0·16	8	0·23	..	..	1	0·03	..	..	..	..	14	0·32	13	0·38
August..........	7	0·16	9	0·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0·34	28	0·78
September	4	0·09	6	0·16	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	16	0·37	21	0·56
October	6	0·14	7	0·18	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	0·43	16	0·42
November	3	0·07	6	0·15	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	9	0·02	11	0·27
December	3	0·07	5	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	0·03	11	0·27
January	6	0·09	7	0·18	..	..	1	0·03	..	..	..	..	14	0·33	13	0·33
February........	4	0·14	7	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0·42	20	0·49
March..........	5	0·12	7	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0·14	31	0·76
April	3	0·07	5	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0·03	27	0·67
Total....	55	0·11	82	0·18	2	0·004	2	0·004	2	0·004	..	..	175	0·34	218	0·48
Mean	..	1·28	..	2·18	..	0·05	..	0·06	..	0·05	..	..	..	4·06	..	5·80

43. The largest number of deaths occurred in January, February, May, and October, the smallest in March; not so however during the previous year, when the rates of mortality were highest in March and April.

44. Cholera was most fatal in May, dysentery in August, diarrhœa in September, fever in October, and all other diseases combined in July and August.

Specific causes of death.

45. This table gives the diseases which were most fatal, as contrasted with the casualties from other diseases and causes; it also includes these data for the two preceding years:—

Disease.	In 1864-65.		In 1863-64.		Increase or decrease in 1864-65 as compared with 1863-64.		Average mortality during the 2 years preceding 1864-65.	Increase or decrease in 1864-65, as compared with the average of the 2 preceding years.		Ratio per cent of deaths to total casualties.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total daily average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent of deaths to total daily average strength in Gaol.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	In 1864-65	In 1863-64
Cholera	34	0·79	44	1·17	..	0·38	1·37	..	0·58	19·43	20·18
Dysentery	25	0·58	22	0·59	..	0·04	0·64	..	0·06	14·29	10·09
Diarrhœa .. .	29	0·67	43	1·14	..	0·47	1·29	..	0·62	16·57	19·72
Fever	27	0·63	23	0·61	0·02	..	0·63	..	0	15·43	10·56
Phthisis	1	0·02	2	0·05	..	0·03	0·09	..	0·07	0·57	0·92
Total....	116	2·69	134	3·56	..	0·87	4·02	..	1·33	66·29	61·47
All other diseases	55	1·28	82	2·18	..	1·12	2·39	..	1·11	31·43	37·61
Other Causes — accidental, suicidal, old age, and decay	4	0·09	2	0·05	0·25	..	0·24	..	0·15	2·28	0·92
Grand Total..	175	4·06	218	5·80	..	1·74	6·65	..	2·59	100·00	100·00

46. The decrease of mortality, as regards cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa compared with 1863-64, is very satisfactory, as is also that contrasted with the two years preceding the one under report; excluding cholera, diarrhœa was the most fatal of prison diseases.

Mortality from ordinary diseases contrasted with that of the last decade.

47. This tables includes the mortality from cholera as well as from ordinary diseases for the last ten years :—

	Ratio of deaths by Cholera.	Ratio of deaths from ordinary diseases. *	Total.
1855	0 37	2·89	3·26
1856	0·24	3·01	3·41
1857	0·62	3·32	3·94
1858	0·09	3·32	3.41
1859	1·	3·75	4·75
1860	1·85	2·89	4·74
1861	1·98	4·74	6·72
1862	1·58	5 93	7·51
1863	0·04	4·98	5·02
1863-64	1·17	4·63	5·80
Average of the above 10 years	0·91	3·95	4·86
1864-65	0·79	3·27	4·06
Decrease	0·12	0·68	0·8

48. These data are satisfactory, and show that the mortality last year was lower than the average of the preceding ten years, both with regard to cholera and to all other diseases.

49. The years 1855-1856, 1857, 1858 and 1863 were unusually free from cholera, and 1855 and 1860 gave a very low rate of mortality, exclusive of cholera; but taking the total mortality into account, the years 1855, 1856 and 1858 have been the healthiest of the last ten years.

Gaols in which the mortality was below 6 per cent. and also below that of the last decade, calculated on average strength.

50. In the 9 Gaols, included in the following table, the mortality was below 6 per cent. of average strength, and also below the average of the last ten years :—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1864-65.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference in 1864-65.				
							In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual decrease.
Ahmednuggur	3·99	0·53	4·52	4·55	0·64	5·19	..	0·56	..	0·11	0·67
Dhoolia	1·12	..	1·12	3·54	0·3	3·84	..	2·42	..	0·3	2·72
Dharwar	2·54	..	2·54	3·02	1·2	4·22	..	0·48	..	1·2	1·68
Sattara	..	0·5	0 5	2·08	0·37	2·45	..	2·08	0·13	..	1·95
Surat	3·4	2·56	5·96	8·38	3·26	11·64	..	4·98	..	0·70	5·68
Ahmedabad	3·84	0·7	4·54	4·59	0·57	5·16	..	0·75	0·13	..	0·62
Sholapoor	0·47	2·36	2·83	3·18	0·15	3·33	..	2·71	2·21	..	0·50
Aden	0·76	..	0·76	2·28	0·06	2 34	..	1·52	..	0·06	1·58
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

51. The most noticeable feature in the above table, is the great decrease of mortality at Surat, at one time the most unhealthy Gaol in the Presidency; so much so indeed, that it was proposed to abandon it.

52. The sanitary measures which have been carried out, but which were not completed at the close of the year under report, have brought about a most salutary change in the state of health, which, it is hoped, will henceforth remove from this Gaol the stigma which has hitherto attached to it.

53. The average mortality in this Gaol for the last ten years was as high as 11·64 per cent.; it was reduced last year to 5·96, being an actual decrease of 5·68 per cent.

54. The decrease also at Dhoolia, Dharwar, and Sattara is very satisfactory; in the latter, the mortality appears to have been reduced to a minimum, the ratio per cent. has been only 0·5.

55. Ahmedabad and Ahmednuggur, both unhealthy Gaols, find a place in this table for the first time, the actual decrease having been 0·62 and 0·67 respectively.

Deaths below 6 per cent. but in excess of decennial average.

56. In the 2 Gaols named below, although the deaths have been below 6 per cent., yet they have exceeded the average of the last ten years:—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1864-65.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference in 1864-65.				
							In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Increase.
Rutnagherry	4·09	..	4·09	3·41	0·05	3·46	0·68	..	..	0·05	0·63
Honore	5·88	..	5·88	4·93	0·36	5·29	0·95	..	..	0·36	0·59

57. Since the removal of the prisoners at Honore from the old building to the new Gaol, the rates of mortality have much decreased, and it is to be hoped that both the Honore and Rutnagherry Gaols will next year be included in the preceding table, from which they have been now excluded by a trifling excess over the decennial average, due, it is believed, entirely to accidental causes.

Deaths above 6 per cent. but not above the decennial average.

58. As there were no Gaols in which the mortality was in excess of 6 per cent., and yet not above the average of the last ten years, this table is inserted blank, merely as a statistical record for future reference:—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1864-65.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference in 1864-65.				
							In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Decrease.
	None.										

Deaths above 6 per cent. and also above decennial rates.

59. The rates of mortality indicated in the margin have occurred in the three Gaols named below :—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1864-65.			Average mortality of the 10 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference in 1864-65.				
							In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Increase.
Poona	4·8	1·97	6·77	3·6	0·19	3·79	1·2	..	1·78	..	2·98
Tanna	5·71	0·6	6·31	3·70	1·54	5·24	2·01	..	..	0·94	1·07
Kaira	4·53	2·26	6·79	5·95	0·51	6·46	..	1·42	1·75	..	0·33

60. This increase is in a great measure due to cholera in Poona and Kaira; not so, however, in Tanna, where there was a decrease of mortality from this cause, but there was a considerable and counter-balancing increase from ordinary diseases.

61. The sanitary improvements, which have been carried out since the close of the year will, no doubt, be perceptible in next year's Returns by exhibiting a depressed rate of mortality in these three Gaols,

and the removal of the prisoners from the Town Gaol will also, it is anticipated, have a beneficial effect at Kaira.

Decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with the decennial average.

62. In the ten Gaols enumerated below, there was a decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases :—

	Mortality by ordinary diseases in 1864-65.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.	Decrease in 1864-65.
Ahmednuggur	3·99	4·55	0·56
Dhoolia	1·12	3·54	2·42
Sholapoor	0·47	3·18	2·71
Dharwar	2·54	3·02	0·48
Sattara	....	2·08	2·08
Surat	3·4	8·38	4·98
Kaira	4·53	5·95	1·42
Ahmedabad	3·84	4·59	0·75
Aden	0·76	2·28	1·52
Kulladghee	....	....	....

63. There were no deaths from ordinary diseases at Sattara and Kulladghee, and the decrease in the remaining eight Goals, especially Surat, Sholapoor, and Dhoolia, is very satisfactory.

Increase of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with decennial average.

64. There has been an increase of mortality in the four Gaols enumerated below :—

	Ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases in 1864-65.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.	Increase in 1864-65.
Poona	4·8	3·6	1·2
Rutnagherry	4·09	3·41	0·68
Tanna	5·71	3·70	2·01
Honore	5·88	4·93	0·95

65. The Tanna Gaol shows the largest increase over the average of the last decade. The increase at Poona is also considerable. In both cases this is due to the numerous transfers which have taken

place to both Gaols of sick prisoners from Canara to Poona, and of those under sentence of transportation to Tanna which has produced overcrowding.

66. Arrangements with the Punjab authorities are in progress to regulate the transmission of convicts for transportation to Port Blair, which will in future obviate much of the overcrowding which occasionally occurs at Tanna.

Decrease of mortality from cholera as compared with the decennial average.

67. The nine Gaols enumerated below exhibit a marked decrease of mortality from cholera:—

	Mortality by cholera in 1864-65.	Average mortality by cholera during the 10 years preceding 1864-65.	Decrease in 1864-65.
Ahmednuggur	0·53	0·64	0·11
Dhoolia	....	0·03	0·3
Dharwar	....	1·02	1·2
Rutnagherry	....	0·05	0·05
Surat	2·56	3·26	0·7
Honore	....	0·36	0·36
Aden	....	0·06	0·06
Kulladghee	....	......	....
Tanna	0·6	1·54	0·94

68. In six of the Gaols noted above, there was a total absence of cholera; the decrease, out of the three Gaols in which the disease did appear is most marked at Tanna.

Increase of mortality from cholera as compared with the decennial average.

69. In the five Gaols entered in the following table there was an increase of mortality over the decennial average.

	Mortality by cholera in 1864-65.	Average mortality by cholera during the 10 preceding years.	Increase in 1864-65.
Poona	1·97	0·19	1·78
Sholapoor	2·36	0·15	2·21
Sattara	0·5	0·37	0·13
Kaira	2·26	0·51	1·75
Ahmedabad	5·88	5·29	0·59

70. The actual mortality was greatest at Ahmedabad; the highest comparative rate of increase at Sholapoor; at Sattara the only death in the Gaol was from cholera.

Gaols free from cholera.

71. These have been six, viz. Dhoolia, Dharwar, Rutnagherry, Honore, Aden, and Kulladghee.

Rates of cholera casualties.

72. In the remaining eight Gaols the rates of mortality were as follows:—In four Gaols below one per cent., in one alone 1 per cent. but below two per cent., in three alone two but below three per cent.

Gaols in the order of their unhealthiness.

73. The Gaols are enumerated below in the order of their unhealthiness, that is, the healthiest Gaols head the list:—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1864-65.							Average mortality during 10 years preceding 1864-65.			Difference between 1864-65 and the previous decimal averages.					
		Deaths from			Ratio of Deaths.			Ratio of deaths.			In ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases.		In ratio of mortality by cholera.		Actual increase or decrease.	
	Daily average strength.	Ordinary diseases.	Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.		By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kulladghee ..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	202	..	1	1	..	0·5	0·5	2·08	0·37	2·45	..	2·08	0·13	..	..	1·95
Aden	131	1	..	1	0·76	..	0·76	2·28	0·06	2·34	..	1·52	..	0·06	..	1·58
Dhoolia	445	5	..	5	1·12	..	1·12	3·54	0·3	3·84	..	2·42	..	0·3	..	2·72
Dharwar	590	15	..	15	2·54	..	2·54	3·02	1·2	4·22	..	0·48	..	1·2	..	1·68
Sholapoor	212	1	5	6	0·47	2·36	2 83	3·18	0 15	3·33	..	2·71	2·21	..	..	0·50
Rutnagherry ..	269	11	..	11	4·09	..	4·09	3·41	0·05	3·46	0·68	..	..	0·05	0·63	..
Ahmednuggur.	376	15	2	17	3·99	0·53	4·52	4·55	0·64	5·19	..	0·56	..	0·11	..	0·67
Ahmedabad ..	573	22	4	26	3 84	0·7	4·54	4·59	0·57	5·16	..	0·75	0·13	..	..	0·62
Honore	204	12	..	12	5·88	..	5 88	4·93	0·36	5·29	0·95	..	..	0·36	0·59	..
Surat	235	8	6	14	3·4	2·5	5·96	8·38	3·26	11·64	..	4·98	..	0·7	..	5·68
Tanna	333	19	2	21	5·71	0·6	6·31	3·70	1·54	5·24	2·01	..	..	0·94	1·07	..
Poona........	458	22	9	31	4·8	1·97	6·77	3·6	0·19	3·79	1·2	..	1·78	..	2·98	..
Kaira	221	10	5	15	4·53	2 26	6·79	5·95	0 51	6·46	..	1·42	1·75	..	0·33	..

74. Kulladghee has deprived Sattara of the credit of being the healthiest Gaol in the Presidency, and displaced it from its accustomed position at the head of the list, but the numbers at Kulladghee are so small, and the data (for only two months of the year) so incomplete, as scarcely to admit of their being taken into comparison, so that Sattara may still be allowed to retain its former position.

75. Kaira is again the last on the list, but the position of Poona is exceptionally depressed, that of Ahmedabad is comparatively high, and one which will not, it is feared, be maintained.

Mortality calculated on the prison population.

76. The results of this mode of calculation are given in detail below :—

Gaols.	Remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864.			Admitted during 1864-65.			Total.			Deaths.			Ratio per Cent of Deaths to Total Admission.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poona	376	38	414	1,020	84	1,104	1,396	122	1,518	31	..	31	3·04	..	2·81
Ahmednuggur ..	252	23	275	561	57	618	813	80	893	17	..	17	3·03	..	2·75
Dhoolia	454	34	488	917	58	975	1,371	92	1,463	5	..	5	0·55	..	0·51
Sholapoor	178	26	204	596	18	614	774	44	818	6	..	6	1·01	..	0·98
Dharwar	331	49	430	1,152	92	1,244	1,533	141	1,674	14	1	15	1·21	1·09	1·21
Sattara	194	28	222	412	85	497	606	113	719	1	..	1	0·24	..	0·2
Rutnagherry ..	138	12	150	418	19	437	556	31	587	10	1	11	2·39	5·26	2·52
Tanna	275	8	283	1,609	86	1,695	1,884	94	1,978	20	1	21	1·24	1·16	1·24
Surat..........	195	22	217	754	21	775	949	43	992	14	..	14	1·86	..	1·81
Kaira	207	14	221	935	61	996	1,142	75	1,217	14	1	15	1·50	1·64	1·51
Ahmedabad	579	24	603	1,152	75	1,227	1,731	97	1,830	26	..	26	2·26	..	2·12
Honore........	272	14	286	489	22	511	761	36	797	12	..	12	2·45	..	2·35
Aden..........	122	4	126	446	52	498	568	56	624	1	..	1	0·22	..	0·20
Kulladghee	..	..	..	93	11	104	93	11	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	3,623	296	3,919	10,554	741	11,295	14.177	1,037	15,214	17·1	4	175	1·62	0·54	1·55
Mean Average..	25,879	21·14	279·93	753·86	52·93	806·79	1,012·65	74·07	1,086·72	12·21	0·29	12·50	1·62	0·54	1·55

77. Calculated on the average strength, the mortality, as already shown, was 4·06 per cent., but calculated as above, it is decreased to 1·55.

Comparative statement of mortality calculated on the average and actual prison population with the mean rate.

78. This table gives the death rates calculated on the average and on the actual prison population in juxtaposition:—

Gaols.	Daily average strength in Gaol.			Total Prison Population of the year.			Deaths.			Ratio of Deaths to daily average strength in Gaol.			Ratio of Deaths to Prison Population.			Mean ratio of Mortality derived from the two methods of calculation.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poona	414	44	458	1,020	84	1,104	31	..	31	7·49	..	6·77	3·04	..	2·81	5·26	..	4·79
Ahmednuggur	348	28	376	561	57	618	17	..	17	4·89	..	4·52	3·03	..	2·75	3·96	..	3·63
Dhoolia	409	36	445	917	58	975	5	..	5	1·22	..	1·12	0·55	..	0·51	0·88	..	0·81
Sholapoor	195	17	212	596	18	614	6	..	6	3·08	..	2·83	1·01	..	0·98	2·04	..	1·90
Dharwar	542	48	590	1,152	92	1,244	14	1	15	2·58	2·08	2·54	1·22	1·09	1·21	1·90	1·58	1·87
Sattara	171	31	202	412	85	497	1	..	1	0·58	..	0·50	0·24	..	0·20	0·41	..	0·35
Rutnagherry	255	14	269	418	19	437	10	1	11	3·92	7·14	4·09	4·39	5·26	2·52	4·15	6·20	3·30
Tanna	319	14	333	1,609	86	1,695	20	1	21	6·27	7·14	6·31	1·24	1·16	1·24	3·75	4·15	3·77
Surat	219	16	235	754	21	775	14	..	14	6·39	..	5·97	1·86	..	1·81	4·12	..	3·88
Kaira	209	12	221	935	61	996	14	1	15	6·70	8·33	6·79	1·49	1·64	1·51	4·09	4·98	4·15
Ahmedabad	553	20	573	1,152	75	1,227	26	..	26	4·70	..	4·54	2·26	..	2·12	3·48	..	3·33
Honore	193	11	204	489	22	511	12	..	12	6·22	..	5·88	2·45	..	2·35	4·33	..	4·11
Aden	129	2	131	446	52	498	1	..	1	0·78	..	0·76	0·22	..	0·20	0·50	..	0·48
Kulladghee	56	2	58	93	11	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	4,008	299	4,307	10,554	741	11,295	171	4	175	4·27	1·34	4·06	1·62	0·54	1·55	2·94	0·94	2·80
Mean Average....	286·29	21·36	307·65	753·86	52·93	806·79	12·21	0·29	12·50	4·27	1·34	4·06	1·62	0·54	1·55	2·94	0·94	2·80

79. The mean rate of mortality from these two modes of calculation is 280, and further details are represented in the following table:—

Daily average number of males in custody	4,008
Deaths....................................	171
Ratio per cent.	427
Daily average number of females in custody......	299
Deaths....................................	4
Ratio per cent.	1·34
Daily average of both sexes	4,307
Deaths....................................	175
Ratio per cent..............................	4·06
Prison population of 1864-65, males	10,554
Ditto ditto females	741
Deaths of males	171
Deaths of females............................	4
Ratio per cent. of mortality among males	1·62
Ditto ditto ditto females	0·54
Total prison population, male and female	11,295
Total deaths..............................	175
Ratio per cent. of mortality....................	1·55
Mean ratio of deaths among males	2·94
Ditto ditto ditto females	0·94
Mean rate of the two combined	2·80

80. In the above are included the results of the three methods of calculation, viz., 4·06 being the death rate on the average, 1·55 on the actual population, and 2·80 the mean. These figures exhibit a very moderate death rate, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, and will in future years afford a valuable means of comparison.

Escapes. 81. The number of escapes and recaptures is given below:

Years.	Daily average strength	Number of escapes.	Ratio of escape to strength.	Number of recaptures.	Ratio of recaptures to escapes.	Amount of reward paid for the recaptures.			Average cost of each recapture.		
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1864-65.	4,307	16	·37	8	50·	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64.	3,759	10	·26	4	40·	25	..	..	..	..	..

82. There were sixteen escapes during the year ; of these one-half was recaptured against ten the previous year, and four recaptures. Five of the escapes were effected from within, and eleven from without Gaol walls.

83. The number uncaptured at the close of the previous year, and that at large at present, is given in the subjoined table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining uncaptured at the close of the last year	6	..	6
Add, escaped this year	16	..	16
	22	..	22
Deduct recaptured of escapes of former years	2	..	2
	20	..	20
Do. do. of this year's escapes..	8	..	8
Remaining uncaptured at the close of this year	12	..	12

84. Of these twenty-two escaped convicts ten have been recaptured and twelve remain at large, but, including Sind, there are still thirty-two prisoners uncaptured.

Education.

85. The following table gives the state of education among the 11,295 prisoners admitted during the year :—

Years.	Prisoners fairly educated for their position in life.				Prisoners who can only read and write.				Prisoners entirely ignorant.			
	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1864-65 ..	184	1	185	1·64	1,005	2	1007	8·91	9,365	738	10,103	89·45
1863-64 ..	215	..	215	1·90	907	3	910	8·03	9,422	779	10,201	90·07
1863	230	..	230	1·43	854	..	854	5·30	14,211	823	15,034	93·27
1862	72	..	72	0·73	479	4	483	4·88	8,818	521	9,339	94·39

86. On a comparison with the preceeding three years, the figures for the past year shew a somewhat higher rate of education, but these results are as yet far from being conclusive as to the greater diffusion of instruction among the population generally.

87 Within the Gaols, no systematic education has been introduced, but in many, elementary instruction to juvenile offenders is attended to, and will shortly become universal.

88. Having in the preceding tables given a detailed history of the numbers and disposal of the prisoners, and of the state of health, education &c., during the year, I proceed to give, in the following statements, the financial results which have been obtained.

Disposal of prisoners sentenced to labor.

89. The manner in and extent to which these prisoners were employed are detailed below.

	In 1864-65.		In 1863-64.	
	Average Number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.	Average Number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.
Employed in ordinary manufactures......	1499	39·55	980	30·36
Hired by the department of Public Works	109	2·88	69	2·14
„ by other departments	118	3·11	162	5 02
Employed as Gaol servants	401	10·58	358	11·09
„ as guards	46	1·21	42	1·30
„ on the roads	76	2·01	139	4·31
„ Miscellaneous duties	628	16·57	712	22·06
„ On light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	277	7·31	80	2·47
Inefficient from age	84	2·22	315	9·76
Sick in Hospital.....................	202	5·33	116	3·59
Excused labour on account of Sundays ..	350	9·23	255	7·90
Total....	3,790	100·00	3228	100·00

90. The above data are satisfactory in so far as they shew a larger percentage of prisoners employed on reproductive works, and a smaller percentage of those engaged on menial duties as compared with the rates for the previous year.

Manufacture and industry.

91. The results of the labour of the 3,790 prisoners employed on reproductive works as compared with those of the 3,228 during the previous year are exhibited in the annexed table.

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of manufactured articles sold for which money was realized and paid into the Treasury	1,02,131	12	6	75,724	14	8
Value of manufactured articles used for public purposes	15,461	2	3	14,647	4	10
Ditto - Ditto in store at the close of the year	45,157	7	4	31,802	13	10
Total....	1,62,750	6	1	122,175	1	4
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the end of preceding year......	31,802	13	10	37,582	0	2
Gross receipts of the year	1,30,947	8	3	84,593	1	2
Deduct cost of raw materials, &c.	9',046	12	6	56,018	12	1
Net profits of the year	39,900	11	9	28,574	5	1

92. The gross out-turn of the year amounted to Rupees 1,30,947-8-3 against Rs. 84,593-1-2 of the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 45,354-7-1.

93. The very high cost of raw materials has diminished the profits from Gaol industry by Rs. 91,046-12-6, leaving Rupees 39,900-11-9 as the net profits of the year's operations.

94. During the previous year, the net profits amounted to Rs. 28,574-5-1, thus shewing an excess in favour of the year under report of Rs. 11,326-6-8.

Gaols in which there was an increase.

95. In the eight gaols enumerated below there was an increase of profits to the extent noted opposite each :—

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Jailors.	Amount of increase.			Average of increase per prisoner.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
1	Poona	C. Gonne, Esq., A. B. Warden, Esq., C. B. Izon, Esq., C. Walter, Esq., W. Sandwith, Esq., J. Gibbs, Esq.	Mr. Shrimpton	4,045	3	6	45	7	3
2	Ahmednuggur.	A. Richardson, Esq., Gopallrao Hurry, Esq., Assistant Session Judge.	Mr. Caiberry..	3,227	2	6	29	1	2
3	Kaira	A. R. Grant, Esq., ...	Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonshaw.	2,693	0	1	31	10	11
4	Rutnagherry.	A. T. Crawford, Esq., B. Worthington, Esq., W. H. Newnham, Esq., R. A. Dugle, Esq., W. H. Newnham, Esq., ...	Shaik Ameen	2,510	0	11	41	2	4
5	Tanna	R. H. Pinhey, Esq., ...	MoreshwurSuccaram.	647	7	8	4	11	7
6	Surat	E. P. Down, Esq., C. H. Cameron, Esq.,	Mr. Parkinson.	491	10	10	3	7	10
7	Honore ..	R. White, Esq., ...	Mr. J. Kurran.	418	2	4	8	5	10
8	Sattara....	B. D. H. Larpent, Esq., R. F. McTier, Esq.,	Mr. Hessing.	125	6	5	8	15	4

96. During a period of unprecedentedly high prices of raw materials these results are satisfactory.

97. Poona stands first on the list, and shews on the whole an increase to the extent of Rs. 4,045-3-6, or of Rs. 45-7-3 per prisoner.

Gaols in which there was a decrease.

98. In the five following Gaols there was a decrease of profits:—

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in Charge.	Names of Jailors.	Amount of Decrease.			Average of decrease per prisoner.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Aden	Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow ..	Mr. W. McDonald.	713	15	10	13	7	7
2	Dharwar ..	C. F. Shaw, Esq., F. Lloyd, Esq., R. W. Hunter, Esq.	Mr. Jukes....	634	13	6	2	5	7
3	Dhoolia ..	W. M. Coghlan, Esq., ...	DusrathRamjee	555	5	4	3	10	10
4	Ahmedabad.	C. W. Cameron, Esq., J King, Esq., E. P. Down, Esq.,	Mr. Wilde....	430	11	8	1	10	7
5	Sholápoor..	W. Sandwith, Esq., Sudder Ameen.	Mr. Pink ..	226	13	3	2	14	6

99. The amount of decrease in the above named Gaols has been small, but the position of Dharwar, Ahmedabad, and Dhoolia which have hitherto been large manufacturing Gaols, is anomalous, and due to accidental causes which, it is hoped, will not recur.

General financial results of labour of all kinds.

100. These results are given in the subjoined table contrasted with those of the previous year:—

	1864-65.			1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profits on ordinary manufactures	39,900	11	9	28,574	5	1
Amount credited to this Department for value of convict labour hired to the Department of Public Works	5,279	12	7	7,819	12	2
Amount received for value of convict labour lent to other departments	6,084	2	4	8,245	5	11
Total value....	51,264	10	8	44,639	7	2
Against of the preceding year	44,639	7	2	38,288	15	3
Showing an increase this year of	6,625	3	6	6,350	7	11

101. In this table is exhibited the total return to the state after deducting all necessary charges. The result shows an income of Rs 51,264-10-8 against Rs. 44,639-7-2 during the previous year. The balance in favour of the present year is Rs. 6,625-3-6.

Gaols in the order of the result of manufactures.

102. In the annexed table, the most successful Gaols are placed at the head of the list.

Gaols.	No. of years during which manufactures have been carried on.	Average No. of prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average No. of prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of profit in 1864-65.			Proportion of profit on each prisoner employed on manufactures.			Proportion of profits on each prisoner sentenced to labour.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tanna	No data.	311	137	6,101	7	2	46	11	7	20	9	4
Ahmednuggur.		281	111	5,504	2	1	49	9	5	19	9	5
Poona		332	89	5,033	1	2	56	8	10	15	2	7
Rutnagherry..		268	61	4,071	5	6	66	11	1	15	3	1
Dharwar		570	270	4,067	4	1	15	1	0	7	2	2
Kaira........		190	85	3,160	10	1	37	2	11	16	10	2
Dhoolia......		385	151	3,146	9	4	20	13	5	8	2	9
Aden........		96	53	2,762	13	6	52	2	1	28	12	6
Ahmedabad ..		566	259	2,070	4	3	7	15	11	3	10	6
Surat........		221	141	1,962	11	3	13	14	9	8	14	1
Honore......		158	50	1,192	2	11	23	13	6	7	8	9
Sholapoor....		187	78	317	0	6	4	1	0	1	11	2
Sattara		176	14	211	3	11	15	1	5	1	3	2
Kulladghee ..		49	....	....			....			....		

103. The results as per last column, at Sattara, Sholapoor, Ahmedabad, Honore, Dharwar, Dhoolia and Surat are very unsatisfactory and call for immediate and unremitting exertion on the part of the Officers in charge and of the Jailors, not only to raise the Gaols of Dhoolia, Dharwar and Ahmedabad especially to that financial status which they have temporarily forfeited, but to improve the Factory operations and advance them to an extent which they have as yet never reached, but of which their former successes have given ample promise.

Gross cost of prisoners.

104. The gross cost of maintenance is shewn in the following table as compared with 1863-64.

	1864-65. Prisoners 4,307.						1863-64. Prisoners 3,799.					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Food.												
Rations	1,92,037	5	9				1,44,650	12	4			
Money Allowance ..	1,646	1	11				464	14	10			
				1,93,683	7	8				1,45,115	11	2
Establishment.												
Fixed, Including guards and their reliefs	1,26,554	9	10				1,11,339	0	10			
Extra	3,837	9	9				3,922	4	6			
				130,392	3	7				1,15,261	5	4
Hospital Charges.												
European Medicines.	468	8	11				670	6	1			
Bazar ditto ..	2,468	15	8				1,938	3	7			
Sick diet..........	3,359	10	5				2,312	11	9			
Furniture, including extra bedding and blankets	452	3	0				424	9	7			
				6,749	6	0				5,345	15	0
Clothing.												
Cloth, Bedding, Blankets............	....			17,0 7	9	10				12,551	0	5
Public works charges, additions, alterations and repairs.	....			8,991	15	3				9,837	0	9
Contingencies.												
Contingent expenses including stationery	....			14,593	0	9				11,174	7	3
Total....	....			3,71,507	11	1				2,99,285	7	11
Against of the previous year	....			2,99,285	7	11				2,47,452	9	6
Increase	....			72,222	3	2				51,832	14	5

105. The gross expenditure of the year has amounted to Rs. 3,71,507-11-1, against Rs. 299,285-7-11, leaving an excess of expenditure during the present year over that for 1863-64 of Rs. 72,222-3-2.

106. This excess is chiefly observable in the following items: food, Establishment including guards, clothing and contingencies. It is due to the very high and unceasing prices of every article of food,

to the compensation and rates of pay given to Military guards, to the enhanced cost of all raw materials for clothing, to the heavy charges incurred in transfers of prisoners, and also to the larger number of prisoners which has been provided for during the year.

107. The cost of each prisoner under every item included in the preceding table during the present, as contrasted with the previous year is given below :—

Detailed cost of each prisoner.

	1864-65. Prisoners 4,307.		1863-64. Prisoners 3,739.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Food.				
Rations, including money allowance..	....	44 15 6		38 9 8
Establishments.				
Fixed	29 6 1		29 9 11	
Extra	0 14 4	30 4 5	1 0 8	30 10 7
Hospital Charges.				
European Medicines.	0 1 9		0 2 10	
Bazar ditto	0 9 2		0 8 3	
Sick Diet	0 12 6		0 9 10	
Furniture, including extra blankets and bedding	0 1 8	1 9 1	0 1 10	1 6 9
Clothing.				
Cloth, Blankets, bedding	....	3 15 6		3 5 5
Public Works Charges				
Additions, alterations and repairs	....	2 1 5		2 9 11
Contingencies.				
Contingent expenses, including stationery	....	3 6 2		2 15 7
Total....	....	86 4 1		79 9 11
Against of the previous year	....	79 9 11		74 11 4
Showing an increase of	....	6 10 2		4 14 7

108. The total gross cost per prisoner is here shown to have been Rs. 86-4-1, against Rs. 79-9-11 during 1863-64, leaving an increase of cost to the debit of the year under report of Rs. 6-10-2 per prisoner.

109. On referring to Dr. Mouat's report for the same period, it appears that this increase is somewhat below that which has taken place in Bengal, inclusive of the Calcutta Gaols, which was Rupees 7-12-9. It is, however, Rs. 1-15-10 in excess of the increase in the Mofussil Gaols of the Lower Provinces, which is represented to have been Rs. 4-10-4 inclusive of the Calcutta Gaols.

110. This increase in the Bombay Gaols is not at all disproportionate to that which is occurring elsewhere, and which is due to unavoidable causes.

Cost of food.

111. The cost of food per prisoner is here given for each Gaol :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in 1864-65.			Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in 1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmednuggur	34	11	5	24	4	5
Poona	36	11	7	31	5	5
Sattara	39	7	6	37	6	7
Dhoolia	41	10	10	38	4	6
Sholapoor	42	2	6	32	11	6
Honore	42	6	3	32	13	7
Tanna	45	4	8	39	11	9
Rutnagherry	47	1	5	40	4	2
Kaira	49	3	11	40	1	6
Ahmedabad	50	2	1	42	11	8
Dharwar	53	12	6	46	9	10
Aden	54	12	0	48	11	9
Surat	55	13	4	43	13	7
Kulladghee (for two months only)	5	15	7	....		

112. The highest cost has been Rs. 55-13-4 at Surat, and the lowest Rs. 34-11-5 at Ahmednuggur; the increase in the previous year in the former being Rs. 11-13-4 and in the latter Rs. 9-7-0.

Cost of Clothing.

113. The cost of clothing, per prisoner, is exhibited below:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Surat	....			4	7	3
Aden	0	0	8	1	7	4
Tanna	3	5	11	3	9	6
Sholapoor	3	5	9	1	7	6
Kulladghee	3	6	10	....		
Rutnagherry	3	11	8	2	6	6
Ahmedabad	4	4	0	3	1	7
Dharwar	4	6	11	4	11	6
Poona	4	7	11	3	4	10
Ahmednuggur	4	8	3	2	13	2
Dhoolia	4	9	0	4	1	9
Honore	4	10	10	1	4	8
Kaira	4	11	5	1	6	3
Sattara	6	0	6	5	7	10

114. The enhanced cost of all raw materials has no doubt contributed to the increase shewn in the above table, but it may not, in all cases, be entirely due to this cause, as the requirements of the year may have exceeded those of the former year, not only in regard to the issue of additional clothing, but in consequence of a smaller amount of clothing being in store at the commencement of the year, and being available for use during that period.

* Cost of Fixed Establishment.

115. This information is given below in detail:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmednuggur	22	7	9	25	7	1
Kulladghee	11	6	11	....		
Dhoolia	16	4	3	14	12	8
Sholapoor	17	10	10	27	13	0
Sattara	24	9	6	25	12	3
Ahmedabad	21	15	0	16	14	7
Honore	25	9	9	42	13	10
Surat	26	8	7	28	2	4
Dharwar	30	15	11	39	12	10
Kaira	34	13	0	29	14	4
Tanna	36	5	0	32	8	1
Rutnagherry	42	5	7	57	2	4
Poona	26	9	2	26	15	1
Aden	120	9	2	115	10	6

116. There has been a decrease in eight, and an increase in five Gaols; the cost at Kulladghee appears for the first time, and is therefore not susceptible of comparison. The figures given above include the cost of guards and of their reliefs. The cost at Aden is out of all proportion to the other items of expenditure. This is due, no doubt, to the construction of the Gaol and the small number of prisoners.

117. On the whole the above results are satisfactory, but there is, in my opinion, no doubt that the Gaols are much over-guarded.

Cost of extra Establishment.

118. The cost under this item is given in the subjoined table:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednuggur	....	....
Dhoolia	..	....
Sattara	....	....
Tanna	....	....
Ahmedabad	....	....
Aden	....	....
Kulladghee	....	....
Sholapoor	....	0 3 5
Honore	....	0 9 6
Kaira	....	4 9 4
Dharwar	0 12 0	0 13 0
Surat	1 1 2	0 9 8
Poona	3 13 9	5 9 3
Rtnagherry	4 10 7	0 13 7

119. There was a decrease in five and an excess in two Gaols, exclusive of Kulladghee. I hope to be able to decrease this charge very considerably in those Gaols, in which it now exists, by making the labour as much as possible intramural, and by other arrangements.

Cost of Europe medicines.

120. The following table is incomplete, the data not having been furnished:—

Names of Gaols	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat	0 5 6	0 3 5
Tanna	No data.	0 4 11
Rutnagherry	ditto	No data.
Ahmednuggur	0 9 0	0 15 0
Honore	0 13 9	1 9 7
Poona	No data.	No data.
Dhoolia		
Sholapoor		
Dharwar		
Sattara		
Kaira		
Ahmedabad		
Aden		
Kulladghee		

Cost of Bazaar medicines

121. The cost under this head is given below.—

Names of Gaols	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Kulladghee	0 1 0	....
Ahmedabad	0 2 3	0 2 9
Kaira	0 3 11	0 5 3
Dharwar	0 3 11	0 3 3
Tanna	0 4 0	0 4 4
Poona	0 5 9	0 4 7
Sattara	0 7 0	0 6 8
Dhoolia	0 7 4	0 8 5
Surat	0 8 9	0 5 9
Sholapoor	0 9 10	0 10 9
Honore	0 12 7	0 9 2
Ahmednuggur	1 6 11	1 11 7
Rutnagherry	1 9 1	1 9 7
Aden	2 0 5	2 7 1

122. As the cost of the more expensive medicines supplied from Europe declines, there will be a corresponding increase under the above item, and the substitution under ordinary circumstances of the less costly remedies to be found in the Bazaars, for expensive foreign drugs, shall be encouraged.

Hospital charges other than the above.

123. These data include sick diet and hospital comforts, &c :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Aden	....			....		
Kulladghee	0	0	4	....		
Sholapoor	0	1	3	0	2	4
Surat	0	1	11	0	7	1
Rutnagherry	0	3	0	0	5	10
Ahmedabad	0	4	11	0	6	1
Sattara	0	8	7	0	8	3
Kaira	0	10	1	0	8	9
Ahmednuggur	1	0	1	2	1	11
Tanna	1	2	1	1	2	9
Honore	1	2	6	0	6	7
Dhoolia	1	5	9	0	0	3
Poona	1	6	8	0	4	5
Dharwar	1	12	4	2	2	9

124. These and the preceding charges on account of medicines are entirely under the control of the Medical Officer of each Gaol. Although a marked decrease has taken place at Ahmednuggur and Dharwar, yet the cost generally, and especially at Tanna, Poona, Dhoolia, and Honore requires more careful attention to economy.

Cost of additions, alterations, and repairs.

125. The cost under these several headings is given in the subjoined table :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmednuggur	....			1	9	11
Honore	0	1	0	0	0	10
Surat	0	1	11	6	10	8
Poona	0	2	9	3	3	1
Sholapoor	0	7	3	0	15	0
Kulladghee	0	9	5	....		
Sattara	0	9	6	0	15	3
Dharwar	0	10	7	2	9	3
Tanna	1	12	5	1	1	1
Ahmedabad	2	10	11	2	11	4
Kaira	3	0	7	12	0	2
Rutnagherry	4	13	8	1	6	10
Dhoolia	6	5	8	1	7	2
Aden	9	14	7	0	9	2

126. There has been an increase in five and a decrease in eight Gaols, exclusive of Kullàdghee. All the additions and alterations have been made with a view to ultimate economy, with respect to guards, &c., to the separation of different classes of prisoners, or with the object of affording additional accommodation.

Cost of contingencies.

127. The details under this heading are given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sattara	0	9	6	2	7	11
Sholapoor	1	7	5	2	5	7
Poona	1	10	3	1	15	2
Kaira	1	11	9	1	13	1
Kulladghee	2	3	2	....		
Dharwar	2	5	2	1	8	3
Rutnagherry	3	6	10	3	5	11
Ahmednuggur	3	6	11	0	9	11
Dhoolia	3	15	2	4	5	4
Tanna	4	2	3	4	4	3
Aden	4	4	4	5	9	7
Honore	4	6	8	3	9	2
Surat	5	8	7	4	0	4
Ahmedabad	5	15	6	3	6	8

128. The increase in these charges is chiefly due to transfers of prisoners and to the introduction of the new system of accounts in the English language.

Total gross cost.

129. The gross cost per prisoner in each Gaol is given in the subjoined statement :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kulladghee	23	11	3	....		
Sholapoor	65	12	10	66	5	1
Ahmednuggur	68	2	4	59	9	5
Sattara	72	4	1	73	0	9
Dhoolia	74	10	0	63	8	1
Poona	75	3	10	72	15	10
Honore	80	8	10	83	3	5
Ahmedabad	85	6	8	69	6	8
Surat	90	1	9	88	12	1
Tanna	92	4	4	82	14	8
Kaira	94	6	8	90	10	8
Dharwar	94	15	4	98	6	8
Rutnagherry	107	13	10	107	6	9
Aden	191	9	2	173	8	3

130. In eight Gaols there has been an increase in the gross cost, and in the remainder, exclusive of Kulladghee, a decrease. At Aden and Ahmedabad this increase is remarkably high, and although at Rutnagherry, Dharwar, Kaira, and Tanna there has been no great excess of cost over that of the previous year, yet the total charge for maintenance has considerably augmented.

131. This must be attributed to the high prices of all the necessaries of life, and this cause affects not only the cost of clothing, food, &c., but also the cost of guards.

Net Cost. 132. The net cost per prisoner is given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1863-64.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kulladghee	18	12	9	....		
Sattara	25	0	5	27	9	10
Sholapoor	35	3	11	35	13	4
Ahmednuggur	57	12	7	49	0	5
Ahmedabad	65	0	1	44	10	10
Dhoolia	67	15	1	60	8	6
Poona	68	9	3	68	3	0
Honore	72	13	1	79	1	3
Tanna	73	0	10	67	7	3
Kaira	75	11	4	71	6	1
Surat	84	11	8	85	12	8
Dharwar	88	0	10	87	4	0
Rutnagherry	101	14	8	102	14	1
Aden	158	1	2	138	14	3

133. The net cost has decreased in five, and increased in eight Gaols; at Ahmedabad this increase is disproportionately high. The explanation given is not satisfactory, but the Session Judge anticipates a more favourable result in future, in consequence of the appointment of an efficient Gaoler.

134. In all the Gaols the factory operations demand a far greater amount of attention and close supervision than they have hitherto received, and this, I trust, will be effected ere long by the appointment of paid Superintendents.

Increase of Costs. 135. In the nine Gaols named below, there was an increase in the gross cost per prisoner :—

Gaols.	1864-65.			1863-64.			Increase in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Aden	191	9	2	173	8	3	18	0	11
Ahmedabad	85	6	8	69	6	8	16	0	0
Dhoolia	74	10	0	63	8	1	11	1	11
Tanna	92	4	4	82	14	8	9	5	8
Ahmednuggur	68	2	4	59	9	5	8	8	11
Kaira	94	6	8	90	10	8	3	12	0
Poona	75	3	10	72	15	10	2	4	0
Surat	90	10	8	90	1	9	0	8	11
Rutnagherry	107	13	10	107	6	9	0	7	1

136. In 1863-64 there was an increase in seven Gaols as compared with the previous year.

Decrease of Cost.

137. In the four remaining Gaols, there was a decrease of cost per prisoner as shown below :—

Gaols.	1864-65.	1863-64.	Decrease in 1864-65.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dharwar	94 15 4	98 6 8	3 7 4
Honore	80 8 10	83 3 5	2 10 7
Sattara..................	72 4 1	73 0 9	0 12 8
Sholapoor	65 12 10	66 5 1	0 8 3

138. During the previous year there was a decrease in five Gaols.

Gross and Net Cost.

139. The following table gives the gross and net cost of the prisoners for the past and the three preceding years :—

Years.	Average number of Prisoners.	Gross cost of maintenance.			Average gross cost per prisoner.	Deduct income of the Gaols from all sources.	Net Cost of maintenance.	Average Net Cost of maintenance.
		Cost of food, clothing, Establishment, contingencies, &c.	Cost of Repairs.	Total.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1862 ...	4,715	304,183 1 7	4,404 9 5	309,087 11 0	67 6 9	44,335 2 1	258,719 8 11	55 0 4
1863* ..	5,010	363,158 15 4	11,802 8 8	374,961 8 0	74 11 4	79,965 4 9	294,996 3 8	58 14 1
1863-64.	3,759	289,448 7 2	9,837 0 9	299,285 7 11	79 9 11	51,720 11 4	247,564 12 7	65 13 9
1864-65.	4,307	362,515 11 10	8,991 15 3	371,507 11 1	86 4 1	61,242 1 7	310,265 9 6	72 0 7
Total ..	17,791	1,319,806 3 11	35,036 2 1	1,354,842 6 0	76 2 5	237,263 3 9	1,111,546 2 3	62 7 8

140. A review of the above comprehensive table is on the whole satisfactory; it shows that the net profits of the Gaols have been on the increase, and although the average net cost per prisoner presents an undesirable augmentation, still, considering the improvements that have been effected, and the enhanced cost of all the necessaries of life, the increase is not greater than was to have been anticipated.

141. The cost of maintenance not only represents all the charges for which cash is actually paid and Budget provision made by this department, but also those under the head of guards and their reliefs, for which no departmental cash payments take place; and were this very heavy item of cost removed from the calculations,

* Including Sind.

the results would show a considerable decrease, and the exact amount of departmental cash requirements would be more apparent.

142. The present practice, however, is continued for the sake of uniformity, and with the object of showing the gross amount of every possible item of expenditure.

General observations.

143. The general results of the year have been a decrease of sickness and mortality, in spite of the increase in the number of prisoners. Improvements in conservancy and sanitary arrangements generally, and an increase of net profits from prison labour.

144. The very great delay which has occurred in the submission of this report is extremely regretted; it is due to the alteration from the calendar to the official year, directed by Government in Resolution No. 2184 of 10th July 1865, an alteration which entailed, at so late a period of the year, a complete change in all the elaborate statistical statements which accompany this report, and also to the length of time necessary to their careful correction, after receipt from the different Gaols.

145. As also the report on the Gaols in Sind has been directed to be submitted separately from that for the Bombay Mofussil Gaols, with which it was before incorporated, a vast increase of labour has been thereby occasioned, and the delay has in consequence been doubly augmented.

1. General Report, Bombay Mofussil Gaols.
2. General Report, Sind Gaols.
3. Administration Report.

146. As the statistical returns are now received monthly, I trust to be enabled, in future, to submit the annual reports as per margin, required from this department, with greater punctuality; but I would respectfully entreat Government to consider the large mass of statistical and other information which these reports contain, requiring the most careful examination, and the application of a large amount of time and labour to their accurate elimination.

C. G. WIEHE, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

APPENDIX No. I.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE JAILS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUSIVE OF SIND,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1864-65.

POONA.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was frequently inspected during the year, it was found clean and in good order, the sanitary arrangements have been much improved, drains and privies have been eradicated, and the dry earth conservancy introduced.

Buildings.

2. Some alterations have been made in the female wards to improve ventilation, and others are about to be adopted in the Civil Gaol to afford more accommodation.

Prisoners.

3. The number and disposal of the prisoners during the year are given in the annexed table :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	1,51,130	15,894	167·024
Daily average of ditto	414	44	458
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	376	38	414
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	1,020	84	1,104
Transferred to other districts	260	....	260
Released	885	80	965
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	31	....	31
Executed	2	1	3
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865..	217	41	258

Conduct of Gaol officials and prisoners.

4. No report received.

Labour and Manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed and the results are given below :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	274	332
Details.	No data.	
Employed in ordinary manufactures		89
Hired by the Department of Public Works		3
„ by other Departments		27
Employed as Gaol servants		20
„ as guards		7
„ on the roads		..
„ on miscellaneous duties		52
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old		54
Inefficient from age		21
Sick in hospital		19
Excused labour on account of Sundays		40
Labour and manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		89
Net profit realized	Rs.	5,033 1 2
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		56 8 10
Other sources of income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		1,050 6 0

Cost.

6. The cost of maintenance for the last 2 years is shown below :—

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	444			458		
Rations per day Rs.	0	1	4·5	0	1	7·3
„ per annum	31	5	5	36	11	7
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	3	4	10	4	7	11
Fixed Establishment, including guards	26	15	1	26	9	2
Extra ditto ditto	5	9	3	3	13	9
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	0	11	0	1	12	5
Contingencies (including stationery)	1	15	2	1	10	3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	3	3	1	0	2	9
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	72	15	10	75	3	10
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	68	3	0	68	9	3

7. The net cost per prisoner shows an excess of 6 annas and 3 pies over that of the previous year, the chief increase is under the head of rations.

Classification. 8. No report.

Solitary Confinement. 9. No report.

Education. 10. No system in force.

Garden.

11. No report, but cultivation has been extended as far as the limits within the Gaol walls will permit. The Gaol being in the city of Poona, there are no means of carrying on extensive garden operations.

Sickness and mortality.

12. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is given in the subjoined table :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.
Zymotic diseases......	182	211	16	18	3·49	4·05	8·79	8·53
Constitutional do.....	1	3	..	2	....	0·45	....	66·67
Local ditto	35	54	1	2	0·22	0·45	2·86	3·70
Developmental do....	13	4	5	..	1·09	..	38·46	....
Violent ditto	7	4	..	..	....	..	....	....
Epidemic Cholera	21	5	9	4	1·97	0·90	42·86	80·
Total....	259	281	31	26	6·77	5·85	11·97	8·90

13. There has been a slight increase in the mortality, due to cholera.

14. The Sanitary Report by the Medical Officer is so meagre, and in some respects so inaccurate, that it has been withheld. The usual general report by the Session Judge in charge has not been furnished with the statistical statements, no doubt owing to the lamented death of that officer's predecessor, towards the close of the year.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was inspected in the month of December.

Buildings.

2. No report received. Some alterations have however taken place in the female ward to improve ventilation.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	127,216	10,277	137,493
Daily average of ditto	348	28	376
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	252	23	275
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	561	57	618
Transferred to other districts..........	104	....	104
Released	440	62	502
Escaped	3	....	3
Died.............................	17	....	17
Executed	5	....	5
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	244	18	262

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

4. No report received.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed in the factory and the results are here given :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	199	281
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	No data.	111
Hired by the Department of Public Works		43
„ by other Departments		16
Employed as Gaol servants		44
„ as Guards		....
„ on the roads		....
„ on miscellaneous duties		25
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old		12
Inefficient from age		2
Sick in hospital		6
Excused labour on account of Sundays		22
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		111
Net profit realized .... Rs.	2,276 15 7	5,504 2 1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	12 15 2	49 9 5
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	3,020 13 6	2,378 14 3

6. The net profits have increased from Rs. 2,276-15-7 to Rs. 5,504-2-1, and the average earning from Rs. 12-15-2 to Rs. 49-9-5. These results are satisfactory.

7. The number of prisoners employed on manufactures bears far too small a proportion to the average strength of those under sentence of labour.

Cost.

8. The cost of maintenance under each separate head is given below :—

	863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners		244			376	
Rations per day .... Rs.	0	1	0·8	0	1	6·3
„ per annum	24	4	5	34	11	5
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	2	13	2	4	8	3
Fixed Establishment including Guards	25	7	6	22	7	9
Extra ditto ditto		....			....	
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	4	12	6	3	0	0
Contingencies (including stationery)	0	9	11	3	6	11
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	9	11		....	
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	59	9	5	68	2	4
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	49	0	5	57	12	7

9. There has been an increase of Rs. 8-0-2 in the net cost per prisoner, due to the enhanced price of rations, as will be seen from the table.

Classification.
Solitary confinement.
Education.
Garden.

10. No report received.

Sickness and mortality.

11. The number of sick and of deaths for the last 2 years with the rates of mortality is given below :—

	Admission into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	362	161	7	11	2·86	2 93	1·93	6·83
Constitutional do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local do	178	33	1	2	0·41	0·53	0·56	6·06
Development do	16	8	2	2	0·82	0·53	12·5	25·
Violent do	46	8	1	....	0·41	.....	2·17	....
Epidemic cholera	9	9	6	2	2·46	0·53	66·67	22·22
Total....	611	219	17	17	[illegible]	4·52	2·78	7·76

12. The number of deaths has been equal during the 2 years, there is, however, a marked decrease in the number of sick during the year under report, and there has also been a very favourable decrease in zymotic diseases.

13. The rates of mortality have fallen from 6·96 per cent. of average strength to 4·52. These results are very satisfactory, and show a great improvement over the state of things during the previous year.

14. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

DHOOLIA.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was inspected in the month of November. The Gaol was clean and the general arrangements satisfactory.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings have been erected, but certain alterations have taken place.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are here exhibited :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	149,396	13,295	162,691
Daily average of ditto	409	36	445
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	454	34	488
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	917	58	975
Transferred to other districts	8	..	8
Released	962	53	1,015
Escaped	4	......	4
Died..............................	5	......	5
Executed..........................	1	......	1
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	391	39	430

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

4. Reported to have been on the whole good.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed, and the results are given below :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	402	385
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	114	151
Hired by the Departmentof Public Works	35	28
„ by other departments	8	3
Employed as Gaol servants	46	38
„ as guards	....	....
„ on the roads	110	62
„ on miscellaneous duties	10	41
„ on light work, being convalescents, weak, or old	5	16
Inefficient from age	....	....
Sick in hospital	20	17
Excused labour on account of Sundays	54	29
Labour and manufactures.		
Average number of prisoner, daily engaged in manufactures	114	151
Net profit realized ....Rs.	3,971 14 8	3,146 9 4
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	34 11 6	20 13 5
Other sources of income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	3,020 13 6	2,061 8 0

6. The decrease shown above is reported to be owing to the enhanced price of raw materials and the impossibility of selling the manufactures at a corresponding price. These results are not satisfactory.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance under every item of expenditure is given in the subjoined table :—

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners		430			445	
Rations per day	0	1	8·1	0	1	9·9
„ per annum	38	4	6	41	10	10
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	4	1	9	4	9	0
Fixed establishment, including guards	14	12	8	16	4	3
Extra ditto ditto		....			....	
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	0	8	8	1	13	1
Contingencies (including stationery)	4	5	4	3	15	2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	7	2	6	5	8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	63	8	1	74	10	0
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	60	8	6	67	15	1

8. The net cost per prisoner has increased from Rs. 60-8-6 in 1863-64 to Rs. 67-15-1, the chief source of increase is food and guards.

Classification.

9. None attempted beyond the separation of males, females, and juvenile offenders.

Solitary Confinement.

10. No report.

Education.

11. No report.

Garden.

12. The garden supplies a large amount of the Gaol wants, but no report has been made on this subject during the year under review.

Sickness and mortality.

13. The statistics under these heads are given below :—

	Admission into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	255	166	4	3	0·93	0·67	1·57	1·80
Constitutional do.....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Local do.....	182	105	7	1	1·63	0·22	3·85	0·95
Developmental do	5	7	2	1	0·47	0·22	40·00	28·57
Violent do.....	17	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epidemic cholera......	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	465	293	13	5	3·03	1·11	2·79	1·67

14. There has been a large decrease of mortality, due chiefly to the absence of cholera. There has also been a decline in zymotic diseases.

15. The rates of mortality have fallen from 3·03 in 1863-64 to 1·11 per cent. of average strength, these results are extremely satisfactory and very creditable to the officers concerned.

16. The Sanitary Report by the Civil Surgeon is annexed.

SHOLAPOOR.

Inspections.

1. This Gaol was inspected in the month of October. Gaol clean, but general arrangements not satisfactory.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings and alterations during the year.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	71,193	6,548	77,741
Daily average of ditto	195	17	212
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864............	178	26	204
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	596	18	614
Transferred to other districts	116	....	116
Released	505	30	535
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	6	....	6
Executed	5	....	5
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	142	14	156

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

4. Is reported to have been satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed in the factory and the results are here exhibited :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	No data.	187
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures..............		78
Hired by the Department of Public Works........		....
„ by other Departments		6
Employed as Gaol servants		31
„ as guards		....
„ on the roads		....
„ on miscellaneous duties		6
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old..............................		16
Inefficient from age		....
Sick in hospital		14
Excused labour on account of Sundays		36
Labour and manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		78
Net profit realized	Rs.	317 6 0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		4 1 0
Other sources of income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		84 9 9

6. The results are extremely unsatisfactory, and call for the serious exertions of the Officer in charge to raise the factory operations from their present very insignificant position.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner under the different heads of expenditure are given in the subjoined table :—

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	194			212		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	5·3	0	1	10·2
„ per annum	32	11	6	42	2	6
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	1	7	6	3	5	9
Fixed establishment, including guards............	27	13	0	17	10	10
Extra ditto ditto	0	3	5	....		
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicine).........	0	13	1	0	11	1
Contingencies (including stationery)	2	5	7	1	7	5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	15	0	0	7	3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	66	5	1	65	12	10
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	35	13	4	35	3	11

8. There has been a slight decrease in the net cost per prisoner, chiefly due to reduction of fixed establishment and guards.

Classification.

9. No systematic classification exists.

Solitary confinement.

10. Eighteen prisoners are reported to have been solitarily confined for infraction of Gaol discipline.

Education.

11. Not attempted.

Garden.

12. There is a large garden belonging to the Gaol, which is successfully cultivated; it supplied more than the wants of the prisoners, and the amount realized by sale was Rs. 1,054-10-8.

Sickness and mortality.

13. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	139	169	1	....	0·52	....	0·72	....
Constitutional do.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local do.....	61	42	....	1	....	0·47	....	2·38
Developmental do.....	10	2	2	....	1·03	....	20·	....
Violent do.....	14	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epidemic cholera	....	14	....	5	....	2·36	....	35·71
Total....	224	239	3	6	1·55	2·83	1·34	2·51

14. There were 6 deaths, 5 of which from cholera; this has raised the rate of mortality from 1·55 during 1863-64 to 2·83. Thi percentage is still satisfactory.

15. The Sanitary Report by the Civil Surgeon is annexed.

SATARA.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was inspected in the month of June, it was found clean and in good order.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings, but some alterations have taken place.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	62,415	11,315	73,730
Daily average of ditto	171	31	202
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	194	28	222
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	412	85	497
Transferred to other districts	3	2	5
Released	420	82	502
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	1	....	1
Executed............................	1	....	1
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865..	181	29	210

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

4. No report received.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed and the results are exhibited in the annexed table.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	No data.	176
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures		14
Hired by the Department of Public Works		....
„ by other departments		....
Employed as Gaol servants		29
„ as guards		....
„ on the roads		....
„ on miscellaneous duties		80
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old		27
Inefficient from age		1
Sick in hospital		2
Excused labour on account of Sundays		23
Labour and manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		14
Net profit realized		211-3-11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		15-1-5
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		....

6. These results are extremely unsatisfactory. Endeavours have been made to increase the factory operations, with what result will be seen hereafter.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below :—

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	210			202		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	7·7	0	1	8·8
„ per annum	37	6	7	39	7	6
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	5	7	10	6	0	6
Fixed Establishment, including guards	25	12	3	24	9	6
Extra ditto ditto	....			....		
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	0	14	11	0	15	7
Contingencies (including stationery)	2	7	11	0	9	6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	15	3	0	9	6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	73	0	9	72	4	1
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	27	9	10	25	0	6

8. There has been a decrease in the net cost per prisoner of Rs. 2-9-4, this is the more satisfactory, as the net cost during 1863-64 was unusually small.

Classification.

9. None attempted.

Solitary confinement.

10. No report.

Education.

11. Not attempted.

Garden.

12. No report, cultivation is only partially carried out; the supply of water is but small.

Sickness and mortality.

13. The number of admissions and of deaths is exhibited below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	64	64	1	....	0·48	....	1·56	....
Constitutional do....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local do....	68	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Developmental do....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violent do....	13	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epidemic cholera	....	1	....	1	....	0·49	....	100·
Treatment after punishment	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	145	77	1	1	0·48	0·49	0·69	1·31

14. Only one death has occurred, and that from cholera, which appears to have been imported into the Gaol by a batch of prisoners from Poona. This Gaol maintains its reputation for being the healthiest in the Presidency.

15. The Sanitary Report by the Civil Surgeon is annexed.

16. The Session Judge has furnished no report.

DHARWAR.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was visited in February clean and in good order.

Building.

2. No additions or alterations have taken place.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are given in the subjoined table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	1,97,800	17,723	2,15,523
Daily average of ditto	542	48	590
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	381	49	430
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65.	1,152	92	1,244
Transferred to other districts..........	86	1	87
Released	918	97	1,015
Escaped	4	....	4
Died	14	1	15
Executed	11	1	12
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	500	41	541

4. The admissions were 1,244, and of the 87 transfers, 29 were sent to Tanna under sentence of transportation and 58 to Belgaum for trial at the Sessions.

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

5. Conduct of Gaoler and Deputy Gaoler, and the subordinates, with a few exceptions, reported to be good. There were however eight dismissals for carelessness and inefficiency.

6. 228 prisoners were punished: one for attempting to escape, others for connivance, two for assaulting the Gaol officers, and the rest for minor offences against Gaol discipline.

7. The Chinese have been insubordinate, and refused their food for some days, they however yielded to firmness, and "after a few had been severely punished;" they have since given no trouble.

Labour and manufactures.

8. The number of prisoners employed, and the results, are given below :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	407	570
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	87	270
Hired by the Department of Public Works	16	13
„ by other departments	22	26
Employed as Gaol servants	61	45
„ as guards	28	25
„ on the roads	....	....
„ on miscellaneous duties	57	82
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	59	43
Inefficient from age	6	6
Sick in hospital	16	18
Excused labour on account of Sundays	55	42
Labour and manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	87	270
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	4,702 1 7	4,967 4 1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	54 9 0	15 1 0
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	2,467 15 7	1,921 8 0

9. *There has been a decrease in the net profits, and in the average earning of each prisoner, which is not satisfactory.

Cost.

10. The cost of maintenance under each head of expenditure is given below :—

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	421			590		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	0·5	0	2	4·3
„ per annum	46	9	10	53	12	6
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	4	11	6	4	6	11
Fixed establishment (including guards)	39	12	10	30	15	11
Extra ditto ditto	0	13	0	0	12	0
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	2	6	0	2	0	3
Contingencies, including stationery	1	8	3	2	5	2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	2	9	3	0	10	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	98	6	8	94	15	4
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	87	4	0	88	0	10

11. There has been, in spite of the high price of provisions, clothing, &c. a decrease in the gross cost per prisoner, which is very satisfactory. The net cost however, in consequence of the Factory operations, having fallen below the amount of the previous year, shows an increase of 12 annas and 10 pies per head.

Classification.

12. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement.

13. 207 prisoners have been solitarily confined for breaches of discipline; six of these were thus confined "under warrants from Magisterial and Judicial officers."

Education.

14. A convict teacher was selected in August to instruct the prisoners in the vernacular. There were at first 50 pupils, but the class has since declined to 22, these are taught for one hour per diem.

Garden.

15. The Gaol garden is well cultivated, the gross* receipts were Rs. 1,163-8-9, and the net profits, after deducting the cost of working, were Rs. 594-7-5. This result is satisfactory, especially during an unfavourable season.

Sickness and mortality.

16. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	281	226	5	8	1·19	1·36	1·78	3·54
Constitutional do	48	1	..	..	....	..	..	..
Local do .. .	382	131	1	2	0·21	0·34	0·26	1·53
Development do	53	19	4	3	0·94	0 50	7·55	15·79
Violent do	5	1	..	2	..	0·34	..	50·
Epidemic cholera......	2	..	2	..	0·48	..	2·00	..
Total....	771	378	12	15	2·85	2·54	1·56	4·

17. There were 15 deaths against 12 during the previous year; the admissions, however, were far below those in 1863-64. There is a decrease in the rates of mortality which is satisfactory. The ratio per cent. to daily average strength was 2·54 against 2·85.

18. The Civil Surgeon's Sanatory Report is annexed. This report is full and complete, as is also that furnished by the Session Judge, from which the above data have been extracted.

KULLADGHEE.

Inspection.

This Gaol was visited in March, it had then been just established. It merely consists of a small building, very unsuited for the purpose of a Gaol, capable of containing only 20 prisoners at the standard cubic capacity.

2. Prisoners in excess of this number sleep in tents; a new Gaol has been sanctioned, the plans and estimates for which are about to be prepared.

Buildings.

3. The only building is the one above alluded to, it has undergone some repairs and alterations for the accommodation of the prisoners.

Prisoners.

4. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year	3,172	371	3,543
Daily average of ditto	52	6	58
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	....	....	....
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1864-65	93	11	104
Transferred to other districts..........	....	....	....
Released	38	4	42
Escaped	....	....	....
Died...........................	....	....	....
Executed...........................	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1865.........................	55	7	62

5. The above and the following tables refer only to two months of the year.

Labour and manufactures.

6. This table is inserted blank as a record merely, there being as yet no manufactures carried on :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	None.	None.
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures..............		
Hired by the Department of Public Works		
„ by other departments....................		
Employed as Gaol servants		
„ as guards		
„ on the roads		
„ on miscellaneous duties		
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old		
Inefficient from age		
Sick in hospital		
Excused labour on account of Sundays		
Labour and manufactures.		
Average number of prisoner daily engaged in manufactures		
Net profit realized		
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance for two months is given in this table :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners....................	....	58
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	....	0 1 6 8
„ for 2 months..............................	....	5 15 7
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	....	3 6 10
Fixed establishment, including guards.............	....	11 6 11
Extra establishment	....	....
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	....	0 1 4
Contingencies (including stationery)	....	2 3 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs................	....	0 9 5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	....	23 11 3
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	....	18 12 9

Sickness and mortality.

8. The number of admissions and of deaths is given below for 2 months only :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Constitutional do....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local do....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Developmental do....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violent do....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epidemic cholera......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....

HONORE.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was not visited.

Buildings.

2. The old Gaol has been abandoned, and the new building is now occupied by the prisoners. It is healthy in position, but its arrangements are inconvenient.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	70,445	4,015	74,460
Daily average of ditto ..	193	11	204
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	272	14	286
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65.	489	22	511
Transferred to other districts	15	....	15
Released	568	23	591
Escaped	1	....	1
Died............................	12	....	12
Executed	2	1	3
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865	163	12	175

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

4. Four subordinates were criminally prosecuted for negligently suffering a prisoner to escape, and sentenced to fines and imprisonment in default of payment. 163 prisoners were punished for breaches of Gaol discipline.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed on remunerative labour and the results are given below :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	No data.	158
Details.		
Employed on remunerative labour and manufactures.		83
Hired by the Department of Public Works		....
„ by other departments		....
Employed as Gaol servants		19
„ as guards		....
„ on the roads		....
„ on miscellaneous duties		12
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old		4
Inefficient from age		18
Sick in hospital		12
Excused labour on account of Sundays		10
Labour and manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily employed on labour		83
		Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized		1,192-2-11
Average earning of each prisoner		23-13- 6
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		....

6. There are scarcely any manufactures carried on in this Gaol, its position is so isolated, that there would be no market for the produce of the factory. They are chiefly employed in quarrying and cutting stones, for which there is some demand at Carwar, and in coir rope making and cane work.

7. There are no data for the previous official year. The amount of average earning has been much reduced by the cost of guards necessary for out-door labour.

Cost.

8. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below under each head of expenditure.

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	173			204		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	5·3	0	1	10·3
„ per annum	32	13	7	42	6	3
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	1	4	8	4	10	10
Fixed establishment, including guards	42	13	10	25	9	9
Extra ditto ditto	....			0	9	6
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	2	9	4	2	12	10
Contingencies (including stationery)	3	9	2	4	6	8
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	0	10	0	1	0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	83	3	5	80	8	10
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income f om all sources	79	1	3	72	13	1

9. There has been a decrease in the gross and net cost which is satisfactory, notwithstanding the increase in the cost of rations and clothing due to unavoidable causes.

Classification.

10. None attempted, beyond separation of males, females, and juvenile offenders.

Solitary confinement.

11. Three prisoners were confined in solitary cells in accordance with their sentences, and ninety-seven were so punished for breaches of Gaol discipline; the periods in each case varying from 4 to 12 weeks and from 1 to 15 days respectively.

Education.

12. None attempted.

Garden.

13. The expense of cultivation exceeds the value of the produce sold to the Gaol; it is however of importance that the garden should be worked, and a little more attention would no doubt produce successful results.

Sickness and mortality.

14. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is given in the annexed table.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	184	202	9	7	5·20	3·43	4·89	3·42
Constitutional ditto..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local ditto..	70	65	1	2	0·58	0·98	1·43	3·08
Developmental ditto..	3	6	....	2	....	0·98	....	3·33
Violent ditto..	43	14	....	1	....	0·49	....	7·14
Epidemic cholera......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	302	287	10	12	5·78	5·88	3·31	4·18

15. The admissions have decreased, but the deaths show an increase of 2, and the rates of mortality are also slightly higher than during the previous year.

16. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed, it is both interesting and complete in all particulars; although signed by the Civil Surgeon, it appears to have been drawn up by the late Civil Surgeon, Doctor Ross, of the Madras Medical Service, an officer of great intelligence and energy.

17. The report by the Session Judge is complete, and supplies the details which have been given above.

RUTNAGHERRY.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was not visited during the year.

Buildings.

2. No additions or alterations.

Prisoners.

3. The number and disposal of the prisoners during the year are given in the annexed table.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	93,176	5,101	98,277
Daily average of ditto	255	14	269
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	138	12	150
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65.	418	19	437
Transferred to other districts..........	16	1	17
Released	252	19	271
Escaped	....	....	....
Died..............................	10	1	11
Executed..........................	1	....	1
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865...........................	277	10	287

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

4. The Gaoler is reported to be zealous and efficient. The subordinates to be untrustworthy, and to connive at the introduction of forbidden articles into the Gaol.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed on manufactures and the results are given below :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	139	268
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	41	61
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....	....
" by other departments	4	8
Employed as Gaol servants	13	44
" as guards	....	....
" on the roads	3	4
" on miscellaneous duties	8	65
" on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	3	17
Inefficient from age	34	20
Sick in hospital	16	20
Excused labour on account of Sundays	17	29
Labour and manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	41	61
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	1,561 4 7	4,071 5 6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	38 4 0	66 11 0
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	263 2 0	488 4 11

6. These results are satisfactory, and show an increase in the number of prisoners employed on manufactures, in the net profits, and also in the average earning of each prisoner, which has risen from Rs. 38-4-0 to Rs. 66-11-0.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance under each head of expenditure is given below.

	In 1863-64			1864-65		
Average number of prisoners	140			269		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	[illegible]	0	2	1
,, per annum	40	4	2	47	1	5
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	2	6	6	3	11	8
Fixed establishment, including guards	57	2	4	42	5	7
Extra ditto ditto	0	13	7	4	10	7
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	1	15	[illegible]	1	12	1
Contingencies, including stationery	3	5	11	3	6	10
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	6	10	4	13	8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	107	6	9	107	13	10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	102	14	1	101	14	8

8. There has been a slight excess in the total cost, due no doubt to the price of rations, but there has been more than a corresponding decrease in the net cost which is satisfactory, though it is still exorbitantly high. The reduction of this very heavy charge at Rutnaghery demands the earnest attention of the local authorities.

Classification. 9. No report.

Solitary confinement. 10. No report.

Education. 11. No report.

Gardens. 12. They partially supply the wants of the prisoners. This subject demands more attention, the value of vegetables sold was only Rupees 136-14-8.

Sickness and mortality. 13. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is here recorded :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases.. ..	159	282	....	6	....	2·23	....	2·13
Constitutional diseases .	3	10	1	....	0·71	....	33·33	....
Local ditto ..	103	145	....	5	....	1·86	....	3·45
Developmental ditto ..	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violent ditto ..	40	60	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epidemic cholera	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	305	502	1	11	0·71	4·09	0·33	2·19

14. These results are unsatisfactory, but the Civil Surgeon states that he does not "see any particular cause for this, beyond the fact of there being perhaps more men of jungle tribes here;" at any rate, he states, he thinks "it is a low rate of mortality for men of all ages in confinement." This may be so, but the mortality is so far in excess of the previous years, (there having been 1 death in 1863-64 and 4 during the year under report,) that a more satisfactory reason should have been given.

15. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed. The Senior Assistant Session Judge's report is meagre and very incomplete.

TANNA.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was visited in July; clean and in good order.

Buildings.

2. No report.

Prisoners.

3. The number and disposal of the prisoners during the year are here recorded.

	Males	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	1,16,461	5,170	1,21,631
Daily average of ditto	3 9	14	333
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864........	275	8	283
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864 65	1,609	86	1,695
Transferred to other districts..........	437	15	452
Released	1,042	69	1,111
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	20	1	21
Executed..................................	8	....	8
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865	376	9	385

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners. 4. No report received.

Labour and manufactures. 5. The number of prisoners employed and the results are exhibited in this table:—

	1863-64.	1864-65
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	355	311
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	150	137
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....	....
,, by other departments....................	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants	38	24
,, as guards	....	....
,, on the roads..............................	....	....
,, on miscellaneous duties	92	60
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	....	18
Inefficient from age	....	....
Sick in hospital	30	30
Excused labour on account of Sunday	45	42
Labour and manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	150	137
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	5,753 15 6	6,401 7 2
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	38 5 9	46 11 7
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	....	....

6. Although the number of prisoners engaged in manufactures had fallen off, yet it is satisfactory to note the increase in the net profits from Rupees 5,782-15-6 to Rupees 6,401-7-2, and also in the average earning of each prisoner from Rs. 38-5-9 to Rs. 46-11-7.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner under each head of expenditure is here exhibited :—

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	372			333		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	9	0	1	11·8
,, per annum	39	11	9	45	4	8
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	3	9	6	3	5	11
Fixed establishment, including guards	32	8	1	36	5	0
Extra ditto ditto	....			....		
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	1	12	0	1	6	1
Contingencies (including stationery)	4	4	3	4	2	3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	1	1	1	12	5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	82	14	8	92	4	4
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	67	7	3	73	0	10

8. Rations and guards are expensive items ; the cost of the former is perhaps unavoidable, but that of the latter admits of reduction.

9 This Gaol is the depôt for convicts under sentence of transportation from the Punjab, Sind, Bombay, Central Provinces, &c. and on this account requires a stronger guard than ordinary Gaols of the same size; many of these prisoners are not only unproductive, but are more expensive than ordinary convicts, as it is necessary to issue, in many cases, extra food to the flesh eaters of the Punjab and Sind, and to give to all two suits of clothes for the voyage, these and other expenses are all borne by the Tanna Gaol.

10. The results therefore shown in the above table are exceptional and not unsatisfactory.

Classification.

11. No report received.

Solitary confinement.

12. No report received.

Education.

13. No report received, but none attempted.

Garden.

14. No report. The garden is however well cultivated, and supplies most of the wants of the Gaol.

Sickness and mortality.

15. The admissions and deaths are given below, as also the rates of mortality.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	393	426	22	16	5·91	4·80	5·69	3·76
Constitutional do....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....
Local ditto	125	100	2	3	0·51	0·90	1·60	3·
Developmental do....	26	2	5	..	1·34	..	19·23	....
Violent ditto	53	47	1	..	0·27	..	1·89	....
Epidemic Cholera	26	4	12	2	3·23	0·60	46 15	50·
Total....	623	579	42	21	11·29	6·30	6·74	3·63

16. There has been a marked decrease in the number of deaths, the admissions had however fallen off, but not all in proportion to the decline in the number of fatal cases. The ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength has fallen from 11·29 in 1863-64 to 6·30. These results are highly satisfactory, and under an improved system of conservancy will, it is hoped, continue.

17. The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed. The general report by the Session Judge has not been furnished.

AHMEDABAD.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was visited in January. Clean and in good order

Buildings.

2. A new sleeping barrack for 75 prisoners has been erected, to afford additional accommodation, which was much required. Other additions and alterations have been made to add to the convenience and security of the Gaol.

Prisoners.

3. The disposal of the prisoners is here shown in the annexed table.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	201,845	7,300	209,145
Daily average of ditto	553	20	573
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	579	24	603
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	1,152	75	1,227
Transferred to other districts	80	1	81
Released	1,113	78	1,191
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	26	....	26
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865..	512	20	532

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

4. With two exceptions, the conduct of the officers is reported to have been very good. The Deputy Gaoler and third Clerk were both removed for neglect of duty. Thefts of cotton by the prisoners from the worksheds to be woven into rope, are reported to have been "at one time very noticeable; a little wholesome severity repressed it, and the conduct of the prisoners may now be reported very good."

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners employed and the results are given below.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	554	566
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	314	259
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....	..
„ by other departments	....	2
Employed as Gaol servants	12	12
„ as guards	12	12
„ on the roads	....	....
„ on miscellaneous duties	97	184
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	11	56
Inefficient from age	10	7
Sick in hospital	26	13
Excused labour on account of Sundays	72	21
Labour and manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	314	259
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	2,500 15 11	2,070 4 3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	7 15 5	7 15 11
Other sources of income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	....	87 4 0

6. These results are very unsatisfactory. The Session Judge reports that since the appointment of a European Gaoler, the factory has improved, and an expectation is expressed, that "far more favourable results" will appear in next year's report.

7. Cost. The cost of maintenance per prisoner under each head of expenditure is given below.

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	599			573		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	10·5	0	2	2·4
,, per annum	42	11	8	50	2	1
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	3	1	7	4	4	0
Fixed Establishment, including guards	16	14	7	21	15	0
Extra ditto ditto	....			....		
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	0	8	10	0	7	2
Contingencies (including stationery)	3	6	8	5	15	6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	2	11	4	2	10	11
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	69	6	8	85	6	8
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	44	10	10	65	0	1

8. There has been considerable increase in the provisioning charges, and also in the cost of fixed establishment and guards. The gross cost has thus been raised from Rupees 69-6-8 to Rupees 85-6-8, and the net cost, owing to a falling off in the factory operations, from Rupees 44-10-10 to Rupees 65-0-1.

9. These results demand the serious attention of the local officers.

Classification.

10. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement.

11. But little resorted to, only 3 prisoners having been thus confined during the year for breaches of Gaol discipline.

Education.

12. A convict teacher instructs the boys in reading and writing on Sundays, and any of the other prisoners who desire to attend. The number of prisoners who are able to read and write is said to be much below that of the previous year.

Garden.

13. The cultivation of the garden is successfully carried on; it will, it is anticipated, supply all the vegetables required by the prisoners.

Sickness and mortality.

14. The number of admissions into hospital and of deaths is here recorded.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	375	256	15	11	2·50	1·92	4·00	4·30
Constitutional do. ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local do. ..	205	73	4	3	0·67	0·52	1·90	4·11
Developmental do. ..	27	10	19	7	3·17	1·22	70·37	70·00
Violent do. ..	32	17	....	1	....	0·18	....	5·88
Epidemic cholera	..	10	....	4	....	0·70	....	40·00
Total....	640	366	38	26	6·34	4·54	5·94	7·10

15. These data are satisfactory; they show that the admissions have decreased from 640 to 366, and that notwithstanding the occurrence of cholera, the deaths have declined from 38 to 26, and the percentage of deaths to the average strength from 6·34 to 4·54.

16. The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed. Doctor Wyllie's opinion, from his long experience in Guzerat, is entitled to attentive consideration, but he is in error when he states, under the 6th paragraph, that "the labour is entirely in-door." The two gardens give employment to a considerable number of men, and there is a small gang employed in clearing the river channel that supplies water to the Gaol.

17. The Session Judge's report is complete.

KAIRA.

Inspection.

1. This Gaol was not visited during the year.

Building.

2. There were formerly two Gaols, one within and the other without the town walls, the former has been abandoned, and in the latter sufficient accommodation has been provided, at a trifling cost, for all the prisoners and at a considerable annual saving for guards.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	76,525	4,368	80,893
Daily average of ditto	209	12	221
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864............	207	14	221
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	935	61	996
Transferred to other districts	15	....	15
Released	842	62	904
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	14	1	15
Executed	2	....	2
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	268	12	280

Conduct of gaol officers and prisoners. 4. Good.

Labour and manufactures. 5. The number employed and the results are here recorded.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	No data.	190
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures..............		85
Hired by the Department of Public Works........		25
„ by other Departments		18
Employed as Gaol servants		20
„ as guards		....
„ on the roads		....
„ on miscellaneous duties		....
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old................		....
Inefficient from age		3
Sick in hospital		35
Excused labour on account of Sundays		4
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		85
Net profit realized	Rs.	3,160 10 1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		37 2 11
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		2,172 0 0

6. These results are satisfactory, and contrast favourably with those obtained at Ahmedabad.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here exhibited in detail.

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners		174			221	
Rations per day ... Rs.	0	1	9·1	0	2	1·8
,, per annum	40	1	6	49	3	11
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	1	6	3	4	11	5
Fixed Establishment, including Guards	29	14	4	34	13	0
Extra ditto ditto	4	9	4		....	
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	0	14	0	0	14	0
Contingencies (including stationery)	1	13	1	1	11	9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	12	0	2	3	0	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	90	10	8	94	6	8
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	71	6	1	75	11	4

8. There has been an increase of cost, due to increase in the number of prisoners, prices of provisions, and cost of fixed establishment according to the new scale. These causes are unavoidable. There has been an excess over the previous year of Rs. 4-5-3 in the net cost.

Classification.

9. No systematic classification attempted or practicable.

Solitary confinement.

10. Not resorted to during the year.

Garden.

11. The garden is small, and not sufficiently productive to supply more than a portion of the wants of the Gaol.

Sickness and mortality.

12. The admissions into hospital and deaths are here recorded.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	309	255	14	6	8·05	2·71	4·53	2·35
Constitutional do......	1	2	1	....	0·58	....	100·00	....
Local do......	200	233	3	1	1·72	0·41	1·50	0·43
Developmental do......	43	21	1	2	0·58	0·90	2·33	0·95
Violent do......	15	15	....	1	....	0·46	....	6·67
Epidemic cholera......	....	26	....	5	....	2·26	....	19·23
Treatment after punishment..............	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	568	553	19	15	10·93	6·79	3·34	2·71

13. The number of admissions has been very large during both years. The deaths have decreased from 19 to 15; one-third however of these was from cholera, which was absent during 1863-64. The percentage of mortality to average strength has decreased from 10·93 to 6·79 ; comparatively speaking these data are favourable, but as sanitary results they are far from being satisfactory.

14. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

15. The report by the Session Judge is full and complete.

SURAT.

Inspection. 1. This Gaol was visited in the month of January ; clean and in good order.

Buildings. 2. No report received.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are given in the annexed table.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	79,953	5,760	85,713
Daily average of ditto	219	16	235
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	195	22	217
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65	754	21	775
Transferred to other districts..........	4	....	4
Released	711	36	747
Escaped	1	....	1
Died..............................	14	....	14
Executed	1	....	1
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	218	7	225

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

4. No report received.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number employed and the results are exhibited in the following table :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	204	221
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	128	141
Hired by the Department of Public Works........	....	....
„ by other Departments	4	....
Employed as Gaol servants	50	35
„ as Guards	2	2
„ on the roads	....	....
„ on miscellaneous duties	8	18
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old..........................	2	8
Inefficient from age	1	6
Sick in hospital	5	5
Excused labour on account of Sundays	4	6
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	120	141
Net profit realized ....Rs.	1,471 0 5	1,962 11 3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	11 7 11	13 14 9
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	263 2 0	....

6. These results are on the whole favourable, but they fall far short of what should, be accomplished.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance is given below in detail for each prisoner.

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	231			235		
Rations per day ... Rs.	0	1	11	0	2	5
„ per annum	43	13	7	55	13	4
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	4	7	3	....		
Fixed establishment, including guards	28	2	4	26	8	7
Extra ditto ditto	0	9	8	1	1	2
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	1	0	3	1	0	2
Contingencies (including stationery)	4	0	4	5	8	7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	6	10	8	0	1	11
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	88	12	1	90	1	9
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	85	12	8	84	11	8

8. There has been a decrease under all the items of expenditure, except in provisions and contingencies; the latter is but trifling, but the former very considerable. This has raised the gross cost to Rs. 90-1-9, but the net cost has somewhat declined.

9. I have no doubt these results here, as elsewhere, will improve under closer supervision.

Classification.

10. No report received.

Solitary confinement.

11. No report received.

12. No report. There has hitherto been no garden to this Gaol, but a piece of ground has been secured in the vicinity which will give the prisoners healthy employment.

Garden.

Sickness and mortality.

13. The admissions into hospital and deaths are here recorded.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	110	192	12	4	5·19	1·70	10·90	2·80
Constitutional do....	1	2	....	1	....	0·43	....	50·00
Local do....	25	48	1	1	0·43	0·43	4·00	2·08
Developmental do....	9	4	3	2	1·3	0·85	33·33	50·00
Epidemic cholera	39	16	15	6	6 5	2 55	3·85	37·50
Violent diseases	10	5	1	....	0·43	....	10·00	....
Total ...	194	267	32	14	13·85	5·96	16·49	5·24

14. Although the number of admissions has increased, there has been a large diminution in the number of deaths, it has fallen from 32 in 1863-64 to 14 during the last year.

15. The ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength has declined from 13·85 to 5·98; a sufficient indication that the sanitary improvements which have been undertaken, have already produced marked beneficial effects in the death rate in, at one time, the most unhealthy Gaol in the Presidency, and one which it was proposed to abandon on account of extreme insalubrity, but which, it appeared to me, might be very much improved by a complete change in its conservancy.

16. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

17. No report was furnished by the Session Judge.

ADEN.

Inspection. 1. This Gaol has not been visited.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings; some alterations and repairs have been effected.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are given below.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1864-65	46,921	997	47,918
Daily average of ditto	129	2	131
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1864	122	4	126
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1864-65.	446	52	498
Transferred to other districts..........	....	....	....
Released	427	52	479
Escaped	....	.....	....
Died	1	....	1
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1865.	140	4	144

Conduct of Gaol officers and prisoners.

4. It is reported that the conduct of the "Gaoler and his Assistant has been highly exemplary;" and the Assistant Political Resident records with pleasure his sense of the merit of the former officer, especially by whose "able and zealous superintendence discipline has been rigidly maintained."

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number employed and the results are here recorded.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	No data.	96
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures		53
Hired by the Department of Public Works		....
„ by other departments		12
Employed as Gaol servants		16
„ as guards		....
„ on the roads		....
„ on miscellaneous duties		....
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old		3
Inefficient from age		....
Sick in hospital		8
Excused labour on account of Sundays		4
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures		53
		Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized		2,762 13 6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures		52 2 1
Other sources of income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts		1,119 8 0

6. These results do not admit of comparison, but viewing them in connection with the results in other Gaols, they are favourable.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given in detail in the following table:—

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	127			131		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	1·6	0	2	4·8
„ per annum	48	11	9	54	12	0
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	1	7	4	0	0	8
Fixed establishment, including guards	115	10	6	120	9	2
Extra ditto ditto	....			....		
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	1	7	11	2	0	5
Contingencies (including stationery)	5	9	7	4	4	4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	9	2	9	14	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	173	8	3	191	9	2
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	138	14	3	158	1	2

8. The gross cost, as exhibited above, far exceeds the amount of every other Gaol in the Presidency; the charge for fixed establishment and guards is exorbitant and disproportionate.

9. The net cost per prisoner reaches to Rs. 158-1-2. This extravagant charge is due chiefly to the cost of establishment; that for provisions is not higher than what might have been anticipated.

Classification.

10. No systematic classification is attempted, nor is it practicable under the present construction of the Gaol.

Solitary confinement.

11. Only resorted to, and that but seldom, for breaches of discipline.

Education.

12. Not attempted.

Garden.

13. Is but small, and not sufficiently productive to supply the wants of the Gaol.

Sickness and mortality.

14. The admissions and deaths are given below.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	111	161	1	....	0·79	....	0·90	....
Constitutional do.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local do.....	87	105	3	1	2·36	0·76	3·45	0·95
Developmental do.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violent diseases	9	11	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epidemic cholera......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	207	277	4	1	3·15	0·76	1·93	0·36

15. These results are satisfactory. There has been but one death out of 277 admissions into hospital, and the ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength has fallen from 3·15 during 1863-64 to 0·76 during the period under reply.

16. The only death recorded above, occurred in a convict 75 years of age, and who had been 22 years in confinement, from disease of the aorta.

17. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

18. The Assistant Political Resident's Report was received, and is full and complete.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prison's Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

APPENDIX No. II.

SANITARY REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS

ON THE

GAOLS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUSIVE OF SIND,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1864-65.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Ahmednuggur Gaol for the official year 1864-65.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rainfall—temperature.

The climate of Ahmednuggur may be divided into three parts, viz. hot, wet, and cold. The first ranging from March to June, the second from June to September, and the third from October to the middle or end of February. The fall of rain for the past official year has been 22 inches 14 cents., the greatest fall being in August. The maximum temperature occurred in May, viz. 111°, the lowest in January, viz. 49°.

The month of October varies considerably as to temperature and rainfall, but usually combines with the moisture of the monsoon much heat and closeness of atmosphere: I consider it as *trying* a month as any.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp. Additions and alterations to buildings.

Gaol in heart of city, but excluded from it by high walls, uselessly so I consider, as they tend to check circulation within the walls, especially when the crowded state of the buildings is taken into consideration. The gaol is from 2 to 2½ miles from the camp in a westerly direction.

Most of the drains in the gaol are now open and made puckah, they are a great improvement over the old filthy underground ones. Behind the hospital an addition of 3 in height to the wall has been made, which, as it is to the west or airy side of the hospital, must cut away much fresh air from the sick.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1864-65:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the district as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weigth of Prisoners on Discharge.*	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
424	104	105	218 gained. 99 lost. 107 were stationary. Average gain was 1 lb.	2	114	114	1 gained. 1 lost. No gain or loss, simply stationary.

* On this subject see end of Report.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data.

The above table shows, I consider, a very favourable state of things with regard to the general health: the largest proportion of the convicts having gained in weight; 107 were stationary, and only 99 lost weight. I shall by and by, as far as I possibly can, examine the records, and see under which of the three classes most admissions were made into hospital; though they lose weight, yet they may have improved in health, and the reverse with regard to those gaining weight.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed on what grounds.

The diet roll, both as to quantity and quality, I know to be ample, wholesome, and well cooked. Towards the latter end of December cholera having broken out in the gaol, my predecessor, Dr. Davey, substituted the use of ghee for oil; it was begun on 7th January and discontinued 12th May. Good wholesome oil is not to be had in the bazaar, and I believe the substitution of ghee was a wise and safe precaution.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

		Hours of Labour.
Average out-door prisoners	103	From March 1st to 31st October 6 to 11 A.M. and from 1 to 5 P.M.
„ in-door „	272	
Deaths out-door „	11	
„ in-door „	6	
Ratio per cent. to treated out-door.	5	From 1st November to 28th February 6 to 11 A.M. and 12 to 4 P.M.
„ „ „ in-door..	27	

The proportion of sickness and deaths in out-door convicts gives a much higher figure than that of the in-door.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The hospital, from being double storied, is the only thoroughly well ventilated building within the walls, and this is now to a cer-

tain extent limited, by the elevation of the wall to the west of the building, referred to in latter end of paragraph III. As to the ventilation of the whole of the gaol, it can never be good, or at all perfect, till many of the buildings are cleared away, and the materials used in adding another story to some of the present barracks. All the buildings lie low, are overcrowded on each other, and have a very high wall around. This has been frequently pointed out by myself and other Civil Surgeons. Could not the labour of the out-door prisoners be put to the above use.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

The whole of the interior of the buildings are several times a month white-washed, the floors cowdunged, and in every way the utmost cleanliness kept up. During epidemics and such like, white-washing, cowdunging, &c. are repeated every week.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

The gaol is now drained by open, instead of covered drains, which are daily fully purified by a rush of fresh water from the reservoirs. The drains are kept exceedingly clean and pure.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry-earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of —defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The earth conservancy was introduced in July 1864, yet, from the faulty construction of the privies (pointed out in my letter of 16th May to Inspector of Prisons through Session Judge), it is impossible to call it *dry* conservancy. The many defects therein noticed, and the remedial measures I proposed, by which *really* dry earth sewage can be established, are fully entered into in the above letter. At present, in order to cleanse the channel leading to the pans behind, each prisoner is obliged to throw a large quantity of water after the fœces, and the sweeper afterwards has his turn at it in a similar manner.

The night soil is carted every morning, noon and night, to the gaol garden and then buried.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The clothing is the same in quantity to each prisoner as last year, and I would beg very strongly to endorse my predecessor's opinion, that an additional jacket and pair of breeches be given to each outdoor labourer on his return to gaol: this I consider absolutely necessary in the hot weather and the rains, when in the first case the perspiration induced by labour and heat of the sun, and in the other by rain and vapour, causes their clothes to get damp; in these they leave off work, and in these they are frequently obliged to sleep. I consider the women well provided for.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The gaol has never been so crowded as that shown in previous report, when sometimes upwards of 400 were confined. At present the daily average of the convicts is 376, while the capacity of gaol is for 260, thus giving an excess of 116.

With the present system of ventilation, the sleeping wards are crowded, but with an improved system I do not think it would be injurious to health.

XIII.—Mortality:—

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
376	17	4·5	4	1·1	2	·5	2	·5	4	1·1

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

I think the above is satisfactory if compared with the previous Annual Calender Report, which, with a daily average strength of 344, showed 20 deaths. The above diseases are yet far too frequent in the Nuggur gaol, and as I consider the good clothing and general management of the prisoners to be almost as good as one can have, I can ascribe the sickness and deaths from dysentery, diarrhœa, and fevers in a great measure to the want of that thorough ventilation so requisite in a gaol so situated as this is.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

Under this head only 9 cases of cholera occurred, described by my predecessor as of the sporadic type. 2 proved fatal. He further mentions, that he considered "the excellent sanitary condition of the gaol was competent to meet, as the routine of the gaol was not interfered with."

XV.—Remarks on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

Out of an average strength of 376, 219 had been admitted into hospital during the year, out of which 17 deaths occurred, or 4·5 per cent. to the number of prisoners. This is lower than that of last report, as is also the deaths to total treated, being 7·7 against 11·1 to that of previous report. The average number of prisoners to the daily number of sick has been 2·4 per cent., while last report gave only 1·7 per cent. The percentage of treated to strength has been 5·9. Percentage of deaths to number of prisoners, exclusive of cholera, 4.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

I would again beg to propose the pulling down and re-building in two stories of some of the wards, but as this has been year after year

urged by all the previous Civil Surgeons, I would say no more. A measure of this nature would enable many of the crowded sheds and cells to the east to the pulled down, and in their position place the privies, urinals, &c. which at present are in a most objectionable quarter, viz. West and S. W. The winds most required generally blow from that quarter, and must hence carry much of the tainted air to the hospital and over the gaol generally. I consider the above a most important matter, and respectfully beg to draw your attention to it. The increase of height too in the gaol wall also to the *west* of the hospital, and but 14·9 feet from it, is just high enough to catch the cool refreshing breeze, this wall ought to be reduced.

M. M. MACKENZIE, Acting Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

A. WRIGHT,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Poona Division of the Army.

Thinking it might be well to calculate the numbers who had gained weight with their admissions into hospital, as also the same with respect to men stationary, and who had lost weight, I beg to annex a table of the results.

Percentage of admitted	into hospital	of gained	weight....8·3
Do.	do.	stationary	do. ....6·5
Do.	do.	lost	do. ....6·2

By this table it will be seen that the percentage of admissions of the three classes was highest amongst those who had gained weight; but, again, many of those were amongst the out-door convicts, admitted simply with sores or abrasions of leg or ancle, which alone swells the percentage considerably.

The percentage, as near as I can possibly make it, *exclusive of leg sores, boils, &c.* produced by the nature of their employment, stands as follows :—

Gained weight 6, admitted into hospital.

M. M. MACKENZIE,
Acting Civil Surgeon.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Dhoolia Gaol for the year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

The remarks made in my previous reports for the calendar year still apply.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The remarks before made apply here.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the district as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admitted 746 ..	121.4						
Discharged 746.	....	122·7	1·3	..	None.		

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the forgoing data.

Satisfactory.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds.

The remarks before made apply.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

The remarks before made apply.

Out-door.	In-door.	Total.	Remarks.
0·7	0·4	1·1	

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The remarks before made apply.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

The remarks before made apply.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects ; with measures for improvement.

The remarks before made apply.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The remarks before made apply.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise ; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The remarks before made apply (*vide* reports of calendar year).

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

This gaol, allowing 500 cubic feet capacity to each prisoner, would not contain more than 370 ; the average daily strength having been 444·6, there has been an excess of 74·6, so that each convict has had a cubic capacity of 401·6 only allowed him.

XIII.—Mortality.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio percent. of deaths to strength.
444·6	5	1·1	1	0·2	....	....	....	....	2	0·4

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

The remarks before made apply.

XV.—Remarks on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

During the official year 1864-65 the sickness and mortality rate has been very low, deaths 5 only.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

A new hospital is required more capacious than the present.

C. K. COULSTON, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Sholapoor Gaol for the year 1865.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

Sholapoor is situated on a gentle undulating plain presenting the general characteristics of the surface of land in the Deccan, the country around being flat and deficient in vegetation and in timber of any size, and presenting an almost uninterrupted level. There being no high ground in the vicinity, it is exposed on all sides to the winds which blow at the different seasons of the year. The climate I believe to be healthy, with the exception of March, April, and May, which are very trying. Like other stations in the Deccan, the air is very dry. The rain-fall may be said to average about 20 inches, with a mean temperature of about 80.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp. Additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol is situated between the camp and the eastern suburbs of the city, the camp being south; no alterations have been made to the buildings during the past year.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners Admitted during the year 1865:—

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
518	114	116	220 gained, 75 lost, 223 stationary, average of gain $6\frac{124}{220}$ lbs., average of loss $3\frac{44}{75}$ lbs.	..	....	....	....

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed, on what grounds.

The diet has been of good quality, and as far as I have observed, has generally been sufficient in quantity. I have at present no cause for recommending any modification in the present scale of diet.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class

The labour is all in-door, and from what I have observed, is very light. I should say the generality of the prisoners would be all the better if they had more work imposed on them. The percentage of deaths to treated during the past year has been 1·5.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The sleeping wards generally are well ventilated ; each building contains two ward, with a draft wall separating them. Ventilation is secured by means of windows and doors with iron railings, and with a ventilator in the roof of the buildings. The solitary cells are very badly ventilated ; in fact there is scarcely any ventilation at all, and I would recommend they should be immediately improved in this matter.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally ; measures for improvement.

Cleanliness is maintained in the cells and barracks by gangs told off as sweepers, vessels being placed in them for urine and fœces. The floors are cowdunged when necessary.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects ; with measures for improvement.

There is a large drain running the length of the gaol, which empties itself into a nullah outside the gaol wall. Other holes, with iron gratings, are let into the wall, which empty themselves also into this nullah.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The dry conservancy has been partially introduced, but it has not been completely so, on account of the amount for the necessary apparatus not having been sanctioned. Dry earth alone is used ; night soil is removed in iron pans to the trenches in the gaol garden. I do not know that this system can at present be improved upon.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The clothing is generally sufficient, except occasionally in the cold and wet seasons at night, when some of the patients have complained that it was insufficient. I have not attributed any cases of pulmonary affections to want of clothing.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The average number of prisoners above capacity has been about 70. I have not attributed disease or mortality to this cause; prisoners have been transferred to other gaols to remedy this.

XIII.—Mortality.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
213	6	2·8	..	....	..	....	5	2·3	....	....

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

I am unable to state positively how cholera occurred, as the prisoners are supposed to be kept separated from the outside public. I have no suggestion as to preventable means to offer.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

Cholera made its appearance in the gaol in May, from which 5 deaths occurred. No other epidemic manifested itself.

XV.—Remarks on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

I consider the general sickness and mortality have been very trifling during the past year.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

I have only to suggest that the dry conservancy may be fully put into force with the least possible delay, also that the ventilation of the solitary cells may be improved.

CHARLES F. OGILVIE, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon, in Medical Charge
Sholapoor Gaol.

A. WRIGHT,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Poona Division Army.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Satara Gaol, for the year 1864-65.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

The city of Satara is situated on table-land 2,320 feet above the sea, and close to the foot and Deccan or E. side of the Western ghauts. Being placed in the retiring angle of two hills which surround it, on the west (that of Enteshwar) and on the south (that of the Fort), the beneficial effects of the sea breeze and others are not fully realized, hence the mean temperature of the year is considerable. Owing to the proximity of the hills the rain-fall is also large for the Deccan, being this year somewhat higher than usual.

Mean annual temperature in 1864-65.	Max. 90°	Rain-fall in 1864-65.	In.	Cents.
	Med. 76°		51	26
	Min. 63°			

II.—Position of Gaol with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol is placed close to the city, on its E. outskirts, and lies between two of the chief thoroughfares, on one of which its walls abut; on the other sides it is surrounded by an open space (under partial cultivation), by which it is separated from the surrounding native houses.

During the past year only slight alterations have been made in the gaol buildings; such as the erection of a porch at the entrance, completion of the female sleeping wards. Latrines inside the gaol walls were commenced, but have not been proceeded with.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1864-65.

Total number 471.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
64	St. lbs. oz. 7 4 11	St. lbs. oz. 7 5 4	Gained 27, average gain 1lb. 13ozs. Lost 9, average loss 1lb. 6ozs. Stationary 28.	407	St. lbs. oz. 7 8 13	St. lbs. oz. 7 9 7	Gained 179, average gain 1lb. 12ozs. Lost 46, average loss. 1 lb. 5ozs. Stationary 132.

IV. General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data.

This has been good. At the weekly inspections the prisoners mostly seemed in fair condition, and some of them even improve in appearance under the discipline of the gaol.

With respect to the above table, the results it indicates are most favourable than those elicited in the inquiry referred to in my Report on Food, dated August 10th, 1864; but the mode of analysis differs somewhat in the two cases. Analyses of the table above is hardly required, inasmuch as at a glance it may be seen that of the entire number of prisoners, more than one-half decidedly gained weight in gaol.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed, on what grounds.

That the present diet is sufficiently well adapted to the class of gaol inmates, is apparent from the preceding clause.

Scorbutus has never originated in the gaol. The fresh vegetables for consumption each day are, with the grains used, inspected every morning by muster, and I seldom have any objection to find.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

The distinction of out-door and in-door labour is not in force here.

Whatever work is done, is I believe all in-door (including that in the gaol compound), and cannot be regarded as severe or generally influencing injuriously the health of the prisoners. The solitary death occurred in a man condemned to hard labour, but this case is quite exceptional.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The gaol buildings being all scattered and isolated, and consequently small in size, their ventilation is not carried out on any special plan. Generally it is tolerably good, but in most buildings is capable of improvement, not however without alterations tantamount to change of plan in construction. Advantages attend almost necessarily this isolation and division of buildings, and no evil has yet been traced to defective ventilation.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

No fault is to be found under this head; a sweeping party cleans the whole of the buildings every morning, the refuse being thown outside, and floors are cowdunged weekly. The walls of the sleeping sheds I had also cowdunged, in order to check if possible the advent of "bugs," which are a great pest here; measures for their destruction have not yet proved successful.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

Is chiefly surface, and from the inclined plane of the ground, easily effected. Though doubtless not perfect, defects have not come prominently under notice.

A well, in the lower end of the enclosure, or rather tank, is supplied by a spring, and the water is regarded as good.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The dry system was formerly adopted, and now the dry earth plan is partly in force. No means as yet have been adopted to carry out this plan in its integrity, but there is some likelihood of more being done in this end. The chief defect, as I have already pointed out, verbally and otherwise, is in the absence of *all* arrangements for carrying out the dry earth system during the rains; had the consequent nuisance been at all considerable, more would have been now said under this head.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

Is just sufficient, but often looks ragged or worn; it is generally clean.

The prisoners have been quite free from pulmonary affections during the year.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

For the average number of prisoners, the buildings do not allow 500 cubic feet per man, and so far are defective. The sleeping apartments of the men—two open sheds—are decidedly so, and are the only ones at present in use, on account of the other buildings not being regarded as quite fit for safe custody. Ventilation however is tolerably free, and no injurious influence, on the score of overcrowding, has yet been apparent. The new women's sleeping room, and the solitary cells, are free from such defects as might call for remark under this head.

At one time cholera prevailed extensively in the city of Satara, but no *fresh* case arose in the gaol.

XIII.—Mortality.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
203	1	0·4	..	..	..	..	1	0·4	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

The single death occurred in a man belonging to a gang of prisoners sent from Carwar *viâ* Poona These men contracted cholera on the road, and though quite free from it on arrival in Satara, the above fatal case occurred soon after their temporary admission into gaol here; none of the previous occupants were at all affected.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

No epidemic appeared in this gaol during the period under report.

For an account of the abovenamed cholera infected gang of prisoners, I would refer to my letters No. 54 of 8th June and No. 87 of 10th September 1864.

XV.—Remarks on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

Referring to the above and the annual return of sick (Form J) accompanying this report, it will be seen that the general sickness and mortality of the year under notice have been remarkably slight and small.

The admissions into hospital are much fewer than in the preceding year.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

The chief subject which calls for speedy attention is the proper disposal of the sewage. Measures are however in course of adoption on the earth sewage system, which may remove this defect. I am myself opposed to the use of trenches as depositories of sewage matters, thinking these last might be profitably utilized, and for the present would only suggest, that before another monsoon proper shelter be provided.

H. CARTER, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon in Medical Charge.

A. WRIGHT,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Poona Division Army.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Dharwar Gaol for the year 1864 and 1865.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

Temperature and rain-fall during the past year.

Months.	Prevaling Winds.	Thermometer.			Rain.		Monsoon Fall.		Remarks.
		Max.	Med.	Min.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
May	W. S. W.	98	84	70	4	73			The weather has been cool and pleasant throughout the year, excepting during the months of March and October, when it was hot during the day. The climate of this place is remarkable for its equable temperature, as it never at any time reaches great extremes of either heat or cold. It has, moreover, for years been considered to be one of the most healthy and pleasant in this Presidency; but, for the past few years, the natives have suffered much from intermittent type of fever, and many of the cases proved obstinate and fatal.
June	W. S. W.	94	81	69	8	62	23 (June–October)	95 (June–October)	
July	W.	90	79	68	3	01			
August	E. S. W.	81	74	68	8	93			
September	W.	81	74	68	1	93			
October	E. N. E.	87	79·5	70	..	57			
November	E. N. E.	84	73·5	63	..	37			
December	E. N. E.	86	74	62	..	..			
January	E. N. E.	90	79	68	..	..			
February	E. W.	92	77·5	63	..	..			
March	W.	98	81	64	..	..			
April	E. W.	99	84	60	3	24			
Monthly average during the year		90	78	66	32	30	23	95	

II.— Position of gaol with reference to city or camp. Additions and alterations to buildings.

The position of the gaol is situated towards the N. W. of the town or camp of Dharwar. Additions or alterations—Recommended that the male cooking and grain-grinding yards be removed to the open space on the west side of the gaol, where a detached shed might be built for the purpose, as at present they interfere with the ventilation of Wards Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8. That large holes be made in the outer wall to allow free access and exit of air into the gaol.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1864-65.

Males 1,063; females 81; total 1,144.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.									Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.								
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.		Average weight of prisoners on discharge.		Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.				Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.		Average weight of Prisoners on Discharge.		Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.			
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Gain average.		Loss average.			lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Gain average.		Loss average.	
					lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.						lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
1,130	109	6	119	3	5	8	2	6	14	115	1½	107	6	5	4	2	3

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data.

During the past year the health of the prisoners generally was good. 192 men were, on examination, when admitted into the gaol, found to be weakly or old and infirm. So many weakly men, who had suffered much from various diseases, having come into the gaol, kept up the average number of daily sick; as a rule, I observed, that the prisoners improved in health after a short residence in the gaol.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed on what grounds.

The diet, in my opinion, is sufficient in quantity and of good and wholesome quality, and should continue to be used without any modifications.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

In-door prisoners..........	The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated is .... 3·9
Out-door ditto............	The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated is .... None.

The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class of diseases is as follows:—

In 1st class of diseases		....	2·09
In 2nd do.	do.	....	..
In 3rd do.	do.	....	0·52
In 4th do.	do.	....	0·78
In 5th do.	do.	....	0·52
		Total........	3·91

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The ventilation of the solitary cells, which was defective, has been slightly improved, as recommended in the last annual report, and to make the ventilation of the hospital wards more perfect, the shutters were perforated. Recommended that ridge ventilation should be extended along the *whole* length of the wards; at present very deficient. Iron grating doors to all the wards, an increase of holes and windows generally, especially in the wards Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

Compared with the preceding years, there has been a decrease in the number of admissions for "*scabies.*" This, in a measure, is to be accounted for, by the fact that regular bathing parades have been established twice a week, and more attention paid to cleanliness of person, clothing, &c.

The cells, barracks, and gaol generally kept scrupulously clean, and there is no call for improvement under this head.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

Large open surface drains, paved with brick and chunamed, permeates the gaol in every direction. These are daily cleansed with water, and as they only convey waste water outside the gaol, are unobjectionable.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

During the day, a modified system of dry earth conservancy is carried out, viz. long trenches about three feet deep (in a field 150 yards N. W. of gaol) are used as privies. The excreta, &c., deposited in them being daily covered by a layer of earth. At night, in the barracks, the dry earth system is carried out, the excreta being removed and emptied daily into large pits in the same field as the trenches. The dry earth system is carried out in the hospital night and day. No deodorizer used except earth.

The introduction of the dry earth system and covered privies are advisable, and would be a great improvement on the present system.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The present system of clothing appears to be well adapted to the health and sanitary condition of the prisoners, a great decrease in admissions from pulmonary affections having taken place since its adoption.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

Although the cells have been overcrowded during the year, I did not observe that the health of the prisoners suffered in consequence.

The crowded state of the gaol was brought to notice by my predecessor, Dr. Mennie, in his letter No. 45 of 1864, dated 17th October 1864.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
590	15	2·5	1	0·1	5	0·8	..	..	1	0·1

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

The foregoing mortality is attributable more to infirmity and constitutional debility previously existing, than to the effects of the diseases which the patients laboured under prior to death, or to any defects in the sanitary condition of the gaol itself.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

No epidemic disease made its appearance in the gaol during the past year.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good during the past year, and the mortality small: in regard the numbers treated from the 1st of May 1864 to the 30th of April 1865, 383 cases came under treatment. Of these, 356 were discharged cured, 1 transferred, 12 died, and 14 remained under treatment on the 30th April 1865.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

Although the health of the prisoners has not suffered from overcrowding during the past year, still there is no doubt that the size of the present gaol is quite inadequate, in a sanitary point of view,

to contain the prisoners that are now confined in it. One of the best measures therefore for improving the sanitary condition of the gaol, would be to increase the dimensions of the same, and this, I believe, is now under contemplation.

J. CRUICKSHANK, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge Dharwar Gaol.

H. D. GLASSE,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Southern Division M. C.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Honore Gaol for the year 1864-65.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

The topography and climatology of Honore having been fully treated of in former reports, I do not think it necessary to recapitulate them here.

During the past year, the land winds were much more prevalent than of later years, and produced towards the close an increase in the gaol in both the intensity and the frequency of malarious fevers, which were at that time generally accompanied with diarrhœa, showing a great tendency to degenerate into dysentery of an unhealthy type.

The rainfall was as follows. Showing a rainfall of inches 22 and cents 2 below the fall of last year. A table of temperature is appended. I must state, however, that the thermometer appears, in comparison with others, to be out of order, registering some two degrees lower. I do not think this table in the extremes of it is much to be depended on. The supply of good instruments, eve and day, is advisable.

	Inches.	Cents.
January	..	..
February	..	..
March	..	..
April	1	6
May	..	38
June	56	76
July	42	99
August	12	25
September	15	5
October	1	86
November	..	..
December	..	..
Total	130	35

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings.

The position of the gaol, with reference to the town, has already been described, as also the buildings, in which an alteration has been made; an office and workshed have been erected parallel to the front wall, between it and the first barrack or sleeping shed situated in the left of the entrance. It is not calculated to have any important effect on the health of the prisoners, other than that arising from the shelter which it affords 'hem in wet weather. The portion between the women's ward and the hospital is being built up. It consists of wooden railings, about 4 feet high, set in a lower wall of masonry, the partition separating the trial and civil prisoners wards on the side from the hospital, and the rest of the gaol will shortly be commenced. It is intended to be of a similar nature to that separating the women's ward from the rest of the gaol.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
534	113 lbs.	112 lbs.	....	..	....	....	....
511	108 lbs.	103 lbs.	....	..	....	....	....

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

The health of the prisoners during the past year was moderately good. The prevalence of the land winds to the unusual extent noticed had, however, a decidedly prejudicial effect. The comparatively

small amount of rain fallen had the effect of permitting a higher actual temperature, but it does not seem to have affected the health of the prisoners. The general physique of the prisoners was doubly improved during the past year, as will be indicated by the increase of weight noted in the above table.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed, on what grounds.

The diet used throughout the year was similar to that noticed in my last report, and proved, I think, sufficient for the maintenance in health of the prisoners. In the case of one or two newly admitted prisoners, the raggee showed a tendency to produce diarrhœa, but this disappeared with use. The only *practicable* improvement which I can suggest, is the issue of better conditioned grain, and a careful exclusion of all the more fibrous parts of the vegetable; on several occasions I noticed that the raggee was musty, and that parts of herbaceous vegetables were issued in the rations, which were absolutely injurious, producing frequently a bad form of diarrhœa, in some cases degenerating into dysentery.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

The labour of the past year was at the beginning partly out-door, but latterly exclusively in-door. The out-door work consisted in quarrying stones. The in-door work, on which they have since been employed, has been in the way of carpentry, basket-making, coir rope making, &c. with gardening for the weaker and convalescent prisoners. No skilled labour has yet been introduced, with the exception of basket work, which a few of the prisoners are now learning; the change from the out-door to in-door labour does not seem to have affected the health of the prisoners to any marked extent, as in the increase of sickness towards the latter part of the year arose from other cause, no straight division was kept between in and out-door labour. No comparative ratio of deaths, which was 4·43 can be given.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The means of receiving ventilation in the gaol have already been described in previous reports, since the writing of which no alterations have been made. They are moderately good. The ventilation of the hospital might be improved by a cutting from four or five inches broad and in length nearly the width of the door, out of and near bottom of each door, introducing in its stead a piece of perforated zinc. The ventilation of the rest of the gaol is not capable of improvement, except by entire reconstruction of the building.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

The cells and barracks are swept out every morning, the sweepings being carried out and buried, and the floors cowdunged twice a week. Chatties for the reception of the nightly urine of the prisoners are placed in the cells on a quantity of dry sand, which absorbs any moisture, and is repeatedly removed. The cleanliness throughout the gaol is nearly perfect, with the exception of the back verandas of the barracks next to the hospital, which are used as cooking cells and for the reception of lumber. Proper cooking cells furnished with stoves should be built, and stores to hold the lumber, now scattered about very untidily and tending to harbour dirt.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

The drainage of the gaol has been already described in previous reports, and is as nearly perfect as circumstances will allow. The drains are kept clean and in good condition, and speedily carry off all moisture.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

A description of the privy erected within the gaol was given in my last report. After the defication each prisoner is required to throw a handful of earth into the copper pot over which he sits; when full, it is carried attached to slings and poles, when its contents are thrown out into a trench, into which a further quantity of dry earth is then thrown. The contents of the trench are afterwards used as manure.

Chatties are provided in the barracks and cells at night as above mentioned, and night chatties are kept in the gaol yard for use during the day as urinaries. The urine is thrown into pits with earth, which is then used in the garden; this system works well, but it would be an important improvement if more quite dry earth were provided and used in the privies.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, efficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The clothing of the prisoners has already been described in a previous report. It is kept clean by being washed twice a week. Although I reported this clothing as deficient in case of the prisoners being employed in out-door labour, I believe it to be well adapted for their want when they are employed on in-door labour, and not exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather; the addition of another cumbly for night use is very desirable, as during the time of the land wind it is often very cold at night, and the prisoners suffer severely in consequence. This effect is here more marked in the direction of fever and abdominal congestion, than of pulmonary disease, to which the people of the district are but little liable.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The gaol has been overcrowded almost during the year, to the extent of 25 as an average above the allowed cubic space. I have not noticed any increase of disease or prevalence of it which could fairly be attributed to this cause alone. In order to relieve the overcrowding, I advised that all the prisoners not belonging to this gaol should be removed and sent to their own gaols. This recommendation however has not yet, so far as I am aware, been complied with. In order to lessen this ill effect of the overcrowding, I advised that the charcoal hung in the cells should be frequently changed, and that particular attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the cells and of the prisoners' clothing. I also recommended that the prisoners

should be confined to the cells for only so long a time as was absolutely necessary. In the event of any serious overcrowding taking place, I would advise the re-opening of the Sircy Gaol, to which the prisoners belonging to the Balah Ghat might with advantage to their health be sent.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent of deaths to strength.
179	10	5·5	5	2·7	1	015	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

The dysentery, which during the year under report was more prevalent than in former years, appears to have been caused partly by overcrowding, partly by the nature (in a few cases at least distinctly so) of the vegetable supplied, to which reference has already been made in some cases (and these generally fatal ones) it was a sequel of malarious fever. The diarrhœa was almost entirely due either to errors in dietry, or in the severe cases to abdominal congestion resulting from malarious fever, and favoured by insufficient night clothing. I would suggest the careful scrutiny of the vegetable supplied, the issue of an extra cumbly, and better commissariat arrangements for the supply of proper nutriment in those cases which require it. A few flannel belts, kept for the use of the sick would, I feel sure, aid in diminishing the mortality from these diseases.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

No epidemic, properly so called, occurred in the gaol during the year under report.

The above report was drawn up by Dr. Ross.

(True copy)

H. WAKEFIELD,
Civil Surgeon of Canara.

Honore, 15th September 1865.

XV.—Remarks on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

Sickness among the prisoners of a severe kind was more prevalent than in the preceding year. Alteration to the diet and increase in the night clothing, other supply of proper nutriment when sick, would I think have diminished both the sickness and mortality, which were doubtless increased by the overcrowding. The dysentery in most subjects was easily controlled, but in the degraded types associated with malarious influence, the dysentery as well as the diarrhœa proved almost impracticable. The malarious fevers generally were easily cured, but they had a tendency to produce as a sequel intractable diarrhœa.

XVI.—General Suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

In addition to the suggestions above made with regard to the food, clothing, &c. of the prisoners, I would strongly recommend the introduction of skilled labour. The mere mechanical labour now in use too little occupies and interests the mind, leaving room for the despondency which I have found so prevalent and so productive of debilitating deseases and of fatal results among the prisoners. The moral effect in lessening the previous influence of the depraved on the less degraded prisoners would be equally marked, and it would have an excellent effect in deterring from crime after release, making them capable of earning a livelihood by honest labour. There is

large scope for the employment of weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths, basket makers, &c. &c. whose productions would be quickly bought up, and would prove of benefit to the free community. I would also recommend the more extended employment of convalescents and weak prisoners in the garden.

II. WAKEFIELD,
Civil Surgeon, in Medical Charge.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Rutnagherry Gaol, for the year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

This gaol is situated on a sloping hill, with a north-westerly aspect, on porous laterite soil, and is distant about a quarter of a mile from the sea shore. I find the barometer reads at mean sea level 30·2 and 30·1 at the entrance of the gaol. By Hewlett's Table of Equivalents therefore, the height of the gaol is 96 feet above the mean sea level.

The rain-fall was 101·69 during the year, and it fell between the months of June and November.

The temperature of Rutnagherry is much ameliorated by the sea breezes; if not for these, the black rocks about would make the place insufferably hot. Lowest temperature during the year was 61 on January 27th, and the highest 95 on November 11th. The most oppressive days however were the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of May, before the monsoon broke, although in these days the maximum was only 90, and minimum was 81.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

Stands south, and is well elevated above the town, which is about a quarter of a mile distant, the gaol is free from surrounding buildings. There have been no alterations or additions to the gaol itself, but a shed covered with matting has been made outside for the

prisoners to work in at coir matting. I ought perhaps to mention, that a large cesspool has been filled up, and so arranged, that pans of earth can be used.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners Admitted during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admission 135. Discharge 93.	92·9	100·2	39· Gained. 7· Lost. 47· Stationary. 11·5 Average gained. 4·7 Average lost.	Admission 267. Discharge 114.	112·9	101·7	18· Gained. 14· Lost. 52· Stationary 8·7 Average gained. 4·8 Average lost.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data.

It seems from the above report, that the food diet is by no means deficient in nitrogenous food, and as the gaol has been healthy, it may be considered to answer.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed, on what grounds.

There has been more scurvy than there ought to be during the months of October and November; the vegetables are difficult to procure, and at that time I was obliged to give limejuice to those who showed symptoms of this disease. If a ration of fresh fish was given to all the prisoners two or three times a week, I think the change would be very beneficial, and that the liability to scurvy would be diminished.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

Both in-door and out-door labour is carried on, and I have not perceived that either have effected the prisoners injuriously, though of course from the quarries a good many cases of contusion have occurred.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The position of this circular gaol on a sloping hill favours ventilation, one side being much higher than the other, the health-giving sea breezes penetrate it well. The sleeping places have a free current of air passing through them, the inner side being open, and open windows on the opposite sides causes a free draught of air to pass through.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

The gaol has been well kept clean, the floors of the wards are cowdunged, the walls whitewashed once a year.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

The drains are surface drains; offal of all kinds is removed by hand, so that the drains are only for carrying off the rain during the monsoon.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

Dry earth is used with pans, which are removed two or three times a day. The pans are so arranged, that they are outside the walls of the gaol, the dejections of the prisoners passing through a sloping conduit to the pans outside, this perhaps is not so good a plan as if the pans were used by the prisoners more directly, there must be some accumulation at times on the sides of the conduit, but at any rate the danger of a fermenting cesspool is got rid of.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

Clothing I think is sufficient, and it is well kept clean by washing. I have not recognised any pulmonory affections as being caused from an insufficiency of clothing. Mr. Crawford, while in the charge of the gaol, organized a plan by which all the prisoners were sent to bathe in the sea once a week; this I think most advantageous, and moreover the fresh water is economized, no mean advantage in this year of scarcity.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The number of prisoners during the year has not exceeded the number, giving 500 cubic feet per man.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest number died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
268	11	4·1	..	..	4	1·49	..	..	2	0·74

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

Malaria of a vegetable nature will account for the fevers; there were no cases of typhus or typhoid fever, one man died from disease of the spleen. Two of the men who died came from Tanna ill.

The man who died from ulcers, had an ulcer of the palate, afterwards an abscess formed on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. This case was probably syphilitic.

The deaths were chiefly among men of a jungle tribe. The death rate is higher this year than usual, but I do not see any par-

ticular cause for this, beyond the fact of there being perhaps more men of jungle tribes here; at any rate, I think it is a low rate of mortality for men of all ages in confinement.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

There have been no epidemics during the year.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

Considering that the patients are of all ages, and suffering from the depressing influence of confinement, I consider this to be a tolerably favourable report.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol

I think that a ration of fish would be a valuable change to make; for about six months fish is very plentiful and cheap, and indeed I believe that a substantial meal of fish could be given at about half the price of dhall. This would be a prophylactic measure regarding scurvy. I believe many of the prisoners are constantly asking for fish, indeed I think many of them feel greatly the loss of all animal food.

HORACE DAY, M.D,
Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge Rutnagherry Gaol.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Tanna Gaol for the year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

The town of Tanna is situated in about lat. 19·7 N. long. 73·10 E., on the eastern shore of the island of Salsette, on the bank of the tidal creek which separates that island from the main land.

The climate is moist and enervating, the sea breeze is shut out by a range of hills to the west.

The average annual rain-fall is 95 inches. The temparature from 15th March to end of June is most oppressive, in the rainy months it is little less so ; in January and February it is temperate, but at no period is the climate bracing.

II.—Position of Gaol with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol abuts on the creek, and lies to the east of the city, separated from it by open ground 300 yards in breadth. There have been no additions or alterations to buildings during the year.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
	Stone lbs.	Stone lbs.	Stone lbs.		Stone lbs.	Stone lbs.	Stone lbs.
948	7 8	7 7¼	Gained......312 4 Lost......402 4½ Stationary ..234 0 Total...948 0	436	8 3	8 2½	Gained......212 2 Lost......203 3½ Stationary .. 21 0 Total...436 0

IV.—General health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data.

"Prisoners of the district" are for the most part miserable, weak, under-fed creatures, labouring under scorbutic and malarious cachexia. Those "of other districts" are comparatively much stronger, especially the convicts from Northern India.

* I suspect the accuracy of the above table is open to doubt. In weighing living animals, a fraction of a pound is difficult to note, and even a few pounds may be put on or *vice versâ* by circumstances.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds.

Vide Report for 1863.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

There are no out-door labour prisoners in Tanna gaol.

VII.—Ventilation how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

Ventilation by windows and by roof openings (in several wards), it is decidedly defective, measures for improvement would be gutting the entire gaol and rebuilding.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

The floors of barracks are regularly swept and cowdunged, and the yard is kept clean by sweeping and weeding. On release from dormitories in morning prisoners pass urine all over the place.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

The drainage is open.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

Charcoal and lime are used as deodorizers; night soil at present removed by tide and hand labour; it is contemplated to introduce dry earth sewage.

Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

Clothing as to cleanliness very bad, quite sufficient in hot weather, but not so in rains and cold seasons. I believe that lying on damp and cold earth is a cause of rheumatic and other ailments.

XII.—OVERCROWDING average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

No overcrowding, calculating capacity as above.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
333	20	6·2	4	1·2	5	1·5	2	0·6	1	0·3

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

Fever—5.

Dysentery—4.

Cholera—2.

Diarrhœa—1.

Other causes—8.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

No epidemic originated within the gaol; a few cases of cholera occurred in April among men just received into gaol from districts where the disease was prevailing.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

The sickness and mortality of the year has not been exceptional; but the sickness of the first six months was marked with greater severity than that of the second six.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

Gutting the gaol and rebuilding on a new plan removed of all unnecessary walls. Enforcement of a thorough system of ablution.

J. G. ASHER, M. D.,
Assistant Surgeon in Medical Charge.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Ahmedabad Gaol, for the official year commencing from 1st *May* 1864 *and ending on the* 30*th April* 1865.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain fall—temparature.

The district is a flat alluvial tract possessing but little natural drainage. The soil is mostly light fine sand, containing some 11 per cent. of clay. The remainder is the ordinary black cotton soil. The country is well wooded and generally highly cultivated.

The hot weather extends from the end of March to the middle of June, throughout which the heat is very oppressive, particularly at night. The rains begin at the end of June and continue to the middle of September, the climate then being moist and relaxing. The cold weather continues from November till February; but it is little enjoyable by reason of dry unwholesome east winds. February and June are the healthiest months, and October the most sickly. The rainfall for the past year was 20 inches 11 cents.

The mean temperature was 85·7, maximum 104·8, minimum 66·7.

II.—Position of Gaol with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol is situated in the city some 4 miles from camp.

No additions or alterations have been made to the buildings since March last.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admitted ... 1,072 Discharged .. 1,124	St. lbs. oz. 7 7 9	St. lbs. oz. 7 9 7	lbs ozs. 270 gained 538lbs 2 0 each. 495 lost 875lbs 1 12 do. 359 stationary.	Admitted... 115 Discharged .. 134	St. lbs. oz. 7 8 3	St. lbs. oz. 7 9 10	lbs. oz. 42 gained.. 121lbs. 2 14 each 54 lost.... 102lbs. 1 14 do. 38 stationary.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data.

The number who lost weight, viz. 549, very considerably exceeded the number, viz. 312, who gained. The results of weighing however are by no means trustworthy as a standard of health, because on the one hand, among the town population gain in weight is often but unwholesome increment due to fatty conversion, and thus not unfrequently followed by cachectic health; while on the other, loss almost invariably accompanies confinement in the case of those habituated to opium or belonging to wandering tribes.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds.

The diet is ordinarily of average quality, it is sufficient, but I regard the table as containing an excess of carbonaceous constituents in the case of men undergoing long continuous confinement. The prisoners however have the option of exchanging 4 ozs. daily of their flour ration for an equivalent of ghee or buttermilk, a privilege that nine-tenths of the entire number avail themselves of. The excess of non-azotized elements may thus be regarded as pretty nearly balanced.

I do not think the diet has been a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effects on the general health I regard as tolerably satisfactory.

I would advise as a modification that fish or flesh be allowed twice or thrice a week to those using them, on the same terms that ghee and buttermilk are now obtained.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door – influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

The labour is entirely in-door. I consider its influence on health in co-operation with deficient sleeping accommodation as injurious, particularly in the case of men belonging to wandering tribes, and believe it to be productive of cachectic diseases, which are the scourge of this jail.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The ventilation is very defective; it is by gratings over the doors, which are also partially barred with a counter opening in the cell wall of 18 inches diameter some 7 feet above the floor. No improvement could well or wisely be undertaken, owing to the very small size of the cells and the solidity and great thickness of the masonry.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

Cleanliness is maintained by daily sweeping, the floors are cowdunged thrice a month, and the walls whitewashed thrice a year.

I have no suggestions to offer.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

The drainage is surface and open; it is adequate and is effective.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

Dry earth conservancy was partially introduced as an experiment in July last. How far it may have answered expectation I cannot say, as I have not been favoured with any copy of the Inspector General of Gaol's instructions on this matter. The construction of the privy however is unfavourable for the purpose, as its chunam floor is the only available bathing place.

No deodorizers have been in use since cess-pools were abolished some years ago.

The night soil is, I understand, at present removed by contract.

I have no fault to find with the conservancy on the score of health, far distant as the privy is from the dormitories.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The clothing is kept clean, but it is inadequate for protection, owing to its flimsy, thin, and thriftless texture. Formerly each prisoner had two coverings at night of the same miserable fabric; but the Inspector General I understand reduced the number to one on the occasion of his last visit.

Pulmonary affections of themselves have been very few, but as complications in cases of fever they are particularly frequent. It is however in respect of the effects of cold in lowering vitality, in favouring bowel complaints, and the inroads of cachexia, that this matter has perhaps its chief bearing. The additional covering should either be restored, or materials of better texture supplied. Under existing circumstances, the men have no choice but to sleep in their clothes during the cold months.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The average number of prisoners during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet, was 147.

The effect of such overcrowding is to develope cachexia notably, atrophia and cachectic types of bowel complaint, to which cause more than half the annual mortality is due.

XIII.—Mortality.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentory		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
573	26	4·5	2	0·4	3	0·5	4	0·7	6	1·0

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

The deaths from diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever were almost all connected with the existence of cachectic health induced by continuous confinement and overcrowding.

Reduction of strength, and the employment of prisoners at outdoor labour, as I have for many years pointed out, are the proper means for preventing the occurrence of cachexia.

In the above table atrophia is excluded, but *that* is of all diseases by far the most fruitful source of mortality.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

There were 10 cases of cholera in all, and 4 of the number died. There was no other epidemic disease. Cholera appeared on the 18th of

May. It reached the city, *viâ* Surat and Baroda, some three months before, and disappeared in August. The cases first received were as usual by far the most severe. In treatment, calomel with opium, stimulants, saline mixtures, and sinapisms were chiefly relied on. The hygienic measures consisted of the strict enforcement of cleanliness, frequent whitewashing, and keeping the cell doors open at night. I also again recommended that the water should be filtered, but this matter still remains unremedied.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

Although the strength during the year was materially higher than since 1854, the state of health still compares favourably with the results shown for the previous 10 years. Thus from 1853 to 1863 inclusive, the ratio of deaths, with an average strength of 507, was equal to 5·11, while for the past year it was but 4·5. This is due in part to the employment of tents, but chiefly to additions made to the sleeping accommodation in the autumn of 1863, and in March last, equal in all to the accommodation of 105 men. Still so long as preventable diseases, such as atrophic and cachectic forms of bowel complaint continue to be prominent, the state of health must unquestionably be regarded as unsatisfactory, more particularly when it is remembered that the number liberated on account of ill health, viz. 6, was far larger than the average (viz. 3·6) for the previous 10 years.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

Overcrowding and continuous confinement are the sole causes of sickness in this gaol. The sleeping accommodation should therefore be enlarged, or the number of prisoners reduced, either by transfer or by employment at out-door labour. But even supposing that by the adoption of one or other of these measures the cubic capacity were extended beyond 500 feet for each prisoner, I still believe that cachectic diseases would occur among those belonging to wandering races, and others addicted to opium, in whose case continuous confinement is always most destructive.

It is under this conviction that for 9 years past I have urged the adoption of out-door labour as the only means of bringing about a satisfactory standard of health.

D. WYLLIE, Surgeon Major,
In Medical Charge Ahmedabad Gaol.

P. W. HOCKIN,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Northern Division Army.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Kaira Gaol, for the year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

The Collectorate of Kaira comprises a tract of country bounded on the north by the Balasenore State, on the south and east by the River Mhyee, on the west by the Kharee and Watruch Rivers. This tract of country forms a plain presenting a more or less irregular surface, well watered and wooded, the total area comprises 1,395 square miles. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light sandy soil, resting in some instances on limestone gravel, and in others on sand. Black soil also makes its appearance in several places. The climate is moist, temperature varying very much during the year, the maximum averaging 104° Fahr. and the minimum 56° 14′ inches cents of rain registered during the past year, but the monsoon was considered scanty and deficient.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol is situated less than a quarter mile from the walls of the town, which lies to the northward and westward of it; it is about 1¼ miles from the old camp. The situation is rather low; no additions or alterations have been made during the past year.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the district as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weigth of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weigh, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
347	199·3 lbs.	98·4 lbs.	180 lost on an average lbs. 3·6 119 gained on an average lbs. 3·4. 48 remained stationary.	3	112 lbs.	107·6 lbs.	3 lost on an average lbs. 4·3. None gained. None stationary.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

From the above table it will be seen that the majority of the prisoners lose in weight.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed on what grounds.

In a letter to the Session Judge of Kaira, dated 24th September 1864, I had the honour of stating as my opinion that this ration, served out to the prisoners in the gaol at Kaira, has had no bad effect on their health, as the rations were invariably of good quality, and sufficient in quantity for prisoners not engaged in hard labour employment, more especially those working on the roads. I am also of opinion, that by frequently changing the ration some advantage might be gained, and the allowing the prisoners to have buttermilk, instead of one ounce of dholl deducted, which I believe they get at Ahmedabad, and which they are accustomed to eat with bajree in their houses. I did myself the honour of forwarding to the Inspector General of Prisons a diet table, which I think could meet

all requirements, and not add materially to the expense. In that I recommended an increase of rations during the cold weather to all hard labour prisoners, which I think would be of benefit to the State, as the more will be able to do more work in consequence, and will not be so likely to spend so much time in hospital. I also recommended that there should be no reduction of rations on Sunday. I am unable to assign any cause for it, but certainly many of the prisoners fall off in strength and appearance very shortly after their admission into gaol, probably this may be from their being unused to restraint of any kind.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners, ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

The prisoners have both out-door and in-door labour assigned to them. The out-door labourers appear more healthy, but it is to be remembered that none but young strong and robust are employed on out-door labour, and I believe that a modicum of bodily exercise is conducive to the health of those who take it.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

Ventilation is secured by means of grated windows. I consider it defective, because there are no ventilators to the roof of the sleeping wards, this may be easily remedied.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

Cleanliness is maintained by sweepers, who sweep out the different buildings, and carry out the rubbish and deposit it at a distance from the gaol. The system appears to answer well.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

One large covered drain takes away all the waste water from the prisoners' bathing place at the well, and during the rains the surface water is carried by surface drains, and seems to answer all purposes required.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The dry conservancy is in force and answers well during the dry weather; but does not do during the rains, and will not answer until the privies are roofed in, when I see no reason that it should not be perfectly successful. Dry earth is the only deodorizer used; nets with charcoal are hung up in the wards, the excreta are buried at a distance from the gaol. The system answers well, and when the privies are roofed in, will be sufficient for all requirements.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

This has been deficient all through the past year; it is tolerably clean, but insufficient for the cold weather. I have no doubt that insufficient clothing produces all sorts of pulmonary affections besides rheumatism and secondarily diseases of the heart and kidneys. Each prisoner has a jacket, drawers, and cap. The cold weather jackets are of a bad pattern, and little or no protection from the cold.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

The average number above capacity during the past year has been 85·7. Although I cannot discover that any particular disease or epidemic has arisen from this excess, there can be no doubt that, in case of an epidemic, the limited amount of air must tell unfavourably on those deprived of the requisite amount.

I am not aware that any measures for relief have been adopted.

XIII.—Mortality.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
224·7	15	6·6	3	1·3	1	0·4	5	2·2	2	0·8

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

The greatest mortality occurred from cholera, as will be seen by the above table. Dysentery and diarrhœa are nearly equal.

Leaving out deaths from cholera, I do not think the mortality great.

I know of no other means than those at present in force by which the mortality could be reduced.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

Epidemic cholera occurred in May and June; it occurred first in the camp of a vagabond devotee near the town. Four deaths occurred in this camp, which was not known till his departure. Five deaths occurred in this gaol out of 26 cases treated. No cause can be assigned, though the disease was general throughout the district; it lasted till the middle of June, after which no fresh case occurred in camp or gaol. As preventative means, a scruple of dry salt was ordered for every prisoner morning and evening, and that the out-door labour prisoners should not be allowed to work during the heat of the day, all cases of cholera separated from the other patients, and general sanitary arrangements strictly attended to.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

There were 553 admissions into hospital, and 15 deaths occurred. 3 deaths occurred from dysentery, 1 from fever, 5 from cholera, 2 from diarrhœa, 1 from apoplexy, 1 from contusion, 1 from senectus, and 1 from atrophia.

By far the greater number of admissions are from fetter galls.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

Several plans for improving the ventilation and conservancy of the gaol are now under consideration. No material change is necessary, only the more efficient carrying out of the present system.

This report has been in a great measure made out from that previously sent by Dr. Riddell while he was in charge.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Kaira.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the State of the Prisoners, &c. in the Gaol at Surat, for the year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rainfall—temperature.

About 12 miles from the sea, on the east bank of the River Taptee, stands the walled city of Surat, immediately within the south wall of this city is the gaol.

During the months of January, February, November, and December, the wind blowing from N. E., renders the climate dry; from the month of February to October it is moist. The average rain-fall is 33 inches. The range of the thermometer is given in the table below :—

Thermometer.		
Max.	Med.	Min.
87	79	72

II.—Position of Gaol with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol stands immediately within the south wall of the city, near the River Taptee, and on the confines of the Nanpoora Zilla. The camp lying without the walls is at some distance from it.

During the year the workshops have been considerably enlarged and their ventilation improved. Several buildings in the work yard have also been removed, which improved the ventilation.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's special register.			
Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of prisoners on admission.	Average weight of prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
669	113½ lbs.	110⅛ lbs.	Gained by 28, lost by 376 and stationary over 106. Average gain ¼ lbs. average loss 3½ lbs.	15	115½ lbs.	110½ lbs.	Gained by none, lost by 15, and stationary 2. Average loss 5½ lb.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data.

If the loss or not of weight may be taken as a collision of health, then the table above shews a depreciation in the health tone of the prisoners.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed on what grounds.

The quality of the diet at present supplied to the prisoners is good and sufficient, but when cereals worm-eaten, mixed, and of different ages were given to the prisoners, diarrhœa and dysentery resulted;

although I admit that the quality of diet at present given to the prisoners is good, I do not allow that the present diet table is perfect, I think it far from being so, as I have already explained in letter No. 66 of 1864, wherein I have suggested considerable modifications.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

My convictions are in favour of out-door labour, and the few days that during the months of May and June the prisoners were employed on out-door labour, the increase of their appetite was marked, and I would therefore argue, that in the same ratio the influence on their health was good. The ratio percentage of deaths to treated is out-door nil, and that of in-door 5·9.

VII.—Ventilation how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for imprvement.

The cells are low and badly ventilated, air being admitted only by the windows, door, and one small hole in the roof. This might be improved, by continuing from the hole on the roof an air shaft to the height of four feet, with a revolving cowl, which should be turned morning and evening; by this means a current of air would be created through each cell and the ventilation much improved.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

Morning and evening the cells are swept, and their floors are weekly coated with earth; the drains were frequently flushed, and the prison yards are constantly swept. Under these arrangements the cleanliness of the gaol is well maintained.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects, with measures for improvement.

There was a large main drain which emptied itself into the Taptee. Through this drain the contents of the privies until recently were discharged, and surface drains emptied themselves. This drain has been dug up and filled in.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

As remarked above, the privies formerly emptied themselves into the main drain, to be discharged in the River Taptee. These no longer exist, but in their place dry conservancy has been established. A mixture of earth and ashes is used as the deodorizing agent; the night soil is removed twice daily to the prison garden, and there absorbed, by being sprinkled over with earth.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

I consider the present system of allowing to each prisoner only one suit very faulty and antagonistic to cleanliness, and in the same ratio unconducive to health. Two suits should be yearly allowed, to be changed weekly, after the bath has been performed under supervision.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 648 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

Average number of prisoners confined during the year above capacity is 80. No measures of relief were adopted until the outbreak of cholera in February and April last, when the prisoners were removed from the gaol and encamped in tents on a *midan* about a mile and a half from the gaol.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
235	14	5·9	2	·8	1	·4	6	2·5	1	·4

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

To epidemic cholera may be ascribed the principal cause of the mortality, while diseases of the stomach and bowels, produced indirectly I think by defect in food and clothing, may be considered as the second cause of death.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

The only epidemic that made its appearance during the year among the prisoners was cholera, which broke out on the 14th February and continued till April, during which period 16 prisoners were attacked, of which 6 terminated fatally. The origin of this disease I believe to be attributable to some septic agent or materies morbii in the atmosphere. Such a septic agent might be generated by drains pregnant with poisonous gases. Such gases for some time previous to the outbreak were instantly emitted from the gaol drains. The prisoners were removed into tents, the cells were scraped and washed with mud water, and the drains—lime being interdicted—had ashes and sand thrown into them. Recently McDougall's Carbolic Acid has been used.

XV.—Remarks on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

As shown by XIII., is principally from diseases of stomach and bowels, the mortality has been the result of cholera.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

Increased ventilation, a better sewage, a better water supply, more clothing, modified diet table, and out-door employment.

W. A. SHEPHERD, Surgeon,
Civil Surgeon, Surat.

Surat, 24th August 1865.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Aden Gaol, for the year 1864-65.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature.

Aden, a rocky peninsula at the southern extremity of Arabia, situated in 12·47 N. latitude and 45·10 E. long., is of volcanic origin. The crater, in which the gaol stands, being surrounded on all but the eastern side by rocks, has a high temperature and an exhausting climate, more especially when the wind blows from the S. W. During the N. E. monsoon the climate is pleasant. The rain-fall, which averages 3 inches annually, amounted during the past year to 4 inches and 10 cents. The average mean temperature for the year as registered at the gaol was 84°.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol lies centrally in the crater, but somewhat nearer to the northern entrance between the Kussuf and Tawealah valleys; the town is about 500 yards to the west and south of the gaol, between which and the town are the new Native Infantry Lines. To the north of the gaol is an open unoccupied space. No additions have been made to the buildings during the year, and the only alteration has been adding roof ventilation to the baracoons.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1864-65.

Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on Admission and Discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Admission.	Average Weight of Prisoners on Discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
286	103·08	85·05	155 gained, 75 lost weight, 56 stationary. Average of gain 18·03.	..	....	....	....

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data.

A considerable number of prisoners have gained weight in gaol, but it is not surprising that some should have lost weight, considering that the population is chiefly Mahomedan, consequently sarcophagous, and that the gaol diet is a vegetable diet, more appropriate for Hindoos, who form but a small portion of the inhabitants of Aden. Loss or gain of weight however is no conclusive test of the state of health of individuals. Prisoners for short terms will always endeavour to come into hospital with the most trivial ailments in order to escape work, and thus increase the number of admissions.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise, as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds.

The diet is in quality good, considering that all cereals and pulses are imported. In quantity it is sufficient, nor does it appear to predispose to or excite any particular diseases. It is true that a tendency to scurvy exists in the gaol, but this complaint is far more prevalent among Natives outside the walls and in the station generally. Almost the same diet scale has been many years in force, and has been found to answer well.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

Both out-door and in-door labour is in force in the gaol. The hours for out-door labour are few, and it has a salutary effect on the health of the prisoners. The mortality was confined to men doing in-door labour, or rather no labour at all, the prisoners having been from age or ill health incapable of work.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

The baracoons being open on all sides, are rather cages than cells, and as the walls of the gaol are low, the ventilation is beyond the control of the prisoners, and with the present openings in the roof is as perfect as can be desired.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in the cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement.

Cleanliness in the baracoons, cells, and gaol generally, is maintained by a gang of 6 sweepers under a Muccadum and 5 prisoners who are quite enough to perform the work. A better arrangement could scarcely be adopted.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement.

There is no artificial drainage in the gaol, nor indeed in the whole station. To carry out a system of drainage would not only be a very costly undertaking, but the greatest difficulty would be to determine where the out-let of the drain should be.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The mode of conservancy in force have, since June last, been the dry earth sewage. It answers well and renders deodorizers unnecessary. The night soil is conveyed away and buried in pits, there being no fields or gardens in which it could be utilized. The present system of conservancy is very efficient.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

No clothing was issued during the past year, an alteration in description having been suggested. The clothing provided for the prisoners is clean and sufficient, little clothing being from the nature of the climate required, excepting during the nights of the cool season.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted.

About 15 prisoners has been the average number during the year above the capacity of the gaol, estimated at 500 cubic feet per man. Cubic space however loses much of its significance, when it is remembered that the baracoons in which the prisoners sleep, are

sheds with roofs resting on stakes or Zanzibar rafters, about half a foot apart, so that the atmospheric air enters freely on all sides. Neither disease nor mortality is caused by overcrowding.

The room allotted to the debtors is certainly very limited, but from want of space in the area of the gaol, no other temporary or permanent measures of relief can be adopted.

XIII.—MORTALITY.

Total daily average strength of Prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total daily average strength.	Ratio of deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength.
131	1	0·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means.

This casualty occurred from atheromatous deposit in the coats of the aorta and rupture of that vessel with hemorrhage into the pericardium. The prisoner was 75 years of age, and had been upwards of 22 years in confinement; he was admitted with bronchitis.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

None.

Small-pox was prevalent in the settlement. It was probably imported from Africa or Arabia, but no case has occurred in the gaol.

XV.—REMARKS on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data.

The average number of daily sick has been less than in last year, the average number of treated to strength much about the same. The chief admissions have as usual been among the life prisoners, many of whom are very old men who have been from 15 to 20 years in confinement. Next, among the prisoners recently incarcerated, on whom change of diet and mode of life may be supposed to have some affect in giving rise to slight ailments. By few the largest number of hospital admissions during the year moreover has been from quotidian intermittent fevers, ulcers and external abscesses, diseases which cannot be ascribed to defective sanitary measures, but are prevalent at Aden generally. The mortality has been altogether fortuitous.

XV.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol.

The greatest improvement which could be made in the gaol, would be to enlarge its area, so as to afford more space for the civil prisoners (debtors), for whom the accommodation is very limited and indeed insufficient.

J. F. STEINHAEUSER, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Aden Gaol.

APPENDIX No. III.

STATEMENTS, &c.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the Number of Admissions and Disposal exclusive of Sind,

Gaols.	1			2			3			4			5		
	Aggregate of the daily average Number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, from the 1st May 1864 to 30th of April 1865.			Daily average strength of prisoners.			Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol at the end of last year.			Number admitted into Gaol during the year.			Total number in Gaol, or aggregate of columns 3 and 4.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Poona	151,130	15,894	167,024	414	44	458	376	38	414	1,020	84	1,104	1,396	122	1,518
Ahmednuggur	127,216	10,277	137,493	348	28	376	252	23	275	561	57	618	813	80	893
Dhoolia	149,396	13,295	162,691	409	36	445	454	34	488	917	58	975	1,371	92	1,463
Sholapoor ..	71,193	6,548	77,741	195	17	212	178	26	204	596	18	614	774	44	818
Dharwar	197,800	17,723	215,523	542	48	590	381	49	430	1,152	92	1,244	1,533	141	1,674
Sattara......	62,415	11,315	73,730	171	31	202	191	28	222	412	85	497	606	113	719
Rutnagherry.	93,176	5,101	98,277	255	14	269	138	12	150	418	19	437	556	31	587
Tanna	116,461	5,170	121,631	319	14	333	275	8	283	1,609	86	1,695	1,884	94	1,978
Surat	79,953	5,760	85,713	219	16	235	195	22	217	754	21	775	949	43	992
Kaira	76,525	4,368	80,893	209	12	221	207	14	221	935	61	996	1,142	75	1,217
Ahmedabad..	201,845	7,300	209,145	553	20	573	579	24	603	1,152	75	1,227	1,731	99	1,830
Honore	70,445	4,015	74,460	193	11	204	272	14	286	489	22	511	761	36	797
Aden	46,921	997	47,918	129	2	131	122	4	126	446	52	498	568	56	624
Kulladghee *.	3,172	371	3,543	52		58	..	..	..	93	11	104	93	11	104
Total....	1,447,648	108,134	1,555,782	4,008	299	4,307	3,623	296	3,919	10,554	741	11,295	14,177	1,037	15,214

* The Gaol at Kulladghee was established in March 1865,

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. I.

of PRISONERS *of all Classes in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, during the year* 1864-65.

6		7		8		9		10		11		12			13	14	15	16	
Transfered to other districts during the year.		Released during the year.		Escaped during the year.		Died during the year.		Executed during the year.		Total of columns 6 to 10.		Number remaining in Gaol on the 30th of April 1865			Percentage of deaths to average strength in column 2.	Number the Gaol is capable of containing, allowing 500 cubic feet of air to each man.	Number confined below capacity.	Number confined above capacity.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.					
260	..	885	80	1	..	31	..	2	1	1,179	81	217	41	25[illegible]	6·77	552	..	294	
104	..	440	62	3	..	17	..	5	..	569	62	241	18	[illegible]	4·5[illegible]	215	261	..	
8	..	962	53	4	..	5	..	1	..	980	53	391	39	4[illegible]	1·12	260	185	..	
116	..	595	30		..	6	..	5	..	632	3[illegible]	142	14	156	2·8[illegible]	110	2	..	
86	1	918	97	4	..	14	1	11	1	1,033	100	5[illegible]	41	541	2·[illegible]4	632	..	42	
3	2	420	82	.	..	1	..	1	..	425	84	181	29	210	0·4[illegible]	125	77	..	
16	1	252	19	..		10	1	1	..	279	21	277	10	28[illegible]	4·09	[illegible]45	..	58	
437	15	1,042	[illegible]	4	..	2[illegible]	1	8	..	1,508	85	376	9	385	6·61	273	60	..	
4		711	36	1	..	14	..	1	..	731	36	218	7	225	5·96	155	80	..	
1[illegible]	..	842	62	1	..	14	1	2	..	874	63	268	1[illegible]	280	6·79	139	137	..	
80	1	1,113	78	..	..	26	..	..	..	1,219	79	512	20	532	4·54	525	48	..	
15	..	568	23	1	..	12	..	2	1	598	24	165	12	175	5·88	191	13	..	
..	..	427	52	..	..	1	..	..	..	428	52	140	4	144	0·76	100	31	..	
..	..	38	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	4	55	7	62	..	40	84	..	
1,144	20	9,123	747	16	..	171	4	39	3	10,493	774	3,684	263	3,947	4·06	3,622	994	394	

hence the data furnished is only for two months.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT RETURN of Mortality in the Gaols in the

Gaols.	Aggregate of the daily average of prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1864-65.			Daily average strength of prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1864-65.			Aggregate number treated during the year 1864-65.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poona	151,130	15,894	167,024	414	44	458	271
Ahmednuggur ..	127,216	10,277	137,493	348	28	376	222
Dhoolia	149,396	13,295	162,691	409	36	445	314
Sholapoor	71,193	6,518	77,711	195	17	212	251
Dharwar	197,800	17,723	215,523	542	48	590	383
Sattara	62,415	11,315	73,730	171	31	202	77
Rutnagherry ..	93,176	5,101	98,277	255	14	269	519
Tanna	116,461	5,170	121,631	319	14	333	601
Surat	79,953	5,760	85,713	219	16	235	270
Kaira	76,525	4,368	80,893	209	12	221	573
Ahmedabad....	201,845	7,300	209,145	553	20	573	396
Honore........	70,445	4,015	74,460	193	11	204	295
Aden	46,921	997	47,918	129	2	131	282
Kulladghee	3,172	371	3,543	52	6	58	14
Total....	1,447,648	108,134	1,555,782	4,008	299	4,307	4,471

No. II.

Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

Number discharged cured.	Number died.	Number remaining under treatment on the 30th April 1865.	Ratio per cent. of aggregate treated to average strength.	Ratio per cent. of discharged to aggregate treated.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to aggregate treated.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
229	31	11	59·17	84·59	11·44	6·77
188	17	17	59·04	84·68	7·65	4·52
294	5	15	70·50	93·63	1·59	1·12
2[illegible]2	6	12	118·40	92·43	2·39	2·83
3[illegible]6	15	14	64·92	92·95	3·94	2·54
76	1	..	49·50	98·7	1·30	0·49
493	12	12	192·94	94·99	2·50	4·46
5[illegible]5	20	18	181·68	93·54	3·31	6·00
249	14	5	114·89	92·[illegible]2	5·18	5·96
473	15	24	259·28	82·55	2·62	6·79
341	26	29	69·11	86·11	6·57	4·54
273	12	10	144·60	92·54	4·07	5·88
272	1	9	296·18	96·45	0·35	0·76
11	..	3	14·65	78·57	..	..
4,052	175	179	103·81	90·63	3·91	4·06

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Classification													
	Deaths from													
							Other Causes.							Total of all classes of deaths.
							Accidental.						Suicidal.	
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Drowning.	Sudden death.	Apoplexy.	Total.			Hanging or Poisoning.	
1	2	3	4	5	(	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Poona	9	3	9	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Ahmednuggur	2	4	4	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Dhoolia	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sholapoor	5	..	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dharwar	..	1	1	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
Sattara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rutnagherry	..	..	2	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Tanna	2	4	1	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Surat	6	2	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Kaira	5	3	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	15
Ahmedabad	4	2	6	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26
Honore	..	5	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	12
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total....	34	25	29	27	1	55	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	175

No. II.—(*continued.*)

OF RATIOS OF DEATHS.

RATIO PER CENT. OF DEATHS								
By Cholera.	By Dysentery.	By Diarrhœa	By Fever.	By Phthisis.	By other Diseases.	By other causes.		Total of al Classes.
						Accidental.	Suicidal	
To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol.	To total daily average strength in Gaol	To total daily average strength in Gaol	To total daily average strength in Gaol.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1·96	0 65	1·97	0·87	..	0·87	0·44	..	6·76
0·53	1·06	1·06	0·53	..	0·80	0·53	..	4·51
..	0 22	0·94	..	..	0·94	..	..	2·10
2·36	..	..	..	..	0·47	..	..	2·83
..	0·17	0 17	0 83	..	0·83	0 34	0·17	2·51
0·49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·49
..	..	0·74	1·48	..	1·85	..	..	3·07
0·60	1·20	0·30	1·80	..	2·10	..	..	..
2·55	0·85	0 42	0 42	0·42	0 85	0·85	..	6·30
2 26	1·36	0·90	0·45	..	0·90	0 90	..	6·55
0·70	0·35	1·05	0·53	..	0·53	1·23	0·17	7·13
..	2·50	0·49	0·49	..	0 49	1·96	0·49	4·97
..	..	..	..	..	0 76	..	..	3·26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·79	0·59	0·67	0·63	0·02	0·86	0·46	0 04	4·06

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Religion.											
	Daily average strength of				Deaths among				Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Christians.	Other denominations.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Christians.	Other denominations.	To daily average strength of Hindus	To daily average strength of Mussulmans.	To daily average strength of Christians.	To daily average strength of other denominations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Poona	369	48	3	38	24	2	..	5	7·32	4·17	....	13·15
Ahmednuggur........	283	32	2	59	15	2	..	..	5·30	6·25	....	....
Dhoolia	365	68	5	7	5	..	..	..	1·37	....	....	....
Sholapoor	148	34	1	29	4	2	..	..	2·70	5·88	....	....
Dharwar	330	192	18	50	14	..	..	1	4·24	....	....	2·
Sattara.............	151	18	2	31	1	..	..	..	0·66	....	....	....
Rutnagherry	166	55	2	46	9	2	..	..	5·10	3·63	....	....
Tanna	266	41	3	23	15	4	..	1	5·64	1·50	....	0·37
Surat	170	52	3	10	12	2	..	..	7·06	1·18	....	....
Kaira	208	13	..	..	15	..	..	..	7·21	....	....	....
Ahmedabad	488	71	1	13	21	5	..	..	4·30	1·02	....	....
Honore.............	173	17	6	8	11	1	..	..	6·36	0·58	....	....
Aden................	58	39	6	28	..	1	..	..	....	1·80	....	....
Kulladghee	41	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
Total....	3,219	694	52	342	147	21	..	7	4·57	3·03	....	2·05

No. II.—(*continued.*)

Sex.						Sentence.									
Daily average strength of		Deaths among		Ratio per cent. of deaths		Daily average strength of Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for									
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	To daily average strength of Males.	To daily average strength of Females.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Till security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatics.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
414	44	31	..	7·25	..	94	48	44	42	23	18	14	21	49	..
348	28	17	..	4·88	..	124	57	67	23	10	3	..	..	9	..
409	36	5	..	1·22	..	102	51	110	84	25	4	9	5	20	..
195	17	6	..	3·08	..	74	52	33	16	3	3	20	5	5	..
542	48	14	1	2·58	0·13	130	55	110	156	39	40	4	1	41	..
171	31	1	..	0·58	..	26	62	45	39	9	7	3	..	1	..
255	14	11	1	4·31	0·30	69	36	66	33	30	27	..	1	7	..
310	14	19	1	5·95	0·31	125	20	26	55	28	32	6	..	27	..
219	16	14	..	6·39	..	65	89	50	19	6	1	..	4	1	..
209	12	14	1	6·70	0·48	129	43	22	11	5	1	..	..	10	..
553	20	26	..	4·70	..	176	65	78	102	85	35	7	7	13	..
193	11	12	..	6·22	..	65	32	17	22	17	8	10	2	3	..
129	2	1	..	0·77	..	29	6	4	4	6	10	7	..	65	..
52	6	..	..	..	..	22	4	3	7	..	..	2	..	15	..
4,008	299	171	4	4·27	1·34	1,240	630	675	613	281	189	91	46	266	..

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Sentence.										
	Deaths among prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for—										
	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Till security is furnished.	Civil prisoners.	Life.	Criminal lunatics.	6 months and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Poona	3	1	7	10	2	..	..	..	8	..	3·19
Ahmednuggur	2	4	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	8·33
Dhoolia	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Sholapoor	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·40
Dharwar	..	3	4	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	....
Sattara	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Rutnagherry	2	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2·90
Tanna	6	2	2	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	4·8[illegible]
Surat	9	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·84
Kaira	2	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1·55
Ahmedabad	3	7	5	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	1·70
Honore	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6·15
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	35	34	35	40	10	2	..	2	16	..	2·02

No. II.—(*continued.*)

Ratio per cent. of deaths among prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for—								
Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil prisoners.	Till security is furnished.	Life.	As criminal lunatics.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2·08	15·99	23·80	8·68	....	....	....	16·33	....
7·02	2·98	34·78	10·	....	....	....	....	....
1·96	1·82	2·38	....	....	....	....	....	....
3·85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5·45	3·63	2·56	2·56	....	....	....	7·32	....
....	2·23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5·55	4·54	6·06	6·63	....	....	....	...	....
10·	7·69	10·90	3·5	....	....	....	....	....
2·90	6·	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13·95	18·18	18·18	....	....	....	....	10·	....
9·33	6·41	5·87	3·75	5·70	....	....	....	....
12·5	11·76	....	....	....	10·52	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1·35	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5·4	5·19	6·53	3·56	1·06	2·2	....	6·02	....

STATEMENT

GAOLS	Daily average strength of		Term prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of							Life prisoners who died on the period of					Impri-
	Term prisoners	Life prisoner	3 months and under	6 months & above 3 months	Above 6 months and up to 1 year	Above 1 year and up to 2 years	Above 2 years and up to 5 years	Above 5 years and up to 10 years	Above 10 years.	6 months and under	Above 6 months and up to 1 year	Above 1 year and up to 2 years	Above 2 years and up to 5 years	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Poona	40[illegible]	4[illegible]	5	3	2	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	367	9	3	2	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	425	20	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapoor	207	5	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	54[illegible]	41	3	1	7	1	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Sattara........	201	1	1	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry ..	262	7	[illegible]	3	3	..	3	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	306	27	8	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..		..	1
Surat	234	1	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	211	10	7	[illegible]	3	1	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad....	560	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	8	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	2[illegible]1	3	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	66	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Kulladghee	4[illegible]	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	4041	266	51	26	36	24	21	..	1	1	..	..	..	2

No. II.—(*continued.*)

SONMENT.

completion of a confinement of			Ratio per cent. of deaths as respects Term Prisoners, who died on the completion of a period of confinement of						
			3 months and under.	6 months and above 3 months.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.
Above 10 years and up to 20 years.	Above 20 years and up to 30 years.	Above 30 years.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average strength of Term Prisoners.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	4	1	1·2	0·73	0·5	1·71	1·46	....	....
..	..	..	0·82	0·54	1·64	0·54	1·08	....	....
..	..	..	....	....	0·24	0·48	0·48	....	....
..	..	..	0·96	0·48	1·44	....	....	....	....
..	1	..	0·5	0·2	1·27	0·2	....	....	....
..	..	..	0·5	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	0·76	1·14	1·14	....	1·14	....	....
..	2	..	2·61	0·98	0·65	0·98	0·65	....	....
..	..	..	3·42	0·85	1·70	....	....	....	....
..	1	..	3·31	1·42	1·42	0·47	....	....	....
..	..	..	1·07	0·89	0 36	1·45	0·71	....	0·18
..	..	..	2·98	1	1·49	....	....	....	....
..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	9	1	1·26	0·64	0·89	0·59	0·52	....	0·02

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Imprisonment. Ratio per cent. of deaths as respects Life Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of — 6 months and under. To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year. To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years. To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 2 years & up to 5 years. To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 5 years & up to 10 years. To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 10 years & up to 20 years. To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 20 years & up to 30 years. To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 30 years. To daily average strength of Life Prisoners.	Prior to Imprisonment. Daily average strength of Agriculturists.	Coolies or labourers.	Domestic servants.	Deaths among Agriculturists.	Coolies or labourers.	Domestic servants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	6·12	8·16	2·04	48	354	49	5	25	..
Ahmednuggur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	208	36	2	13	2
Dhoolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	275	60	..	5	..
Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	126	17	4	1	..
Dharwar	2·44	..	..	..	2·44	..	2·44	..	230	305	55	4	11	..
Sattara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	50	32	..	..	1
Rutnagherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	81	29	6	5	..
Tanna	..	..	..	..	3·70	..	7·40	..	196	99	38	9	6	5
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	102	45	4	7	3
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·47	..	163	44	14	13	1	1
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	95	174	19	5	2
Honore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	77	46	1	7	2
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·54	..	63	67	1	..	1	..
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	12	12	..	..	..
Total	0·37	..	..	..	0·75	1·13	3·38	0·37	1697	1695	608	67	87	16

No. II.—(*continued.*)

Occupation.														
Prior to Imprisonment.			During Imprisonment.											
Ratio per cent. of deaths among			Daily average strength of											
			Labouring Prisoners.								Non-labouring Prisoners.			
			In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers							
Agriculturists.	Coolies or labourers.	Domestic servants.	Employed in manufactures.	Employed as Gaol servants and in other in-door work	Employed in light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on the roads and other out-door work.	Employed in the Gaol garden.	Total.	Total of labouring Prisoners.	Sentenced without labour and Civil Prisoners	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in hajut.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10·42	7·06	..	89	32	54	175	117	..	117	292	21	40	61	105
1·77	6·25	5·55	111	55	12	178	86	17	103	281	12	..	12	83
..	1·89	..	151	59	16	226	136	23	159	385	25	..	25	35
5·79	0·8	..	78	38	16	132	46	9	55	187	24	..	24	1
1·75	3·60	..	270	152	43	465	69	32	101	566	6	4	10	14
..	..	3·12	14	70	27	111	41	21	62	173	26	3	29	..
3·77	6·17	..	61	34	17	112	62	6	68	180	1	88	89	..
4·59	6·06	13·16	137	80	18	235	..	..	..	235	8	76	84	14
4·54	6·86	6·06	141	33	8	182	..	28	28	210	14	11	25	..
7·07	2·27	7·14	85	42	..	127	55	..	55	182	31	8	39	..
6·25	5·26	1·14	259	131	56	446	44	56	100	546	7	20	27	..
2·00	9·09	4·35	50	15	4	69	40	13	53	122	27	36	63	19
..	1·49	..	53	16	3	72	22	2	24	96	35	..	35	..
..	..	..	..	23	3	26	23	..	23	49	4	..	4	5
3·95	4·59	2·63	1,499	780	277	2,556	741	207	948	3,504	241	286	527	276

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	During							
	Deaths among							
	Labouring Prisoners.							
	In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.			Total of labouring prisoners.
	Employed in manufactures.	Employed as Gaol servants and in other in-door work.	Employed on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on the roads and other out-door labour.	Employed in the Gaol garden.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Poona	5	7	9	21	6	..	6	27
Ahmednugger	5	..	1	6	5	6	11	17
Dhoolia	2	..	..	2	3	..	3	5
Sholapoor	4	1	1	6	..	..	..	6
Dharwar	5	3	7	15	..	..	..	15
Suttara	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Rutnagherry	1	2	2	5	3	1	4	9
Tanna	2	16	..	18	..	..	..	18
Surat	5	2	1	8	..	3	3	11
Kaira	4	1	..	5	5	..	5	10
Ahmedabad	8	1	4	13	2	11	13	26
Honore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	41	33	26	100	25	21	46	146

No. II.—(*continued.*)

OCCUPATION.

IMPRISONMENT.

Non-labouring Prisoners.				Ratio per cent of deaths to daily average strength of Labouring Prisoners.					
				In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.	
Sentenced without labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in hajut	Employed in manufacture	Employed as Gaol servants and in other in-door work	Employed in light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on road and on other out-door labour.	Employed in the Gaol garden.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	4	4	....	5·62	21·87	16·66	12·	5·12	....
..	..	..	....	4·5[illegible]	....	8·33	3·57?	5·81	35·29
..	..	..	....	1·52?	....	....	1·32	2·17	....
..	..	..	....	[illegible]·13	2[illegible]2	6·25	4·54	....	....
..	..	..	....	1·86?	1·07	16·23	3·22	....	....
..	.	..	....	....	....	3·70	0·90?	....	....
..	2	2	....	1·64?	5·88	11·76	4·43	13·63	16·66
1	1	2	1	1·16	20·25	....	7·65?	....	....
3	..	3	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]5	4·[illegible]	....	10·71
5	..	5	....	[illegible]	[illegible]·58	....	[illegible]	9·09?	....
..	..	..	....	[illegible]	0·76	7·11	[illegible]·91	4·54	19·64
..	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	4·54	....
..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	19	28	1	2·72	4·23?	9·33	3·91	3·37	10·04

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Occupation. During imprisonment. Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength of						Daily Average Strength of	
	Labouring Prisoners.		Non-labouring Prisoners					
	Total of Out-door labourers.	Total of In-door and Out-door labouring Prisoners.	Sentenced without labour.	Insufficient from age, sickness, or other causes.	Total	Prisoners in hajut	Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Poona	5·12	9·24	..	10·	10·	..	309	149
Ahmednuggur	10·68	6·05	..	..	..	..	361	15
Dhoolia	1·88	1·70	..	..	..	..	428	17
Sholapoor	..	3·21	..	..	..	..	212	..
Dharwar	..	2 65	..	..	..	..	576	14
Sattara	..	0 53	..	..	..	..	64	138
Rutnagherry	5·88	5·	..	2·27	2·27	..	99	170
Tanna	..	7·66	12·5	1·31	2 38	7·14	246	87
Surat	10 71	5·21	21·43	..	12	..	223	12
Kaira	9·09	5·49	16·1	..	[illegible]	..	155	66
Ahmedabad	15·	4·76	..	..	..	..	411	162
Honore	..	..	..	3·33	[illegible]	..	196	8
Aden	1 54	4·54	..	..	..	..	66	65
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..
Total	4 85	4·17	4·27	0·09	5·35	0·36	3,404	903

No. II.—(*continued.*)

Locality of Imprisonment.				Crime.					
Deaths among		Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of		Daily average strength of					
Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Prisoners of the District	Prisoners of other Districts.	Thieves	Dacoits	Murderers.	Cattle stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14	17	4·56	11·47	142	65	3	2	22	30
17	....	4·71	....	210	22	6	..	6	..
5	....	1·17	....	227	43	35	18	23	14
6	....	2·83	....	40	2	9	14	87	18
13	2	2·26	14·28	229	3	65	28	80	2
....	1	....	0·72	154	16	6	6	..	..
3	8	3·03	4·70	167	103	7	..	37	5
14	7	5·69	8·04	80	11	7	6	14	163
14	....	6·28	....	176	10	6	23	..	10
13	2	8·32	3·33	85	22	25	..	..	76
19	7	4·62	4·32	150	21	65	4	32	211
12	....	6·12	....	50	10	8	..	5	83
....	1	....	1·54	45	4	1	..	1	1
....	....	....	....	56	....	32	..	..	..
130	45	3·79	5·09	1,811	332	275	101	307	603

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Crime.								
	Deaths among						Ratio per cent. of Deaths		
	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cattle Stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Poona	19	6	..	..	..	2	14·39	9·23	..
Ahmednuggur	11	6	..	..	..	..	4·58	27·27	..
Dhoolia	3	1	..	..	1	..	1·22	2·32	..
Sholapoor	4	1	1	..	..	..	10·	0 50	11·11
Dharwar	8	....	2	..	..	1	3·49	..	3·07
Sattara............	1	....	..	..	..	..	0 65	..	..
Rutnagherry	7	....	..	..	..	2	6·54	..	..
Tanna	6	3	2	..	..	8	7·5	27·27	28·87
Surat	7	....	..	..	..	7	3·93	..	..
Kaira	4	....	..	..	..	8	4·70	..	..
Ahmedabad........	18	....	5	..	..	3	9·47	..	7·69
Honore	4	2	..	..	..	..	8·	20·	..
Aden	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1·
Kulladghee	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	94	19	11	..	1	31	5·19	5·72	4·

No. II.—(*continued.*)

to daily average strength of			Age. Daily average strength of Prisoners							
Cattle Stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	6·66	45	229	116	38	20	8	2	..
..	..	..	60	188	79	37	7	5	..	..
..	4·39	..	34	213	119	31	16	2	..	..
..	..	..	34	104	47	19	4	4	..	..
..	..	50·	22	25	327	80	45	18	3	..
..	..	..	31	55	64	46	4	2	..	..
..	..	40·	20	92	60	29	36	32	..	..
..	..	4·91	12	156	48	84	18	8	4	3
..	..	70·	15	62	120	28	4	4	2	..
..	..	10·52	43	126	12	12	27	1	..	..
..	..	1·42	35	362	105	64	6	1	..	..
..	..	..	12	74	81	29	5	3	..	..
..	..	..	19	22	21	22	29	14	3	1
..	..	..	3	18	20	11	4	2	..	..
..	0·32	5·63	385	1,826	1,219	530	225	104	14	4

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Age.							
	Deaths among							
	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Poona	1	8	11	1	6	3	1	..
Ahmednuggur	..	9	5	1	2	..	..	..
Dhoolia	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Sholapoor	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	..	5	1	5	2	2	..	..
Sattara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	..	3	4	1	1	2	..	..
Tanna	1	4	6	5	3	2	..	..
Surat	..	7	2	2	1	1	1	..
Kaira	1	6	3	3	1	1	..	..
Ahmedabad	2	8	14	2	..	..	..	..
Honore	1	1	4	2	1	3	..	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	53	52	23	17	15	4	..

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. II.—(*continued.*)

Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength of								
Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2·22	2·49	9·48	2·62	30·	37·5	50·	..	
..	4·78	6·33	2·70	28·57	..	..	..	
.	0·41	0·84	3·23	..	50·	..	..	
11·76	0·96	2·13	..	..	..	..	..	
..	5·26	0·30	6·25	4·44	11·11	..	..	
3·22	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	3·26	6·66	3·45	2·78	6·25	..	..	
8·33	2·56	12·5	5·95	16·66	25·	..	..	
..	11·29	1·63	7·14	25·	25·	50·	..	
2·33	4·76	25·	25·	3·70	100·	..	..	
5·71	2·21	13·33	3·12	..	..	..	..	
8·33	1·35	4·94	6·90	20·	100·	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 86	2·9	4·13	4 34	7·56	14 42	28·57	..	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX No. V.

STATEMENT No. III.

Analysis of the Mortality in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for the year 1864-65.

The deaths during the official year 1864-65 amount to 175, of whom there were as regards—

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
I. Sex—		
Males	4,008	174
Females . . .	299	1
Total ...	4,307	175
II. Religion—		
Hindus	3,219	147
Mussulmans.. ..	694	21
Christians .	52	..
Other denominations	342	7
Total .	4,307	175
III. Castes—		
Of Hindus		
Brahmins . .	227	1
Purdesee	150	1
Wanee or Lingayet	551	9
Cunbees	755	20
Mahars..	200	7
Mangs	202	4
Bheels	178	5
Marwarees	20	2
Kolees	282	27
Ramoosees	72	7
Wanjarees	60	4
Komtee	10	1
Dhungur	31	2
Mahrattas	168	15
Sonar	4	1
Carried over..	2,970	118
Brought forward ..	2,970	118
Kuttnee	63	5
Wulkee	10	1
Dubley	19	2
Shimpee	2	2
Walee	2	1
Nhavee	3	2
Bhungee ...	26	2
Moochee	3	1
Rajpoot	59	4
Bhat . ..	17	2
Rawul	7	1
Hallipaiks . ..	20	2
Gundas ..	9	2
Gamokhals	7	1
Gunnings	2	1
Total of Hindus ..	3,219	147
Of Mussulmans		
Syud	208	3
Shaik	258	13
Pathan	128	4
Sindee	100	1
Total of Mussulmans.	694	21
Of other Denominations.		
Chinese	157	3
Malays	185	4
Total of other denominations.	342	7
Christians..	52	..
Total of all Classes .	4,307	175

	Total Admissions.	Deaths.
IV. Diseases—		
Hydrothorax	..	3
Dysentery	..	25
Diarrhœa	..	29
Cholera	..	34
Fever	..	27
Phthisis	..	1
Ordinary Diseases—		
Pneumonia	..	2
Spleen disease	.	2
Ascitis	..	2
Asthma	..	1
Gangrene	..	1
Bronchitis	..	1
Paralysis	..	3
Syphilis	..	2
Purpura and scurvy	..	1
Dracunculus	..	1
Rupture of blood vessel	..	1
Insanity	..	1
Abscess	..	1
Ulcer	..	3
Nephria	..	2
Dyspepsia	:	1
Phlegmon	..	1
Atrophy and debility	..	17
Senectus	..	7
Apoplexy	..	1
Contusions	..	1
Sudden deaths	..	1
Hanging and Poisoning	..	2
Old Age	..	1
Total	..	175

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
V. Occupation prior to imprisonment—		
Agriculturists	1,697	67
Coolees or Labourers	1,895	87
Domestic Servants	608	16
Carried over	4,200	170
Brought over	4,200	170
Weavers	3	..
Carpenters	3	..
Blacksmiths	5	..
Potters	9	1
Tailors	7	..
Writers	3	..
Mendicants	2	..
Cotton Cleaners	3	..
Shoemakers	9	..
Barbers	9	..
Goldsmiths	6	1
Chunam Burners	5	..
Traders	2	..
Washermen	3	..
Oilmonger	4	..
Boatmen	3	..
Cartmen	2	..
Cachias	2	..
Grazing Cattle	1	..
Patells	3	..
Cooleurnees	9	1
Fishermen	4	..
Miscellaneous	10	2
Total	4,307	175

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
VI.—Occupation at the time of death—		
In-door Labourers.		
Employed on Manufactures	1,499	41
„ as Jail Servants	401	4
„ in Miscellaneous work	291	27
„ as Hospital Attendants	42	2
„ in repairing gaols	..	..
„ on light labour such as cleaning gaol compound, weeding grass, levelling grounds, convalescents	323	26
Total	2,556	100

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
Out-door Labourers.		
Employed in making bricks	65	..
,, miscellaneous works.	491	11
,, on roads	185	14
,, in Gaol garden	207	21
Total....	948	46
Total of labouring prisoners....	3,504	146
Non-Labourers.		
Sentenced without labour and Civil prisoners ..	241	9
Inefficient from age, sick in hospital since admission, and convalescents excused labour	286	19
Total....	527	28
Hajut prisoners	276	1
Grand total ...	4,307	175
VII. Crimes—		
Theft	1,811	94
Dacoity	332	19
Burglary	307	1
Murder	275	11
Cattle stealing	101	..
Culpable Homicide	75	..
Receiving stolen property	200	12
Perjury or subornation of perjury	175	7
Assault	200	5
Wounding	25	2
Plundering	50	1
Highway robbery	75	2
Bad livelihood	25	1
Forgery	20	2
Rape	34	3
Carried over....	3,705	160

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
Brought over....	3,705	160
Assault attended with wounding	25	1
False accusation	75	3
Riot	75	4
Illegal assemblage	25	..
Breach of contract	100	1
Affray with wounding ..	40	2
Unlawful confinement ..	10	..
Riot attended with wounding	25	1
Suspected to be rebels..	15	..
Assault with plunder ..	35	..
Neglect of duty	25	..
Embezzlement	25	..
Poisoning	30	2
Arson	25	..
Destruction of cattle ..	15	..
Extortion	40	1
Cheating	10	..
Using abusive language.	7	..
Total....	4,307	175
VIII. Sentences—		
Of 15 days and under ..	No data.	8
,, 1 month		9
,, 2 ditto		14
,, 3 ditto		10
,, 6 ditto		28
,, 9 ditto		12
,, 1 year & 9 months..		27
,, 2 years		29
,, 2 years & 6 months.		4
,, 3 years		1
,, 4 years		4
,, 5 years		2
,, 6 years		6
,, 7 years		1
,, 9 years		1
For life		16
Civil prisoners		2
Hajut prisoners		1
Grand total....	..	175

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
IX. Unexpired periods of sentences—		
Under 15 days........	No data.	8
1 month & above 15 days		9
2 months and above 1 month		14
3 months and above 2 months..........		10
6 months and above 3 months..........		28
9 months and above 6 months..........		12
1 year and 9 months and above 1 year and 6 months		27
2 years and above 1 year and 9 months..		29
2 years and 6 months and above 2 years..		4
3 years and above 2 years and 6 months.		1
4 years and above 3 years and 6 months.		4
5 years and above 4 years and 6 months.		2
6 years and above 5 years and 6 months.		6
7 years and above 6 years and 6 months.		1
9 years and above 8 years and 6 months		1
Life prisoners		16
Civil prisoners		2
Hajut prisoners		1
Grand total....	..	175

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
X. Age—		
18 years	No data.	2
20 "		6
21 "		1
22 "		7
23 "		3
24 "		2
25 "		10
26 "		2
27 "		3
28 "		3
29 "		2
30 "		20
31 "		1
32 "		6
34 "		2
35 "		15
36 "		3
37 "		1
38 "		3
39 "		6
40 "		14
42 "		1
45 "		14
46 "		1
47 "		1
48 "		1
50 "		7
51 "		2
52 "		2
53 "		1
55 "		5
56 "		1
58 "		1
60 "		18
70 "		7
75 "		1
Total....	..	175

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Admissions and the years 1862, 1863-64, and 1864-95, according to the

Gaols.		Zymotic diseases.	Constitutional diseases.	Local diseases.	Developmental diseases.	Violent diseases.	Epidemic Cholera.	Treatment after punishment.	Total admissions in each year.
Poona	1862........	134	33	35	5	16	1	..	224
	1863-64	212	3	53	4	4	2	..	278
	1864-65	182	1	35	13	7	21	..	259
Ahmednuggur. .	1862........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	362	..	177	16	41	9	7	612
	1864-65	160	..	34	8	8	9	..	219
Dhoolia	1862........	18[illegible]	1	173	8	43	1	..	412
	1863-64	255	..	182	5	17	6	..	465
	1864-65	166	..	105	7	15	..	..	293
Sholapoor	1862........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	137	1	86	1	14	..	5	244
	1864-65	167	..	44	2	12	14	..	239
Dharwar	1862........	295	44	148	19	7	..	..	513
	1863-64	281	48	382	53	5	2	..	771
	1864-65	226	1	131	19	1	..	..	378
Sattara	1862........	31	..	18	..	7	..	..	56
	1863-64	68	..	64	..	13	..	..	145
	1864-65	71	1	20	1	3	2	1	99
Rutnagherry ..	1862........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	155	4	104	1	38	1	2	305
	1864-65	282	10	145	5	16	..	..	458
Tanna	1862........	664	8	132	..	10	29	..	843
	1863-64	364	1	158	12	57	26	1	619
	1864-65	428	..	100	2	47	2	..	579
Surat	1862........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	110	1	25	9	10	39	..	194
	1864-65	192	2	48	4	5	16	..	267
Kaira	1862........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	308		206	38	15	..	..	568
	1864-65	255	2	233	21	15	26	1	553
Ahmedabad....	1862........	381	2	203	34	31	..	2	653
	1863-64	273	..	107	12	22	10	..	424
	1864-65	256	..	73	10	17	10	..	366
Honore	1862........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	184	2	70	3	43	..	..	302
	1864-65	202	..	65	6	14	..	..	287
Aden	1862........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	112	..	86	..	9	..	..	207
	1864-65	160	..	105	..	12	..	..	277
Kulladghee	1862........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1863-64	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
	1864-65	10	..	3	..	1	..	..	14

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. VI.

No. 4.

Deaths in the Gaol Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for classification of the Registrar General of England.

Deaths.			Average strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of sick to strength.	Ratio per cent. of: Deaths to strength.			Ratio per cent. of: Deaths to treated.			Remarks.
By ordinary diseases	By Cholera.	Total.			By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	
8	1	9	282	79·43	2·9	0·4	3·3	3·57	0·45	4·02	
26	..	26	444	6·61	5·86	....	5·86	8·99	..	8·99	
22	9	31	458	56·55	4·6	1·9	6·5	8·1	3·47	11·57	
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	
6	11	17	241	250·08	2·46	4 51	6·97	0·98	1·8	2·06	
2	15	17	376	58·24	0·53	4·	4·53	0·91	6·9	7·81	
9	..	9	246	167·48	3·7	....	3 7	2·18	..	2·18	
9	4	13	430	108·14	2·1	0·9	3·0	1·94	0·86	2·80	
5	..	5	445	65·85	1·12	....	1·12	1·6	..	1·6	
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	
3	..	3	194	125·77	1·55	....	1·55	0·82	..	0·82	
1	5	6	212	112·74	0·47	2·35	2·82	0·12	2·1	2·52	
23	..	23	520	98·65	4·18	....	4·18	6·9	..	6·9	
10	2	12	421	183 13	2·38	0·48	2·86	1·28	0·26	1·54	
15	..	15	590	61·07	2·54	....	2·54	4·82	..	4·82	
2	..	2	200	26·05	0·98	....	0·98	3·57	..	3·57	
1	..	1	210	69·05	0·42	....	0·42	0·69	..	0·69	
..	1	1	202	49·	....	0 51	0·51	....	1·1	1·1	
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	
1	..	1	140	217·86	0·72	....	0·72	0·33	..	0·33	
11	..	11	269	179·26	4·1	....	4·1	2·4	..	2·4	
19	14	33	476	177·10	3·99	2·94	6·93	2·25	1·66	3·91	
30	12	42	372	166·40	8·06	3·23	11·29	4 2	1·95	6·15	
19	2	21	333	173·87	5·70	0·6	5·76	3·11	0·35	3·46	
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	
17	15	32	231	83·98	7·36	6·49	13·85	8·76	7·73	16·49	
8	6	14	235	113 62	3·4	2·55	5·95	3·	2·21	5·21	
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	
19	..	19	174	326·44	10·92	....	10·92	3·17	..	3·17	
10	5	15	221	250 23	4 51	2 25	6·76	1·81	0·90	2·71	
42	..	42	579	112·77	7·25	....	7·25	6·13	..	6·43	
34	4	38	599	72·45	5·68	0·67	6·35	5·42	0·94	6 36	
22	4	26	573	63·87	3·84	0·7	4·54	6·1	1·9	8·0	
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	
10	..	10	173	174·57	5·78	....	5·78	3·31	..	3·31	
12	..	12	204	140·68	5·88	....	5·88	4·18	..	4·18	
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	
4	..	4	127	16·30	3·13	....	3·13	1·93	..	1·93	
1	..	1	131	21·14	0·76	....	0·76	0·36	..	0·36	
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	
..	..	..	58	24·14	....	....	....	....	..	....	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX No. VII.

STATEMENT No. 5.

DEATHS in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

	Causes of Deaths.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
	All causes	5	56	49	29	13	17	3	..	175
	Specified causes	4	56	49	29	16	17	3	..	174
	Classes.									
Class.	I. Zymotic diseases ..	3	40	34	18	11	12	1	..	119
	II. Constitutional	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	5
	III. Local............	..	6	4	8	2	1	1	..	22
	IV. Developmental....	1	8	8	2	2	3	1	..	25
	V. Violent deaths	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
	Orders.									
I.	1 Miasmatic diseases..	3	40	31	17	11	12	1	..	115
	2 Enthetic	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	3 Dietic	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4 Parasitic	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
II.	1 Diathetic..........	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
	2 Phthisis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
III.	1 Diseases of Nervous System	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	5
	2 Diseases of Organs of Circulation	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3 Diseases of Respiratory Organs......	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4
	4 Diseases of Digestive Organs	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	5
	5 Diseases of Urinary Organs.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	6 Diseases of Organs of Generation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Diseases of Organs of Locomotion......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Diseases of Integumentary System ..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
IV.	1 Diseases of Children.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Diseases of Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Diseases of Old People	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	4 Diseases of Nutrition.	1	8	8	2	2	3	..	..	24
V.	1 Accident	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Battle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Suicide............	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
	5 Execution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths, (not classed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sudden deaths, causes unascertained	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Causes not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

STATEMENT No. 6.

DEATHS in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
I.	Order I.									
	1 Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Scarlatina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Quinsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Hooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Metria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Dysentery	..	9	4	5	3	4	..	..	25
	13 Diarrhœa	..	6	10	5	2	5	1	..	29
	14 Cholera	1	14	12	5	1	1	..	..	34
	15 Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 Remittent Fever	2	11	5	2	5	2	..	..	27
	17 Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18 Pycemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19 Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 Beri-beri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over	3	40	31	17	11	12	1	..	115

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
	Brought over..	3	40	31	17	11	12	1	..	115
	Order II.									
	1 Syphilis	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	2 Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order III.									
	1 Privation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Want of breast milk..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Purpura and scurvy..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4 Alcoholism (*Del. tremens*), &c........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Tumour (of the prostrate gland)......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order IV.									
	1 Thrush............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Worms............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Dracunculus	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
II.	**Order I.**									
	1 Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Anasarca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Cachexia..........	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
	5 Hydrothorax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Cancer............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Anœmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Carcinoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Gangrene..........	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	10 Mortification	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Otitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over..	3	41	35	18	12	13	1	..	123

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
II.	Brought forward....	3	41	35	18	12	13	1	..	123
	Order II.									
	1 Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Tubercle or Phthisis.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4 Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.	**Order I.**									
	1 Cephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Apoplexy..........	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3 Paralysis	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
	4 Insanity	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	5 Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Convulsions........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Puerperal convulsions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Staphyloma........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Ophthalmia........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Brain diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13 Scirrhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order II.									
	1 Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Aneurism..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Syncope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Heart diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Rupture of blood vessel..............	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Carried over....	3	43	36	21	12	13	1	..	130

Class.	Clauses of Death.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all Ages.
	Brought forward..	3	43	36	21	12	13	1	..	130
	Order III.									
	1 Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	3 Empyema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Pleuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
	5 Asthma	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	6 Pneumonia	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	7 Lung diseases, &c ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Hemoptysis........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order IV.									
	1 Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Ascites............	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	5 Ulceration of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Ileus..............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Intussusception	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Hemorrhoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Stricture of Intestines.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Fistula............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Stomach diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13 Pancreas diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14 Melena............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 Hepatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17 Liver diseases, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18 Spleen diseases, &c..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	19 Dyspepsia	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Carried over....	3	44	39	24	13	13	2	..	139

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all Ages
	Brought forward..	3	44	39	24	13	13	2	..	139
	Order V.									
III.	1 Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Ischuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Cystitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Stricture of Urethra.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Extravasation of Urine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Kidney diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Nephria	..	..	..	1	1	.	..	..	2
	Order VI.									
	1 Ovarian Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Uterine disease, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order VII.									
	1 Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Mollities ossium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Joint diseases, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order VIII.									
	1 Phlegmon	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	3 Ulcer	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	4 Skin diseases, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Scorbutus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over..	3	47	36	14	14	14	2	..	146

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all Ages.
	Brought forward..	3	47	36	26	14	14	2	..	146
	Order I.									
IV.	1 Premature Birth....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Cyanosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other malformation..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Teething	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order II.									
	1 Paramenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Childbirth (*see* Metria)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order III.									
	1 Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Order IV.									
	1 Atrophy and Debility.	..	5	8	..	1	3	..	..	17
	2 Asthenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Senectus	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	7
	Order I.									
	(*Accident.*)									
V.	1 Fractures and contusions............	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Wounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Burns and Scalds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Poison............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 By bite of snake....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 While digging a tank.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Shot..............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over....	4	55	45	28	16	17	3	..	172

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all Ages.
	Brought forward..	4	55	45	28	16	17	3	..	172
	* Order III. (*Homicide.*)									
	1 Murder and Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order IV. (*Suicide.*)									
	1 Wounds— Gun-shot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cut-stab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Poison	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	3 Drowning..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Hanging	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	1
	5 Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order V. (*Execution.*)									
	1 Hanging..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths (*not classed*)..............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sudden deaths, causes unascertained	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Causes not specified or ill-defined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total....	5	55	46	29	16	17	3	..	175

* **Order II. comprises deaths in battle, and is therefore inapplicable to the above body of men.**

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX No. LX.

STATEMENT No. 7.

***TABLE** showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in each Gaol Hospital in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the* 10 *years from* 1855, *specifying the Cause of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial Rate and the Mortality of* 1864-65.

Poona Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent. of Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1855....	17[illegible]	..	4	1	108	4	2	..	50	11	54	27	13	10	47	7	510	5	..	5	341	19·3	1·7	..	1 7	0 8	..	0·8
1856....	194	2	12	4	120	7	13	1	71	23	78	66	9	29	36	1	666	17	4	21	303	22·6	5 6	1·3	6·7	2·4	0·5	2 9
1857....	119	1	12	..	89	..	24	..	45	10	38	41	2	25	42	..	448	6	..	6	277	16·8	2·1	..	2·1	1·2	..	1·2
1858....	134	1	12	1	114	..	22	1	70	14	34	38	6	62	32	1	542	7	..	7	319	17·3	2 1	..	2·1	1·2	..	1·2
1859....	169	..	5	3	96	5	9	1	66	12	47	35	1	60	37	..	546	9	..	9	359	15·4	2·5	..	2·5	1·6	..	1·6
1860....	107	2	23	2	72	4	13	..	25	19	32	21	7	6	34	..	367	7	1	8	399	95·0	1·8	0·2	2·	1·9	0·2	2·1
1861....	36	2	13	1	52	..	6	..	11	10	31	22	2	8	49	5	248	9	..	9	270	96·2	3·3	..	3·3	3·4	..	3·4
1862....	92	..	4	..	36	1	5	1	5	12	20	11	3	5	28	..	233	7	1	8	248	97·9	3·1	0·1	3·2	3·1	0·1	3·2
1863....	71	..	13	2	93	2	3	..	5	13	28	7	2	3	31	..	273	22	..	22	309	91·9	7·1	..	7·1	7·7	..	7·7
1863-64 .	90	..	6	..	61	21	1	1	3	12	10	7	5	1	41	..	259	25	..	25	444	80 1	7·3	..	7·3	8·9	..	8·9
	1,184	8	104	14	841	44	98	5	351	136	372	275	50	209	387	14	4,092	114	6	120	3,269	125·21	3·6	0·19	3·79	2·79	0·15	2·94
1864-65 .	90	..	6	..	61	21	1	1	3	12	10	7	5	1	41	..	259	22	9	31	458	57·4	4·8	1·97	6·77	8·1	3·4	11·5

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7.—(*continued.*)

Admednuggur Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths: By Cholera.	Deaths: Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength: By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength: Total.	Deaths to Treated: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated: By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated: Total.
1855....	70	..	2	..	12	..	1	1	2	7	61	13	3	8	28	..	208	7	..	7	340	61·2	2·1	..	2·1	2·5	..	2·5
1856....	195	..	9	2	47	..	2	3	6	7	28	32	14	8	105	..	468	11	..	11	283	165·4	3·9	..	3·9	2·3	..	2·3
1857....	170	..	15	..	73	1	1	1	6	10	25	16	10	5	102	..	435	22	1	23	277	157·	7·9	0·4	8·3	5·0	0·2	5·2
1858....	156	..	8	4	57	..	2	..	6	9	23	14	5	6	105	..	395	10	..	10	283	135·6	3·5	..	3·5	2·4	..	2·4
1859....	68	..	1	3	25	2	5	..	6	2	13	15	3	4	29	..	176	10	2	12	214	82·2	4·7	0·9	5·6	5·4	1.1	6·5
1860....	176	.	1	9	68	2	1	..	2	11	25	9	3	8	62	..	377	6	2	8	230	163·9	2·6	0·9	3·5	1·8	0·5	2·3
1861....	165	1	8	4	111	..	1	..	9	11	21	13	8	..	63	..	415	15	..	15	226	183·6	6 6	..	6·6	3·5	..	3·5
1862....	118	..	7	1	60	9	..	1	5	4	24	3	1	1	21	..	255	9	5	14	170	150·	5·3	2·9	8·2	3·6	1·9	5·5
1863....	185	..	9	3	140	..	..	..	16	5	113	42	3	7	72	..	615	12	..	12	218	282·1	5·5	..	5·5	1·9	..	1·9
1863-64.	183	..	7	3	130	9	..	..	16	8	125	43	4	7	70	..	605	11	6	17	244	250 8	4·5	2·5	7·0	1·8	1·0	2·8
	1,486	1	67	29	723	23	13	6	74	74	488	200	54	54	639	..	3,949	113	16	129	2,485	62 93	4·55	0·64	5·19	2·86	0·41	3·27
1864-65.	51	..	1	..	41	9	..	..	15	11	24	7	9	11	40	..	219	15	2	17	376	58·2	3·99	0·53	4·52	6·8	0 9	7·7

Dhoolia Gaol.

1855....	42	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	10	6	24	8	6	4	11	..	132	5	..	5	237	55·6	2·1	..	2·1	3·7	..	3·7
1856....	68	..	3	1	23	..	1	..	7	4	53	15	4	1	37	..	217	8	..	8	213	69·3	2·5	..	2·5	3.6	..	3·6
1857....	115	..	9	..	36	..	3	1	13	6	97	11	13	1	47	..	352	14	..	14	292	123·	4·7	..	4·7	3·8	..	3·8
1858....	179	..	3	4	19	..	2	3	12	13	79	10	7	7	29	..	347	9	..	9	287	90·3	2·3	..	2 3	2·5	..	2·5
1859....	203	..	16	6	23	7	13	..	35	5	142	29	4	15	23	..	511	18	5	23	334	155·9	5·4	1·5	6 9	5·6	1·5	7·1
1860....	103	1	14	..	63	..	8	2	44	17	180	70	21	10	51	..	487	8	..	8	332	180·6	2·4	..	2·4	1·3	..	1·3
1861....	49	..	16	2	55	..	5	1	19	4	120	20	5	3	30	..	331	12	..	12	220	160·4	5·4	..	5·4	3·3	..	3·3
1862....	79	..	11	1	68	2	8	..	4	16	86	43	5	15	42	..	380	14	..	14	226	172·7	6·1	..	6·1	3·5	..	3·5
1863....	102	..	10	..	50	..	8	1	3	28	150	12	5	5	62	..	436	9	..	9	322	13·5	2·7	..	2·7	2·0	..	2·0
1863-64..	116	..	13	..	53	6	8	1	4	24	142	9	7	6	66	..	465	9	4	13	430	113·4	2·1	0·9	3·0	1·8	0·8	2·6
	1,056	1	97	14	297	15	58	9	151	132	1,053	237	77	67	401	..	3,766	106	9	115	2,992	79·15	3·54	0 3	3·84	2·81	0·24	3·05
1864-65..	60	..	3	2	35	..	3	..	13	20	80	14	6	5	49	..	293	5	..	5	415	70·5	1·12	..	1·12	1·6	..	1·6

Sholapoor Gaol.

1855 ...	77	..	3	..	44	..	3	..	1	3	46	2	2	8	43	..	232	10	..	10	299	78·	3·0	..	3·0	4·0	..	4·0
1856....	166	..	4	2	25	..	..	1	6	10	48	1	8	4	34	..	304	13	..	13	199	155·	6·0	..	6·0	4·0	..	4·0
1857....	159	..	1	1	58	..	2	..	10	6	24	4	5	2	27	..	299	2	..	2	187	160·	2·0	..	2.0	0·6	..	0·6
1858....	98	..	3	3	15	..	1	..	9	5	29	2	2	3	22	..	192	2	..	2	208	92·	1·0	..	1·0	1·0	..	1·0
1859....	128	..	..	..	22	7	6	1	11	5	24	10	6	12	28	..	270	7	1	8	206	151·	3·0	0·5	3·5	2·6	0·4	3·0
1860....	154	..	3	..	31	2	4	..	10	6	24	7	2	6	29	..	278	3	2	5	172	161·	1·7	1·0	2·7	1·0	0·7	1·7
1861....	141	..	6	..	74	..	26	..	23	4	31	21	4	4	51	..	385	8	..	8	173	222·	4·6	..	4·6	2·0	..	2·0
1862....	55	..	7	1	37	..	9	3	14	15	37	11	8	18	74	..	269	14	..	14	179	151·	8·0	..	8·0	5·0	..	5·0
1863....	74	..	12	..	14	..	5	1	8	19	37	14	4	24	27	5	244	2	..	2	196	194·	1·0	..	1·0	..	..	..
1863-64.	61	..	15	..	23	..	6	..	9	24	30	9	3	14	35	5	234	3	..	3	194	121·	1·5	..	1·5	1·3	..	1·3
	1,113	..	54	7	353	9	62	6	101	97	330	81	44	95	350	10	2,712	64	3	67	2,012	74·19	3·18	0·15	3·33	2·36	0·11	2·47
1864-65.	43	..	7	..	14	14	..	..	16	6	24	12	13	28	62	..	239	1	5	6	212	112·	0·47	2·36	2·83	0·4	1·7	2·1

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7—(*continued*).

Dharwar Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total admissions in each year.	Deaths: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths: By Cholera.	Deaths: Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength: By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength: Total.	Deaths to Treated: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated: By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated: Total.
1855....	305	3	29	1	76	..	13	1	31	7	43	31	7	23	68	..	639	12	..	12	611	104·4	1·9	..	1·9	1·8	..	1·8
1856....	390	1	27	2	198	..	4	1	34	17	95	30	6	34	72	..	911	10	..	10	681	119·0	1·4	..	1·4	1·2	..	1·2
1857....	236	1	15	1	127	42	3	..	23	12	50	25	5	28	71	..	659	22	14	36	628	101·7	3·5	2·2	5·7	3·4	2·1	5·5
1858....	263	..	22	5	147	..	15	1	25	30	86	26	6	24	64	..	714	11	..	11	578	123·5	1·9	..	1·9	1·5	..	1·5
1859....	121	..	13	..	68	26	8	..	19	16	78	22	8	23	63	1	466	8	11	19	510	89·8	1·5	2·1	3·6	1·7	2·4	4·1
1860....	118	1	9	3	55	..	..	..	10	10	61	13	4	15	40	..	339	6	..	6	422	80·2	1·4	..	1 4	1·7	..	1·7
1861....	127	6	22	1	154	116	5	..	20	7	86	22	12	9	197	..	784	44	60	104	488	160·6	9·0	12·2	21·2	5·6	7·6	13·2
1862....	172	..	15	..	74	..	..	1	4	10	103	2	1	42	61	..	485	25	..	25	517	93·8	4·8	..	4·8	5·1	..	5·1
1863....	191	..	23	2	43	2	3	..	10	33	80	9	2	64	41	..	503	10	2	12	382	126·7	2·6	0·5	3·1	1·9	0·3	2·2
1863-64.	320	..	24	47	2	2	4	..	12	38	85	4	2	74	147	..	761	10	2	12	421	189·5	2·4	0·4	2·8	1·3	0·2	1·5
	2,243	12	199	62	944	188	55	4	188	180	767	184	53	336	824	1	6,240	158	89	247	5,238	83·94	3·02	1 70	4 22	2·53	1·43	3·96
1864-65.	130	..	6	43	..	..	2	..	5	27	97	1	4	5	58	..	378	15	..	15	590	64·9	2·54	..	2 54	3·9	..	3·9

Sattara Gaol.

1855....	149	1	6	..	45	1	9	1	37	3	50	63	..	15	26	6	412	5	..	5	172	181·	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856....	193	..	13	..	137	1	6	..	64	9	67	75	2	18	20	..	605	..	1	1	272	222·4	..	0·3	0·3	..	0·1	0·1
1857....	136	2	13	..	122	1	4	..	58	13	84	76	1	12	27	1	550	5	1	6	367	149·8	1·3	0·2	1·5	0·9	0·1	1·0
1858....	122	1	18	..	71	..	38	..	34	10	55	74	2	24	42	..	491	12	..	12	356	146·1	3·3	..	3·3	2·4	..	2·4
1859....	188	..	4	2	55	11	10	..	20	4	17	22	8	9	15	..	366	26	8	34	338	108·2	7·6	2·3	9·9	7·1	2·1	9·2
1860....	158	..	12	..	60	..	4	..	17	8	21	31	3	2	17	3	336	2	..	2	346	97·1	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5
1861....	53	..	1	..	37	..	..	..	5	6	16	10	2	2	8	..	140	3	..	3	251	60·6	1·2	..	1·2	2·1	..	2·1
1862....	17	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	5	17	7	..	2	1	..	76	2	..	2	205	27·3	0·9	..	0·9	3·5	..	3·5
1863....	116	..	4	..	50	1	2	..	52	7	62	54	1	27	19	1	396	1	..	1	240	165·	0·4	..	0·4	0·2	..	0·2
1863-64.	28	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	2	6	62	13	2	1	20	..	145	1	..	1	210	80·5	0·5	..	0·5	0·6	..	0·6
	1,160	4	76	2	587	15	75	1	290	71	451	425	22	112	195	11	3,497	57	10	67	2,737	78·24	2·08	0·37	2·45	1·63	0·29	1·92
1861-65.	42	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	2	18	3	4	1	21	1	69	..	1	1	202	51·7	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·9	0·9

Rutnagherry Gaol.

1855....	74	..	17	1	51	1	4	..	29	8	24	29	7	11	54	..	310	9	1	10	193	160·6	4·6	0·5	5·1	2·9	0·3	3·2
1856....	130	1	9	..	65	1	2	..	14	11	60	46	5	24	31	..	399	5	..	5	226	176·5	2·2	..	2·2	1·2	..	1·2
1857....	106	..	20	..	71	..	4	..	20	10	49	99	6	8	65	29	487	8	..	8	270	184·4	2·9	..	2·9	1·6	..	1·6
1858....	153	..	15	..	78	..	2	1	15	6	33	76	5	16	92	1	493	16	..	16	407	126·7	3·9	..	3·9	3·1	..	3·1
1859....	109	..	9	..	60	..	2	..	31	..	30	79	3	8	27	..	318	17	..	17	326	93·4	5·2	..	5·2	4·8	..	4·8
1860....	63	1	4	..	63	..	..	..	9	7	22	36	5	4	17	1	232	6	..	6	150	184·8	4·8	..	4·8	2·8	..	2·8
1861....	47	..	8	..	49	..	5	..	14	10	74	35	9	13	59	3	326	3	..	3	175	189·7	1·7	..	1·7	0·9	..	0·9
1862....	38	..	11	..	50	..	14	..	22	6	50	18	3	10	46	..	268	5	..	5	137	203·7	3·7	..	3·7	1·8	..	1·8
1863....	33	..	23	1	35	..	2	..	32	34	40	36	..	13	29	1	279	2	..	2	110	141·8	1·8	..	1·8	0·7	..	0·7
1863-64.	43	2	30	1	41	..	2	..	29	18	45	38	..	7	47	2	305	1	..	1	140	223·4	0·7	..	0·7	0·33	..	0·33
	796	4	146	3	563	2	37	1	215	110	427	452	45	114	467	37	3,417	72	1	73	2,112	61·81	3·41	0·05	3·46	2·11	0·03	2·14
1864-65.	109	..	38	2	69	..	8	..	38	27	62	59	4	16	69	1	502	11	..	11	269	184·4	4·09	..	4·09	2·2	..	2·2

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7—*(continued)*.

Tanna Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admission in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent. of Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1855....	106	..	17	..	65	18	1	1	13	6	45	20	7	24	128	..	451	16	13	29	531	84·9	3·0	2·4	5·4	3·5	2·8	6·3
1856....	130	..	18	1	28	..	..	2	25	18	30	29	7	20	173	..	461	13	..	13	532	86·6	2·4	..	2·4	2·8	..	2·8
1857....	227	4	3[illegible]	1	77	8	..	1	26	..	91	16	8	37	123	..	672	12	1	13	567	1[illegible]6·1	2·1	0·1	2·2	1·7	0·1	2·8
1858....	273	..	24	2	81	1	13	5	28	14	74	25	5	42	1[illegible]9	..	726	17	..	17	6[illegible]3	114·6	2·6	..	2·6	2·3	..	2·3
1859....	178	6	20	1	28	..	3	..	9	17	61	19	14	13	1[illegible]1		520	17	..	17	661	78·6	2·5	..	2·5	3·2	..	3·2
1860....	18[illegible]	..	37	7	126	125	15	1	28	12	65	55	5	17	290	..	864	29	50	79	6[illegible]8	146·5	4·4	7·5	11·9	3·0	5·2	8·2
1861....	90	3	20	1	48	..	6	1	8	4	58	1[illegible]	10	16	12[illegible]	..	403	10	..	10	443	90·9	2.2	..	2·2	2·4	..	2·4
1862....	222	..	19	5	99	29	3	9	23	7	77	19	6	7	118	..	643	19	14	33	476	130·5	4.2	2·9	7·1	2·9	2·1	5·0
1863....	105	..	20	5	75	..	5	..	14	25	93	47	8	29	81	1	518	21	..	21	339	152·8	6·1	..	6·1	4·0	..	4·0
1863-64.	157	..	8	3	67	26	3	..	16	26	70	49	10	36	112	1	584	39	2	41	372	156·2	6·6	3·0	9·6	4·2	1·9	6·1
	1,669	13	216	26	694	207	49	20	190	149	664	294	8[illegible]	251	1,418	2	5,942	193	80	273	5,212	87·71	3·70	1·54	5·24	3·25	1·35	4·60
1864-65.	275	1	14	4	46	4	2	..	1	3	54	44	5	30	95	1	579	19	2	21	333	173·8	5·71	0·6	6·31	3·1	0·3	3·4

Surut Gaol.

1855....	95	..	7	1	57	1	1	..	2	4	7	4	2	5	21	..	207	11	..	11	163	129·6	5·5	..	5·5	2·8	..	2·8
1856....	129	..	16	..	65	8	3	1	10	11	33	10	2	28	23	..	349	7	5	12	160	218·1	4·3	3·1	7·4	1·9	1·4	3·3
1857....	96	1	9	2	117	16	1	..	3	12	44	7	5	22	17	..	372	10	7	17	170	208·0	5·9	4·1	10·0	2·9	1·9	4·8
1858....	167	..	5	..	123	..	..	..	2	4	16	5	5	7	16	..	350	8	..	8	149	234·9	5·3	..	5·3	2·3	..	2·3
1859....	122	..	7	..	55	5	..	1	4	1	21	9	3	8	14	..	250	6	3	9	110	222·7	5·4	2·7	8·1	2·4	1·1	3·5
1860....	122	..	9	..	60	21	..	..	8	3	32	8	1	6	6	..	274	4	11	15	180	148·3	2·2	6·1	8·3	0·7	4·3	5·0
1861....	104	1	6	6	145	..	1	2	14	14	32	13	3	19	16	..	376	20	..	20	142	204·8	14·0	..	14·0	5·2	..	5·2
1862....	32	..	6	2	79	32	..	..	10	7	21	2	7	7	23	..	228	35	15	50	19[illegible]	118·1	18·2	7·7	25·9	14·7	6·2	20·9
1863....	43	..	4	..	78	..	..	..	..	8	14	6	13	4	33	..	20[illegible]	26	..	26	[illegible]	64·2	11·9	..	11·9	18·5	..	18·5
1863-64	46	..	3	..	41	39	..	2	..	5	17	10	6	6	19	..	194	17	15	32	231	83·9	7·3	6·4	13·7	8·7	7·7	16·4
	956	2	72	11	820	122	6	6	53	69	237	74	47	121	188	..	2,78[illegible]	114	56	200	1,719	61·72	8·38	3·26	11·64	5·17	2·01	7·18
1864-65	103	1	2	..	67	16	..	1	2	14	30	5	1	8	17	..	267	8	6	14	235	113·6	3·4	2·76	5·96	2·99	2·25	5·24

Kaira Gaol.

1855....	[illegible]	..	3	..	68	..	7	..	5	5	27	15	..	14	5	..	196	1	..	1	87	225·0	1·1	..	1·1	0·5	..	0·5
1856....	60	..	3	1	67	..	..	..	4	..	26	16	1	29	11	..	228	5	..	5	111	205·0	4·[illegible]	..	4·4	2·1	..	2·1
1857....	76	..	4	..	83	..	..	..	6	..	27	7	1	78	2	..	284	5	..	5	177	162·1	2·8	..	2·8	1·2	..	1·2
1858....	124	..	1	..	89	..	2	..	18	9	61	14	4	135	16	1	474	8	..	8	177	267·4	4·5	..	4·5	1·6	..	1·6
1859....	155	..	23	..	68	..	2	..	16	9	69	31	4	104	20	1	502	7	..	7	174	288·5	4·0	..	4·0	1·3	..	1·3
1860....	100	..	6	..	87	13	..	..	17	7	67	27	3	60	21	2	410	14	2	14	165	247·5	8·4	1·2	9·6	3·4	0·4	3·8
1861....	81	..	3	..	66	..	1	..	4	3	28	18	3	57	15	..	289	5	..	5	178	162·1	2·8	..	2·8	1·7	..	1·7
1862....	85	..	1	1	53	13	3	1	8	12	61	9	1	34	18	..	300	10	6	16	158	188·0	6·2	3·7	9·9	3·3	2·0	5·3
1863....	143	..	6	5	79	..	1	..	6	20	121	11	6	32	37	..	467	20	..	20	163	186·3	12·2	..	12·2	4·2	..	4·2
1863-64.	186	1	9	2	75	1	3	..	5	14	169	13	4	27	61	..	568	18	..	18	174	326·0	10·3	..	10·3	25·4	..	25·4
	1,057	1	59	9	735	27	19	1	89	79	666	161	27	578	206	4	3,718	93	8	101	1,562	42·01	5·95	0·51	6·46	2·50	0·22	2·72
1864-65.	131	1	5	13	75	26	4	1	10	10	185	15	13	22	41	1	552	10	5	15	221	249·5	4·53	2·26	6·79	1·81	0·90	2·71

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7—(*continued*).

Ahmedabad Gaol.

Year.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admission in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent of Sick to Strength.	Ratio per Cent of Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Ratio per Cent of Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1855....	203	..	43	2	174	..	13	..	30	10	118	17	7	50	99	..	766	22	.	22	489	156·6	4·4	..	4·4	2·8	..	2·8
1856...	218	..	74	2	185	17	43	1	29	6	131	12	7	24	110	..	859	15	5	20	484	156·7	3·1	1·0	4·1	1·7	0·6	2·3
1857....	217	1	10	1	200	..	4	1	9	7	132	35	5	56	43	..	721	8	..	8	479	148·4	1·7	..	1·7	1·1	..	1·7
1858....	153	1	13	4	297	3	1	..	13	15	103	25	9	39	65	5	749	39	3	42	527	142·1	7·4	0·5	7·9	5·0	0·4	5·4
1859....	273	..	29	6	233	16	5	1	10	3	89	39	11	37	27	1	780	26	11	37	500	156·0	5·2	2·2	7·4	3·2	1·4	4·6
1860....	210	..	13	1	161	4	2	1	9	12	102	40	15	28	30	2	620	16	3	19	465	135·5	3·5	0·6	4·1	2·4	0·5	2·9
1861....	227	.	7	..	172	..	4	1	9	3	63	38	6	36	19	2	587	9	..	9	486	120·8	1·9	..	1·9	1·5	..	1·5
1862....	167	..	15	1	117	9	10	3	7	4	62	25	5	16	23	..	464	19	7	26	493	94·1	3·9	1·4	5·3	3·9	1·4	5·3
1863....	210	..	13	2	170	..	9	2	8	10	98	31	7	41	50	2	653	42	..	42	579	112·8	7·3	..	7·3	6·4	..	6·4
1863-64.	190	7	15	..	112	..	7	1	13	15	112	30	9	54	43	2	610	38	..	38	599	107·0	6·4	..	6·4	5·9	..	5·9
	2,068	9	232	19	1821	49	98	11	137	85	1,010	295	81	381	509	14	6,819	234	29	263	5,101	74·80	4·39	0·57	5·16	3·43	0·43	3·86
1864-65.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	366	22	4	26	573	156·56	3·84	0·7	4·54	6·01	1·09	6·10

* No data furnished.

Honore Gaol.

1855....	24	17	4	..	20	..	1	4	12	2	28	20	3	..	8	..	143	5	..	5	169	84·6	3·0	..	3·0	3·4	..	3·4
1856....	46	26	14	..	37	..	2	2	11	3	21	13	..	5	19	2	201	5	..	5	167	120·3	3·0	..	3·0	2·4	..	2·4
1857....	37	..	16	..	33	..	2	3	10	3	17	13	..	3	21	1	179	6	..	6	163	96·9	3·6	..	3·6	3·7	..	3·7
1858...	21	..	15	..	27	..	1	..	20	4	48	21	2	5	13	..	177	1	..	1	180	97·7	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5
1859....	61	..	5	2	30	..	..	..	13	7	10	6	1	..	43	..	178	1	..	1	190	94·0	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5
1860....	82	..	24	..	38	..	2	1	7	4	98	45	7	11	9	9	337	7	..	7	174	193·4	4·0	..	4·0	2·0	..	2·0
1861....	55	..	10	3	66	10	6	10	98	12	13	54	3	12	178	16	546	16	6	22	159	342·3	10·0	3·7	13·7	3·0	1·0	4·0
1862....	68	..	17	2	74	..	1	18	40	13	31	21	4	16	77	13	385	14	..	14	132	291·6	10·6	..	10·6	3·4	..	3·4
1863....	112	..	20	1	70	..	2	6	22	9	27	47	1	12	27	10	366	16	..	16	137	267·2	11·6	..	11·6	4·3	..	4·3
1863–64.	82	..	16	1	71	..	..	4	21	9	28	43	1	..	26	..	302	10	..	10	173	174·0	5·76	..	5·76	3·21	..	3·21
	588	43	141	9	466	10	17	48	254	66	321	283	22	64	411	41	2,794	81	6	87	1,644	59·20	4·93	0·36	5·29	2·9	0·21	3·11
1864–65.	59	..	9	..	107	..	1	3	24	5	40	14	2	..	23	..	287	12	..	12	204	140·68	5·88	..	5·88	4·18	..	4·18

Aden Gaol.

1855....	24	..	2	1	14	..	2	..	1	2	28	6	..	..	21	..	101	2	..	2	172	52·90	1·16	..	1·16	2·19	..	2·19
1856....	26	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	27	4	..	..	9	..	77	5	..	5	154	50·0	3·24	..	3·24	6·23	..	6·23
1857....	47	7	3	1	9	..	2	2	2	3	31	14	1	1	7	..	130	3	..	3	152	85·52	1·97	..	1·97	2·30	..	2·30
1858....	60	2	11	2	21	1	4	..	17	9	41	8	6	1	20	8	211	5	1	6	161	131·0	3·10	0·62	3·72	2·36	0·47	2·83
1859....	15	..	6	..	18	..	1	1	4	8	44	9	2	1	7	..	116	1	..	1	159	82·58	0·62	..	0·62	0·76	..	0·76
1860....	32	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	2	4	21	4	3	10	58	..	145	3	..	3	172	84·30	1·74	..	1·74	2·06	..	2·06
1861....	55	..	9	..	17	..	2	..	12	3	24	7	3	2	15	..	149	4	..	4	144	103·47	2·77	..	2·77	2·67	..	2·67
1862....	110	1	10	..	35	..	3	..	21	4	28	2	2	..	17	..	233	5	..	5	131	177·86	3·83	..	3·83	2·14	..	2·14
1863....	70	..	14	1	39	..	4	..	21	2	30	13	5	2	8	..	209	2	..	2	121	172·7	1·6	..	1·6	0·9	..	0·9
1863–64.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	207	4	..	4	127	15·25	3·1	..	3·1	1·36	..	1·36
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1,578	34	1	35	1,493	94·68	2·28	0·06	2·34	2·15	0·06	2·21
1864–65.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	277	1	..	1	131	47·3	0·76	..	0·76	0·36	..	0·36

* No data received.

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 7—(*continued*).

Kulladghee Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent. of Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1855....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65.	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	14	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX No. X.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Showing the PARTICULARS *of* ADMISSION, DISCHARGE, *&c. of* PRI-
exclusive of SIND, *during*

GAOLS.	ADMISSION.																	
	Committed to Gaol by order of the Magisterial authorities in the District	Do. do. of the Civil, Revenue, and Abkaree authorities in ditto.	Do under Sentence of Courts Martial.	Do. under special orders of Government.	Do. do. do. of Dacoity Commissioners.	Do. recaptured after escape.	Transferred from other Districts for Trial	Do. do. for Banishment.	Do. do. for Transportation.	Do. do. for Benefit of Health.	Do. do. for Release.	Do. do. for Confinement.	Do. do. after Recapture.	Do. do. from Sub-division Lock-ups to Sudder Gaols.	Kept in the Gaol while on the way from one district to another.	Total of Admission.	Acquitted after Trial by the Magisterial Authorities in the District.	Do. by the Sessions Judge.
Poona	326	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	569	197	1,104	..	42
Ahmednuggur	611	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	618	1	48
Dhoolia	863	104	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	..	63
Sholapoor	611	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	614	11	9
Dharwar	1,197	29	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	1,244	..	71
Sattara	416	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	4	6
Rutnagherry	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	267	..	..	..	437	..	..
Tanna	1,244	116	1	..	..	..	..	..	264	..	..	5	..	65	..	1,695	..	62
Surat	664	99	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	775	6	78
Kaira	692	239	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	56	..		..	..	996	19	40
Ahmedabad	855	296	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	28	..	..	36	..	1,227	56	93
Honore	447	63	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	511	..	68
Aden	489	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	498	..	..
Kulladghee	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	104	..	13
Total	8,632	1,028	34	2	1	8	..	..	265	13	84	361	..	670	197	11,295	97	598

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. X.

No. 8.

SONERS *of all Classes in the* GAOLS *in the Bombay Presidency, the year* 1864-65.

Discharges, Removals, Releases, Transfers, &c.																					Remarks.
Do. by the Suddar Court.	Liberated by order of Government.	Released on expiry of Sentence.	Do. on payment of Debts, &c.	Do. for good conduct.	Do. for extreme sickness.	Do. under the provisions of Inspector General's Circular Order No. 15 of 2nd April 1857.	Transferred from other Districts for Trial.	Do. for Banishment	Do. for Transportation.	Do. for Benefit of Health.	Do. for Release.	Do. for Confinement.	Do. after recapture in the district.	Do. to Lunatic Asylums.	Do. from Sub-Division Lock-ups to Sudder Gaols.	Kept in Gaol while in transit from one District to another.	Escape.	Died.	Executed.	Total of discharges, removals, &c.	
6	1	892	24	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	73	186	1	31	3	1,260	
4	7	401	41	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	3	17	5	631	
1	..	850	101	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	4	5	1	1,033	
8	..	481	26	..	..	....	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	107	..	6	5	662	
..	2	910	32	..	..	....	58	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	12	1,133	
..	..	423	69	..	..	....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	1	1	509	
..	1	....	270	..	..	....	..	..	15	..	..	2		.	..	..	..	11	1	300	
4	..	932	110	3	..	....	2	..	233	1	..	219	..	1	..	..	1	21	8	1,593	
7	..	659	....	..	2	....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	14	1	767	
5	..	711	111	7	1	....	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	15	2	937	
9	..	913	114	..	6	....	7	..	38	..	1	..	..	..	..	34	..	26	..	1,298	
13	..	438	67	..	5	....	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	12	3	622	
..	..	267	212	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	480	
..	..	25	4	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	.	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	42	
57	11	7,902	1,181	10	14	....	70	..	35[illegible]	4	1	334	..	5	73	32[illegible]	16	175	42	11,267	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the state of Education of the Prison-
of Sind, during

GAOLS.	Labouring Prisoners who can read and write.						Non-labouring Prisoners who can read and write.					
	Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Other Denominations.		Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Other Denominations.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Poona	53	..	5	..	3	..	13	..	..	..	5	..
Ahmednuggur	67	..	8	..	..	..	39	..	4	..	..	..
Dhoolia	26	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1
Sholapoor	43	..	5	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	81	..	7	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	46	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	71	..	11	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	58	..	10	..	3	..	15	..	5	..	2	..
Surat	28	1	3	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
Kaira	16	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	40	..	6	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	35	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kulladghee	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	572	1	66	1	36	..	113	..	10	..	8	3

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. XI.

No. 9.

ers admitted into the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive the year 1864-65.

Civil Prisoners who can read and write.						Total of Prisoners who can read and write.		Prisoners well educated for their position in life.		Prisoners altogether ignorant and uneducated.		Grand Total.		REMARKS.
Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Other Denominations.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
40	..	..	..	1	..	120	..	26	..	876	81	1,020	84	
41	..	7	..	..	..	166	..	92	..	303	57	561	57	
3		..	.	...	..	40	..	13	1	861	57	917	58	
7	.	..	..	..	..	70	..	3	..	523	18	596	18	
4	..	..	..	..	..	104	1	2	..	1,046	91	1,152	92	
30	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	332	85	412	85	
7	..	4	..	..	..	103	..	4	..	311	19	418	19	
..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	8	..	1,509	86	1,609	86	
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	1	10	..	696	20	754	21	
20	.	1	.	..	..	40	..	6	..	889	61	935	61	
15	..	3	..	..	..	72	..	18	..	1,062	75	1,152	75	
5	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	442	22	489	22	
..	..	..	..	5	.	14	.	2	..	430	52	446	52	
2	..	..	.	..	..	9	..	..	..	84	11	93	11	
174	..	15	..	6	..	1,005	2	184	1	9,365	738	10,554	741	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX No. XII.

STATEMENT No. 10.

ANALYSIS of the Occupation and Caste of Prisoners admitted into the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

Of the 11,295 admissions into the Gaols during the year, there were as regards—

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.		Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Agriculturists	3,585	Boatmen	10
Labourers	2,851	Songsters	3
Servants	1,003	Poorahits	9
Girhusts	155	Jewellers	2
Moodies	16	Silk cleaners	11
Weavers	217	Butchers	24
Shopkeepers	202	Goomastas	8
Beggars	436	Saltpetre manufacturers	6
Fishermen	102	Malees	30
Milk sellers	22	Syces	7
Tradesmen	302	Cooks	79
Basket makers	43	Maid servants	37
Chowkeedars	27	Furashes	2
Manjees	2	Murdafurashes	..
Priests	7	Artizans	8
Peons	36	Ghuramees	10
Barbers	55	Ejurdars	5
Carpenters	51	Earthen-pot makers	29
Shepherds	140	Blanket makers	15
Prostitutes	31	Bheestees	20
Mehters	33	Russoy-Brahmins	2
Durwans	21	Cartmen	58
Oil sellers	45	Havildars	7
Writers	109	Leather-makers	65
Washermen	27	Landholders	14
Talookdars	45	Bricklayers	23
Blacksmiths	28	Betel sellers	4
Sailors	67	Umbrella sellers	1
Zemindars	62	Dyers	12
Goldsmiths	65	Dancers	6
Tailors	63	Jemadars	2
Patwaries	14	Malmakers	8
Sepoys	85	Khallasees	20

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Wine sellers	16
Teachers	7
Bhundaries	8
Tindals	1
Sweepers	17
Native doctors	3
Sweetmeat sellers	10
Lime burners	6
Pick-pockets	21
Civil Prisoners	220
Sugar sellers	18
Wood cutters	9
Vegetable sellers	105
Baparees	1
Hawkers	5
Kitmutgars	92
Householders	16
Brokers	20
Karcoons	70
Braziers	7
Distillers	13
Jugmanees	4
Masons	63
Opium sellers	14
Amlahs	21
Musicians	12
Dancing gi ls	2
Bakers	4
Indigo planter	2
Sailors	12
Housewifery	9
Total..	11,295

Castes of Hindus.

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Chitrees	62
Burwards	27
Wagrees	249
Bheels	377
Wasphora	4
Coolees	1,665
Dooblas	122
Khalpa	43
Sootar	6
Bunias	50
Dhora	150
Dheir	485
Brahmins	231
Rujpoot	216
Golas	14
Chowdras	1
Naika	31
Kattaree	17
Koonbees	1,101
Mochees	42
Malees	41
Coombhars	12
Dhobees	38
Kachias	32
Kunsara	12
Charrun	1
Bhoees	17
Ganchee	11
Ravul	3
Halalcore	7
Galliora	5
Sonie	10
Bhat	35
Mahrattas	246
Marwarees	43
Nhavees	67
Mangs	231
Lohar	1
Ramosees	204
Tellees	24
Kykarees	14
Tailors	33
Kostees	5
Dungurs	95
Lingayet	27
Jyns	18
Goozurs	8
Hutgars	28
Punchalls	13
Neelgars	8
Bungur	2
Oopars	9
Kubhairs	10
Baders	149
Lummans	19
Korwas	33

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.		Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
		Castes—	
Wuddars	57	Christians	115
Bhundarees	5	Protestants	2
Blacksmiths	8	Roman Catholics	31
Butchers	1	Total..	148
Goldsmiths	58		
Senoys	10	Other denominations—	
Miscellaneous	376	Miscellaneous	1,936
Total..	7,222	Chinese	42
Castes—		Shidees	3
Mahomedans	1,561	Jew	1
Shaik	279	Malays	2
Synd	90	Parsees	2
Momins	4	Total..	1,986
Mogul	1		
Puthans	4		
Total..	1,939	Total of all classes .	11,295

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

APPENDIX No. XIII.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Number of exclusive of Sind, during the

Gaols.	1863-64.																			
	1	Number escaped during the year.										Total number recaptured of				9		10		
	Average daily number of prisoners during the year.	2 From inside the Gaol.		3 From outside the Gaol.		4 From Hospital.		5 From Sub-division Lock-up.		6 Total.		7 1863-64.		8 Former years.		Remaining uncaptured.		Amount of Rewards paid for recapture.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	414	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapore	194	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	421	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sattara	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	140	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..
Tanna	372	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	171	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	599	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Honore	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	127	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,759	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	25	..	..

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. XIII.

No. 11.

***Escapes and Re-apprehension in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, years* 1863-64 *and* 1864-65.**

11	1864-65.																			Remarks.
	Number escaped during the year.										Total number re-captured of				19		20			
	12		13		14		15		16		17		18							
* Average daily number of prisoners during the year.	From inside the Gaol.		From outside the Gaol.		From Hospital.		From Sub-division Lock-up.		Total.		1864-65.		Former years.		Remaining uncaptured.		Amount of Rewards paid for recapture.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	a.	p.	
458	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
376	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
445	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
590	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
333	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
235	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
221	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
204	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4,307	5	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	8	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX

FORM

STATEMENT showing the Number, Crimes, &c. of Prison-
exclusive of Sind, during

Name of Gaol.	Crimes for which the Prisoners were recommitted to																				
	Total number.	Theft.	Assault.	Burglary.	Receiving stolen property.	Cattle stealing.	Escape.	Bad livelihood.	Contempt of Court.	House trespass.	Illegal assemblage.	Affray.	Plunder.	Absconding.	Riot.	False Complaint.	Lurking.	Dacoity.	Forcibly cutting paddy.	Mischief.	Breach of contract.
Poona	82	27	2	4	5	1	1	8	2	14	..	2	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	25	13	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
Dhoolia	31	16	4	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sholapoor	41	24	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dharwar	74	45	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	11	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Sattara.............	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	59	33	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	..
Tanna	24	12	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Surat	75	36	7	5	4	..	..	..	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	..	..
Kaira	14	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad..........	67	44	1	4	3	..	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Honore	14	5	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Aden	25	18	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	538	228	19	28	39	5	2	12	12	48	11	6	3	2	4	5	9	3	4	15	1

No. XIV.

No. 12.

ers who were recommitted to Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, the year 1864-65.

Gaol.											Their previous Crimes.																	
Nelgect of duty.	Forgery.	Destroying Indigo.	Extortion.	Unlawful detention.	Seduction.	Taking land forcibly.	Rape.	Breach of trust.	Attempt at Suicide.	Arson.	Theft.	Assault.	Burglary.	Receiving stolen property.	Cattle stealing.	Escape.	Bad livelihood.	Contempt of Court.	House trespass.	Illegal assemblage.	Affray.	Plunder with wounding.	Absconding.	Riot.	False complaint.	Lurking.	Dacoity.	Forcibly cutting paddy.
..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	36	2	..	8	1	1	8	4	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	21	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	38	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	42	5	..	3	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	42	4	1	8	5	..	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	46	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	..	1	1	4	..	..	10	..	1	314	14	14	44	10	2	11	10	28	..	9	3	..	6	8	5	1	..

APPENDIX

FORM No. 12

STATEMENT showing the Number, Crimes, &c. of Prison-
exclusive of Sind, during

Name of Gaol.	Their previous Crimes.															Sentences awarded committal.			
	Mischief.	Breach of contract.	Neglect of duty.	Forgery.	Allowing a Prisoner under his charge to escape.	Breach of Law.	Wounding.	Assault with wounding.	Murder.	Riot attended with wounding.	False personation.	Attempt at theft.	Resistance of process.	Criminal force.	Oppression.	3 months and under.	From 3 months and less than 6 months.	From 6 months and less than 1 year.	From 1 year and less than 2 years.
Poona	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	19	11	7
Ahmednuggur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	6
Dhoolia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	7	3
Sholapoor	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	6	7
Dharwar	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	36	14	13	8
Sattara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..
Rutnagherry	8		3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	6	35
Tanna	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	13	3	3	1
Surat	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		17	9	13	31
Kaira	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	3	..
Ahmedabad	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	11	11	11
Honore	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	2	3
Aden	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	1	2
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	15	3	8	5	2	10	6	1	2	..	1	4	..	2	..	219	85	82	114

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. XIV.

(continued).

ers who were recommitted to Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, the year 1864-65.

on re-			Sentences that were awarded for their previous Crimes.								Period during which the prisoners were at large.												Remarks.
From 2 years and less than 5 years.	From 5 years and less than 10 years.	From 10 years and above.	3 months and under.	From 3 months and less than 6 months.	From 6 months and less than 1 year.	From 1 year and less than 2 years.	From 2 years and less than 5 years.	From 5 years and less than 10 years.	From 10 years and above.	Haiut released	Under 15 days.	From 15 days and less than 1 month.	From 1 month and less than 2 months.	From 2 months and less than 6 months.	From 6 months and less than 1 year.	From 1 year and less than 2 years.	From 2 years and less than 3 years.	From 3 years and less than 5 years.	From 5 years and less than 7 years.	From 7 years and less than 10 years	From 10 years and above	Haiut released	
2	1	..	39	21	13	5	3	1		.	3	21	15	9	12	22	..		.	.	..	..	
..	..	1	16	4	4	1	.	..	.		..	2	4	10	3	3		2	.	1	..	..	
..	..	.	13	14	1	3	.		..	..	..	..	.	6	8	10	1	3	3		..	..	
3	..	..	25	8	5	2	1	..	.	..	.	5	8	..	27	1	..	.	..	..	..		
.	.	3	40	12	10	9	2	1	..	..	6	11	13	12	20	5	1	2	1	.	..	.	
..	..	..	2	2	1	2	..	.	..	..	.	2	.	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	.	
14	..	..	2	9	12	26	10		..	.	.	.	..	3	15	29	12	..	..	.	..	..	
4	..	..	11	1	4	4	1	..	.	..	1	1	9	6	5	2	.	.	..	..	.	..	
5	..	..	22	14	9	11	19	..	.	.	2	3	1	8	27	19	9	4	2	..	.	..	
..	..	..	13	1	.	.	.	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	7	1	..		..	..	..	.	
3	..	2	28	9	11	13	4	1	1	..	1	3	2	27	14	5	3	8	3	1	.	.	
..	..	..	5	4	3	1	1	..	.	.	.	2	..	1	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	.	
..	..	..	15	4	6	..		..	..	.	..	..	12	9	4	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	
31	1	6	234	103	79	77	[illegible]	3	1	..	16	51	66	93	146	103	31	21	9	2	.	..	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement of Expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the official years 1863-64 *and* 1864-65, *showing the Amount under each*

	POONA.						AHMEDNUGGUR.						DHOOLIA.					
	Prisoners in 1863-64—444 Prisoners in 1864-65—458.						Prisoners in 1863-64—244 Prisoners in 1864-65—376.						Prisoners in 1863-64—430. Prisoners in 1864-65—445.					
	1863-64.			1864-65.			1863-64.			1864-65.			1863-64.			1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations	13,824	13	6	16,769	8	3	5,922	12	4	13,043	3	1	16,460	15	5	18,546	15	6
Money allowance	90	0	6	49	1	9	....			10	0	0	....			....		
Total..	13,914	14	0	16,818	10	0	5,922	12		13,053	3	1	16,460	15	5	18,546	15	6
Cost per prisoner..	31	5	5	36	11	7	24	4		34	11	5	38	4	6	41	10	10
Fixed Establishment, including guards	11,963	10	4	12,183	15	3	6,214	2	4	8,453	12	0	6,359	0	8	7,239	14	2
Cost per prisoner..	26	15	1	26	9	2	25	7	1	22	7	9	14	12	8	16	4	3
Extra Establishment	2,476	10	11	1,767	14	5	....			....			....			....		
Cost per prisoner..	5	9	3	3	13	9	....			....			....			....		
Total..	14,440	5	3	13,951	13	8	6,214	2	4	8,453	12	0	6,359	0	8	7,239	14	2
Cost per prisoner..	32	8	4	30	6	11	25	7	1	22	7	9	14	12	8	16	4	3
Hospital Charges. *European Medicines ..	....			....			229	0	3	211	8	10	....			....		
Cost per prisoner..	....			....			0	15	0	0	9	0	....			....		
Bazar Medicines	127	3	4	161	8	6	421	11	3	537	9	2	226	6	2	295	3	2
Cost per prisoner..	0	4	7	0	5	9	1	11	7	1	6	11	0	8	5	0	7	4
Sick Diet	122	14	10	649	9	5	516	13	8	378	0	8	5	12	4	434	4	6
Cost per prisoner..	0	4	5	1	6	8	2	1	11	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	15	7
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets	56	4	0	....			....			....			....			172	5	3
Cost per prisoner ..	0	2	0	....			....			....			....			6	2	0
Total..	306	6	2	814	1	11	1,167	9	2	1,127	2	8	232	2	6	811	12	11
Cost per prisoner..	0	11	0	1	12	5	4	12	6	3	0	0	0	8	8	1	13	1
Clothing, including blankets and bedding............	1,465	13	9	2,060	8	3	689	5	9	1,698	2	7	1,767	2	5	2,032	1	7
Cost per prisoner..	3	4	10	4	7	11	2	13	2	4	8	3	4	1	9	4	9	0
Contingencies	863	15	0	743	4	1	159	15	4	1,291	1	1	1,863	13	6	1,757	8	4
Cost per prisoner..	1	15	2	1	10	3	0	9	11	3	6	11	4	5	4	3	15	2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1,416	10	0	79	13	9	394	13	9	....			623	4	3	2,828	10	2
Cost per prisoner..	3	3	1	0	2	9	1	9	11	....			1	7	2	6	5	8
Gross Cost of Maintenance .	32,408	0	2	34,468	3	8	14,539	10	8	25,623	5	5	27,306	6	9	33,216	14	8
Gross Cost per prisoner.	72	15	10	75	3	10	59	9	0	68	2	4	63	8	1	74	10	0
Deduct value of labour	2,132	0	7	3,035	0	11	2,570	15	7	3,895	0	7	1,278	14	2	2,981	2	0
Net total cost of maintenance	30,275	15	7	31,433	2	9	11,962	11	1	21,728	4	10	26,027	8	7	30,234	12	8
Net total cost per prisoner..	68	3	0	68	9	3	49	0	5	57	12	7	60	8	0	67	15	1

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,

Poona, 7th July 1866.

N^o. XV.

No. 13.

Prisoners in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for the head of charge, the Number of Prisoners, and the cost per head.

SHOLAPOOR. Prisoners in 1863-64—194. Prisoners in 1864-65—212.		DHARWAR. Prisoners in 1863-64—421. Prisoners in 1864-65—590.		SUMMARY. Prisoners in 1863-64—3,759. Prisoners in 1864-65—4,307.	
1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
6,286 15 6	7,789 0 6	19,483 10 3	31,497 11 0	44,650 12 4	1,92,037 5 9
60 8 0	1,156 15 9	141 5 3	233 14 3	464 14 10	1,646 1 11
6,347 7 0	8,937 0 3	19,624 15 6	31,731 9 3	45,115 11 2	1,93,683 7 8
32 11 6	42 2 6	46 9 10	53 12 6	38 9 8	44 15 6
5,395 8 0	3,748 8 5	16,755 11 4	18,287 7 5	,11,339 0 10	1,26,554 9 10
27 13 0	17 10 10	30 12 10	30 15 11	29 7 11	29 6 1
41 1 2	......	241 3 10	442 5 1	3,922 4 6	3,837 9 9
0 3 5	......	0 13 0	0 12 0	1 0 8	0 14 4
5,436 9 2	3,718 8 5	17,096 15 2	18,729 12 6	,15,261 5 4	1,30,392 3 7
28 0 5	17 10 10	40 9 10	31 11 11	39 10 7	30 4 5
......	......	......	......	670 6 1	463 8 11
......	......	......	......	0 2 10	0 1 9
139 5 9	129 8 0	85 13 7	145 7 1	1,928 3 7	2,468 15 8
0 10 9	0 9 10	0 3 3	0 3 11	0 8 3	0 9 2
27 13 11	16 8 8	817 3 9	1,045 1 5	2,512 11 9	3,259 10 5
0 2 4	0 1 3	2 2 1	1 12 4	0 9 10	0 12 6
......	......	18 0 0	......	424 9 7	452 3 0
......	......	0 0 8	......	0 1 10	0 1 8
158 3 8	146 0 8	1,091 1 1	1,190 8 6	5,345 15 0	6,749 6 0
0 13 1	0 11 1	2 6 0	2 0 3	1 6 9	1 9 1
284 8 2	712 10 4	1,386 9 6	2,615 0 10	12,551 0 5	17,097 9 10
1 7 6	3 5 9	4 11 6	4 6 11	3 5 5	3 15 6
455 4 5	310 8 0	637 11 4	1,369 11 9	11,174 7 3	14,593 0 9
2 5 7	1 7 5	1 8 3	2 5 2	2 15 7	3 6 2
183 7 1	96 0 0	1,087 7 9	386 14 6	9,837 0 9	8091 15 3
0 15 0	0 7 3	2 9 3	0 10 7	2 9 11	2 1 5
12,865 7 6	13,959 11 8	41,434 12 7	56,023 9 4	,99,285 7 11	3,71,507 11 1
66 5 1	65 12 10	98 6 8	94 15 4	79 9 11	86 4 1
5,913 8 0	6,478 6 8	4,702 1 7	4,067 8 1	51,720 11 4	61,342 1 7
6,951 15 6	7,472 5 0	36,732 11 0	51,956 1 3	,47,564 12 7	3,10,165 9 6
35 13 4	35 3 11	87 4 0	88 0 10	65 13 9	72 9 7

IEHE, M.D.,
or General of Prisons.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

SHOWING the Out-turn of Manufactures in the Gaols in the

Gaols.	1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Average daily Number of Prisoners employed in Manufactures.	Value of articles sold in the bazaar.			Value of articles consumed for public purposes.			Total Receipts.			Value of articles remaining in store at the close of the year.			Grand Total.			Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the past year.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	80	14,341	0	2	2,637	11	10	16,978	12	0	3,753	1	0	20,731	13	0	1,334	15	8
Ahmednuggur	111	8,079	2	9	1,698	2	7	9,777	5	4	1,945	11	11	11,723	1	3	1,272	0	7
Dhoolia	151	13,294	3	5	450	0	0	13,744	3	5	7,201	12	6	20,945	15	11	2,751	3	11
Sholapoor ..	78	1,012	1	2	952	3	7	1,964	4	9	525	13	0	2,490	1	9	403	14	[illegible]
Dharwar	270	12,446	11	5	....			12,446	11	5	8,352	1	9	20,798	13	2	9,020	12	1
Sattara	14	135	12	4	890	12	0	1,026	8	4	175	14	4	1,202	6	8	100	6	9
Rutnagherry	61	8,030	4	0	1,115	5	10	9,145	9	10	2,181	11	1	11,327	4	11	750	11	6
Tanna	137	10,447	3	8	4,430	6	11	14,877	10	7	4,497	6	11	19,375	1	6	2,767	15	2
Surat	141	7,395	1	2	646	12	9	8,041	13	11	5,369	13	10	13,411	11	9	3,801	14	3
Kaira	85	4,208	7	4	....			4,208	7	4	2,043	6	2	6,251	13	6	484	3	10
Ahmedabad ..	259	16,625	4	6	2,639	10	9	19,264	15	3	8,830	9	1	28,095	8	4	9,049	15	1
Honore	50	1,748	15	1	....			1,748	15	1	83	11	9	1,832	10	10	64	12	10
Aden	53	4,367	9	6	....			4,367	9	6	196	6	0	4,563	15	6	....		
Kulladghee ..	..	......			....			......			....			......			....		
Total....	1,499	1,02,131	12	6	15,461	2	3	1,17,592	14	9	45,157	7	4	1,62,750	6	1	31,802	13	10

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. XVI.

No. 14.

Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Gross Receipts of the year.	Charges incurred during the year.	Profit.	Average earning per Prisoner.	Loss.	Profit on Manufactures during the year 1863-64	Average earning per Prisoner.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
19,396 13 4	14,363 12 2	5,033 1 2	56 8 10	......	987 13 8	8 14 6	
10,451 0 8	4,946 14 7	5,504 2 1	49 9 5	......	2,276 15 7	9 5 3	
18,194 12 0	15,048 2 8	3,146 9 4	20 13 5	......	3,971 14 8	34 13 5	
2,086 3 7	1,769 3 1	317 0 6	4 1 0	......	543 13 9	27 3 1	
11,778 1 1	7,710 13 0	4,067 4 1	15 1 0	......	4,702 1 7	54 0 9	
1,101 15 11	890 12 0	211 3 11	15 1 5	......	85 13 6	4 4 8	
10,576 9 5	6,505 3 11	4,071 5 6	66 11 1	......	1,561 4 7	38 1 3	
16,607 2 4	10,205 11 2	6,401 7 2	46 11 7	......	5,753 15 6	38 5 9	
9,609 13 6	7,647 2 3	1,962 11 3	13 14 9	......	1,471 0 5	11 7 10	
5,767 9 8	2,606 15 7	3,160 10 1	37 2 11	......	467 10 0	33 6 5	
19,045 9 3	16,975 5 0	2,070 4 3	7 15 11	......	2,500 15 11	7 15 5	
1,767 14 0	575 11 1	1,192 2 11	23 13 6	......	774 0 7	43 0 0	
4,563 15 6	1,801 2 0	2,762 13 6	52 2 1	......	3,476 13 4	49 10 8	
......	....	....	......	......	....	....	
1,30,947 8 3	91,046 12 6	39,900 11 9	26 9 11	......	28,574 5 1	23 3 5	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

Showing the Abstract of the Prisoners' employment and their Earnings in the

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15		
	Daily average number of Prisoners.												Net Profit on account								
													In Column 2.						In Column		
GAOLS.	Total sentenced to labour.	Employed in Manufacture.	Hired by the Department of Public Works.	Hired by the other Departments.	Employed on the roads.	Employed as Convict Guards.	Employed as Gaol servants.	Employed on light labour.	On Miscellaneous works.	Sick in Hospital.	Inefficient from age.	On account of Sundays and Holidays.	Total.			Annual average of each Prisoner.			Total.		
													Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	332	89	3	27	..	7	20	54	52	19	21	40	5,033	1	2	56	8	10	110	0	0
Ahmednuggur	281	111	43	16	..	..	44	12	25	6	2	22	5,504	2	1	49	9	5	1,409	1	3
Dhoolia	385	151	28	3	62	..	38	16	41	17	..	29	3,146	9	4	20	13	5	1,646	7	0
Sholapoor ..	187	78	..	6	..	..	31	16	6	14	..	36	317	0	6	4	1	0	....		
Dharwar	570	270	13	26	..	25	45	43	82	18	6	42	4,067	4	1	15	1	0	673	13	4
Sattara......	176	14	..	..	..	..	29	27	80	2	1	23	211	3	11	15	1	5	....		
Rutnagherry.	268	61	..	8	4	..	44	17	65	20	20	29	4,071	5	6	66	11	1	....		
Tanna	311	137	..	..	..	..	24	18	60	30	..	42	6,401	7	2	46	11	7	....		
Surat	221	141	..	..	..	2	35	8	18	5	6	6	1,962	11	3	13	14	9	....		
Kaira	190	85	25	18	..	..	20	..	..	35	3	4	3,160	10	1	37	2	11	1,440	7	0
Ahmedabad ..	566	259	..	2	..	12	12	56	184	13	7	21	2,070	4	3	7	15	11	....		
Honore......	158	50	..	..	..	..	19	4	12	12	18	43	1,192	2	11	23	13	6	....		
Aden........	96	53	..	12	..	..	16	3	..	8	..	4	2,762	13	6	52	2	1	....		
Kulladghee ..	49	..	..	..	10	..	21	3	3	3	..	9	....			....			....		
Total..	3,790	1,499	109	118	76	46	401	277	628	202	84	350	39,900	11	9	26	9	11	5,279	12	7

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. 15.

Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
of Prisoners.							
8.	In Column 5.				Fines under Regulation III of 1834.		
Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total receipts as per Columns 14, 16, and 18.	Annual average of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.	Imposed.	Realized.	Total of Columns 19 and 22.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
36 10 8	940 6 0	34 13 3	6,083 7 2	18 5 2	....	....	6,083 7 2
32 12 4	969 13 0	60 9 9	7,883 0 4	28 0 10	....	....	7,883 0 4
58 12 5	415 1 0	6 6 2	5,208 1 4	13 8 5	....	....	5,208 1 0
....	84 9 9	14 1 7	401 10 3	2 2 4	....	....	401 10 3
51 13 4	1,247 10 8	47 15 9	5,988 12 1	10 8 1	....	....	5,988 12 1
....	....	....	211 3 11	1 3 2	....	....	211 3 11
....	488 4 11	40 11 1	4,559 10 5	17 0 2	....	....	4,559 10 5
....	....	....	6,401 7 2	20 9 4	....	....	6,401 7 2
....	....	....	1,962 11 3	8 14 1	....	....	1,962 11 3
57 9 10	731 9 0	17 3 3	5,332 10 1	23 1 1	....	....	5,332 10 1
....	87 4 0	43 10 0	2,157 8 3	3 13 0	....	....	2,157 8 3
....	....	....	1,192 2 11	7 8 9	....	....	1,192 2 11
....	1,119 8 0	93 4 8	3,882 5 6	4 0 8	....	....	3,882 5 6
....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....
237 10 7	6,064 2 4	31 5 9	51,264 10 8	13 8 5	....	....	51,264 10 8

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

Showing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed in the branch of Manufacture

Gaols.	Brick making.	Pounding Soorkey.	Manufacturing Lime.	Pottery.	Manufacturing Saltpetre.	Splitting wood for fuel.	Making Charcoal and Gools.	Husking rice and grinding Atta and Dhall.	Manufacturing Oil.	Carpentery.	Iron work.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Manufacturing Gunny.	Manufacturing Blankets.	Manufacturing Cloth.	Manufacturing Table Covers, Towels, and Dusters.	Manufacturing Tape.	Spinning Thread.	Manufacturing Carpets, Durrees, &c.
Poona	7	..	..	..	..	.	..	7	..	2	2	1	3	..	..	21	1	5	3	..
Ahmednuggur ..	1	..	1	12	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	3	.	22	26	..	..	2	..
Dhoolia........	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	6	8	3	1	3	2	39	17	5	2	..	6
Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	.	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	10
Dharwar	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	29	.	..	.	..	12	1	..	19	5	2	12	7
Sattara	..	..	..	.	..		..	..	..	.	2	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Rutnagherry	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	4
Tanna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	.	3	..	..	50	10	4	..	..
Surat..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	8	11	3	18	1	..
Kaira..........	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	1	..	1	4	..	3	3	11
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	4	3	..	11	1	7	26	26	6	30	9
Honore	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	16	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..		.	..
Aden..........	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	15	3	11	15	3	3	..	97	18	23	18	4	45	20	77	187	53	40	53	47

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. 16.

Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, in each during the year 1864-65.

Manufacturing String and Twine.	Manufacturing Paper.	Manufacturing Bamboo, Rattan, and Reed articles.	Breaking Stones.	Manufacturing Ink.	Gardening.	Making Bread.	Building.	Making Tiles, Khuprels, &c.	Preparing Kunker.	Cutting Stone.	Miscellaneous Manufactures.	Total.	REMARKS.
2	..	7	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	16	89	
5	5	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	6	111	
2	1	2	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	19	151	
..	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	..	...	36	78	
10	8	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	150	270	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	4	14	
..	..	6	4	..	6	11	..	..	..	8	4	61	
..	..	11	27	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	11	137	
..	19	..	..	28	..	21	..	..	..	..	24	141	
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	51	85	
..	4	15	..	..	6	21	8	..	..	..	51	259	
7	..	3	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	7	..	50	
..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	53	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
26	37	59	31	31	106	77	8	..	..	15	376	1,499	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 17.

Showing the result of Prisoners' Labour in each of the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the year 1864-65.

Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average number of Prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of out-turn of manufactures.			Average earning during 1864-65 of Prisoners employed in manufactures.			Average earning during 1864-65 from manufactures of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.			Average earning during 1863-64 of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Poona	332	89	5,033	1	2	56	8	10	18	5	2	No data.
Ahmednuggur	281	111	5,504	2	2	49	9	5	28	0	10	
Dhoolia	385	151	3,146	9	4	20	13	5	13	8	5	
Sholapoor	187	78	317	0	6	4	1	0	2	2	4	
Dharwar	590	270	4,067	4	1	15	1	0	10	8	1	
Sattara	176	14	211	3	11	15	1	5	1	3	2	
Rutnagherry	268	61	4,071	5	6	66	11	1	17	0	2	
Tanna	311	137	6,401	7	2	46	11	7	20	9	4	
Surat	221	141	1,972	11	3	13	14	9	8	14	1	
Kaira	190	85	3,160	10	1	37	2	11	28	1	1	
Ahmedabad	566	259	2,070	4	3	7	15	11	3	13	0	
Honore	158	50	1,192	2	11	23	13	6	7	8	9	
Aden	96	53	2,762	13	6	52	2	1	4	0	8	
Kulladghee	49	....	......			....			....			
Total....	3,790	1,499	39,900	11	9	26	9	11	13	8	5	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 18.

Showing the Names and Periods of Service of the Officers and Medical Officers who were in charge of the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the period embraced in this Report, viz. from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

Gaols.	Names of Officers, with periods of service from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Names of Medical Officers, with periods of service from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Poona	C. Gonne, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 1st to 31st May 1864. A. B. Warden, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st June to 31st July 1864. C. B. Izon, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge, from 14th to 20th July 1864. C. Walter, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 21st July 1864 to 24th Feb. 1865. W. Sandwith, Esq., Assistant Session Judge, from 25th February to 16th March 1865 J. Gibbs, Esq., Session Judge, from 17th March to 30th April 1865. A. Richardson, Esq., Session Judge.	J. R. Miller, Staff Surgeon, from 1st to 30th May 1864. R. G. Lord, M. D., Civil Surgeon, from 1st June 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Ahmednuggur	Gopallrao, Hurry, Esq., Act. Asst. Session Judge	Surgeon J. G. Fraser, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May to 30th December 1864. Surgeon W. Davies, Officiating Civil Surgeon, from 1st January to 30th April 1865.
Dhoolia	W. M. Coghlan, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Dr. Colston, Civil Surgeon, during the whole period.
Sholapoor	W. Sandwith, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 1st May 1864 to 31st December 1864. Principal Sudder Ameen since.	Dr. Ogilvie, M. D., from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Dharwar	C. F. S. Shaw, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 1st May 1864 to 7th November 1864. F. Lloyd, Esq., Session Judge, from 8th November 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Dr. J. Mennie, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May to 1st November 1864. Dr. E. H. R. Langley, Acting Civil Surgeon, from 2nd November 1864 to 23rd January 1865. Dr. J. Cruickshank, from 24th January to 30th April 1865.
Sattara	B. D. H. Larpent, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 1st May to 4th June 1864. R. F. Mactier, Esq., Session Judge, for the remaining period. A. T. Crawford, Esq., from 1st May to 17th November 1864.	Dr. H. V. Carter, M.D., Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

STATEMENT No. 18—(*continued*).

GAOLS.	Names of Officers, with periods of service from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Names of Medical Officers, with periods of service from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Rutnagherry	R. B. Worthington, Esq., from 18th November to 20th December 1864. R. A. Dugle, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, from 21st to 31st December 1864. W. H. Newnham, Esq., from 1st January to 1st March 1865. R. A. Dugle, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, from 2nd March to 4th April 1865. W. H. Newnham, Esq., from 5th to 30th April 1865.	Dr. H. Days from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Tanna	R. H. Pinhey, Esq., from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Dr. Asher, in medical charge during the whole period.
Surat	E. P. Down, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st to 29th May 1864. C. H. Cameron, Esq., Session Judge, from 30th May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	W. A. Shepherd, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Kaira	A. R. Grant, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Charles Johnson, Esq., Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Ahmedabad ..	C. H. Cameron, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st to 13th May 1864. J. King, Esq., Assistant Session Judge, from 14th May to 2nd June 1864. E. P. Down Esq., Session Judge, from 3rd June 1864 to 30th April 1865	Dr. Wyllie, Surgeon Major, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Honore	R. White, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Dr. E. M. Ross, Assistant Surgeon. Dr. J. Davis, Assistant Surgeon. Mr. D. Carvalho, Apothecary. Dr. D. Wakefield, Assistant Surgeon.
Aden	Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, Assist. Political Resident, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.	Surgeon Major F. F. Steinhaeuser.
Kulladghee ..	C. F. H. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st March to 30th April 1865.	Assistant Surgeon G. C. Bell during the whole period.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

STATEMENT No. XIX.

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT Statement of the Out-turn of Manufactures in the five years, namely

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8		
Years.	Number of manufacturing Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour in all Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners employed upon manufactures.	Value of articles sold and consumed for public purposes.			Add value of articles in store at the close of the year.			Total.			Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the preceding year.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1859..........	13	2,613	1,047	73,445	4	2	24,926	1	4	98,371	5	6	17,763	6	11
1860..........	13	2,662	962	70,508	14	5	31,795	10	8	1,02,304	9	1	24,589	10	0
1861..........	13	2,194	660	56,676	13	10	27,805	1	4	84,481	15	2	32,159	0	7
1862..........	13	2,575	931	68,189	14	10	27,419	0	11	95,608	15	9	29,680	9	1
1863-64	13	3,228	1,331	90,372	3	6	31,802	13	4	1,22,175	1	4	37,582	0	2
1864-65	14	3,790	1,499	1,17,592	14	9	45,157	7	4	1,62,750	6	1	31,802	13	10

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. 19.

Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, during the last 1859 *to* 1863-64.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Gross out-turn of the year.	Charges incurred during the year on account of manufactures	Net produce of the year.	Average earning of each Prisoner employed upon manufactures	Average earning from manufactures of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.	Increase in the produce of the year as compared with the preceding year.	Decrease in the produce of the year as compared with the preceding year.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
80,607 14 7	14,760 11 10	35,847 2 9	34 3 9	14 13 10	....	....	
77,714 15 1	43,475 14 8	34,239 0 5	35 9 5	12 13 9	....	1,608 2 4	
52,322 14 7	35,323 3 4	16,999 11 3	25 12 1	7 11 11	....	17,239 5 2	
65,928 6 8	40,656 9 1	25,271 13 7	27 2 4	9 13 0	8,272 2 4	....	
84,593 1 2	56,018 12 1	28,574 5 1	21 7 6	8 12 11	3,302 7 6	....	
1,30,947 8 3	91,046 12 6	39,900 11 9	26 9 11	13 8 5	11,326 6 8	....	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 20.

STATEMENT showing the Profits realized from Gaol Manufactures in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, from 1859 *to* 1864-65.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
YEARS.	Number of manufacturing Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour in all Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners employed in manufactures.	Charges.	Gross receipts or value of articles sold and of those consumed for public purposes.	Value of the articles in store at the end of the year.	Total out-turn on account of Columns 6 and 7.	Net profits, being the excess of the amount in Column 6 over that in Column 5.	Average earning of each Prisoner employed on manufactures.	Average earning of each Prisoner sentenced to labour from manufactures.	Increase in the profits of the year over those of the preceding year.	Decrease in the profits of the year from those of the preceding year.	REMARKS.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1859....	13	2,613	1047	14,760 11 10	73,445 4 2	24,926 1 4	98,371 5 6	58,684 8 4	56 0 9	21 11 1	No data	....	
1860....	13	2,662	962	43,475 14 8	70,508 14 5	31,795 10 8	1,02,304 9 1	27,032 15 9	28 1 7	10 2 6	....	31,651 8 7	
1861....	13	2,194	660	35,323 3 4	56,676 13 10	27,805 1 4	84,481 15 2	21,353 10 6	32 5 8	9 11 9	....	5,679 5 3	
1862....	13	2,575	931	40,656 9 1	68,189 14 10	27,419 0 1	95,608 15 9	27,533 5 9	29 9 2	10 11 1	6,179 11 3	....	
1863-64..	13	3,228	1331	56,018 12 1	90,372 3 6	31,802 13 4	1,22,175 1 4	34,353 7 5	25 12 11	10 10 3	6,820 1 8	....	
1864-65..	13	3,790	1499	91,046 12 6	1,17,592 14 9	45,157 7 4	1,62,750 6 1	26,546 2 3	17 11 4	7 0 1	....	7,807 5 2	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 21.

STATEMENT showing the Expense incurred on account of the Prisoners in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, under every head, as well as the total gross and net cost during the years 1859 *to* 1864-65.

Years.	Total average number of Prisoners per day.	Total expense of Food per annum.			Total experse of Clothing per annum.			Total expense of Establishment and Guards per annum.			Total expense of Hospital Charges per annum.			Total of all other expenses and Contingencies per annum.			Gross cost per annum.			Net cost per annum.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1859....	2,000	42,417	8	8	4,761	9	7	68,925	10	6	1,824	12	2	6,671	6	6	1,24,600	15	5	1,00,149	9	2
1860....	2,122	54,889	2	9	5,109	2	8	64,746	9	0	3,064	4	8	8,639	1	2	1,36,448	4	3	92,021	1	2
1861....	2,299	57,589	7	4	5,536	14	1	85,112	7	0	3,558	1	11	8,774	14	10	1,60,571	13	2	1,27,096	7	2
1862....	2,911	79,126	10	0	9,780	13	0	73,729	14	5	3,666	9	9	11,685	8	2	1,77,989	7	4	1,38,406	6	0
1863-64 .	3,759	1,45,115	11	2	12,551	0	5	1,15,261	5	4	5,345	15	0	21,011	8	0	2,99,285	7	11	2,47,564	12	7
1864-65 .	4,307	1,93,683	7	8	17,097	9	10	1,30,392	3	7	6,749	6	0	23,585	0	0	3,71,507	11	1	3,10,165	9	6

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 22.

STATEMENT showing the Expense incurred on account of each Prisoner in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, under every head, as well as the total gross and net cost during the years 1859 *to* 1864-65.

Years.	Total average number of Prisoners per day.	Total average expense of each Prisoner's Food per annum.			Total average expense of each Prisoner's Clothing per annum.			Total average expense of Establishment and Guards on account of each Prisoner per annum.			Total average of all other Hospital Charges on account of each Prisoner per annum.			Total average of all expenses and Contingencies for each Prisoner per annum.			Gross average cost of each Prisoner per annum.			Net average cost of each Prisoner per annum.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1859	2,000	21	3	4	2	6	1	34	7	5	0	14	7	3	5	4	62	4	9	50	1	2
1860	2,122	25	13	10	2	6	6	30	8	2	1	7	1	4	1	3	64	4	10	43	6	0
1861	2,299	25	0	9	2	6	6	37	0	4	1	8	9	3	13	2	69	13	6	55	4	6
1862	2,911	27	2	11	3	5	9	25	5	3	1	4	2	4	0	3	61	2	4	47	8	9
1863-64	3,759	38	9	8	3	5	5	30	10	7	1	6	9	5	9	6	79	9	11	65	13	9
1864-65	4,307	44	15	6	3	15	6	30	4	5	1	9	1	5	7	7	86	4	1	72	9	7

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. 23.

***STATEMENT** showing the Value of Articles manufactured for *Prison use, and the Product of Convict Labour employed on Gaols or Public Buildings in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for the year 1864-65. Indirect Profits.*

Gaols.	1 Wheat ground for Prisoners' use.	2 Clothing and Bedding for Prisoners' use.	3 Pottery for Gaol purposes.	4 Baskets for Gaol use.	5 Constructing Gaol or other Public Buildings.	6 Vegetables grown in Gaol garden.	7 Miscellaneous.	8 Total indirect Profits.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Poona	996 1 4	150 2 9	....	46 8 0	51 2 0	293 3 7	1,664 15 1	3,205 0 9	
Ahmednuggur.	1,204 14 0	710 12 6	....	....	......	668 6 2	8,209 4 0	10,793 4 8	
Dhoolia	893 0 0	430 0 0	....	....	......	......	1,794 8 0	3,117 8 8	
Sholapoor ..	215 12 8	53 13 4	....	....	......	1,054 10 8	431 7 1	1,755 11 9	
Dharwar	1,119 0 0	2,615 0 10	84 11 1	25 6 0	......	712 7 10	80 2 10	4,666 12 7	
Sattara.....	300 0 0	87 8 6	....	....	......	12 13 6	......	400 6 0	
Rutnagherry .	......	1,616 5 8	14 5 1	73 11 1	774 2 11	136 14 8	......	2,615 7 5	
Tanna	967 11 0	2,910 6 0	....	16 7 0	......	1,076 0 3	639 6 0	5,609 14 3	
Surat	340 0 10	36 0 0	....	12 0 0	372 0 0	321 0 9	766 0 0	1,847 1 7	
Kaira	282 12 0	258 7 0	....	....	......	67 3 8	695 0 3	1,303 6 11	
Ahmedabad..	597 7 0	254 14 0	....	1 9 0	523 4 0	2,196 0 0	395 1 4	3,968 3 4	
Honore	692 10 0	......	....	1 0 0	285 4 0	448 1 5	364 10 0	1,791 9 5	
Aden	250 0 6	......	....	....	1,238 8 6	75 10 2	56 13 10	1,681 1 0	
Kulladghee ..	20 15 2	......	....	....	......	......	......	20 15 2	
Total....	7,880 4 6	9,123 7 3	99 0 2	176 9 1	3,307 5 5	7,092 8 8	15,097 4 5	42,776 7 6	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

***DETAILED STATEMENT** showing the estimated Saving to Governing all menial duties in the Goals in the Bombay Presi-*

Gaols.	1			2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Barbers.			Blacksmiths.			Carpenters.			Cooks.			Employed in the Godown.			Hospital Attendants.			Mochees or Shoemakers.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	74	6	11	123	4	7	123	4	7	792	13	8	....			155	11	3	56	8	9
Ahmednuggur	48	0	0	72	0	0	72	0	0	240	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0
Dhoolia	96	0	0	144	0	0	144	0	0	420	0	0	48	0	0	96	0	0	24	0	0
Sholapoor ..	41	4	8	14	9	7	15	9	4	371	10	3	....			41	4	8	14	15	10
Dharwar	8	0	0	32	0	0	6	0	0	68	0	0	4	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0
Sattara......	48	0	0	72	0	0	72	0	0	482	0	0	192	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	0
Rutnagherry..	48	0	0	33	8	6	1	7	3	534	2	6	123	14	1	1	9	3	1	15	6
Tanna	48	6	4	62	6	4	....			370	0	0	83	11	9	192	10	8	......		
Surat	24	0	0	36	0	0	112	3	3	720	13	0	202	0	0	60	0	0	516	0	0
Kaira	48	0	0	72	0	0	....			128	0	0	....			157	4	9	......		
Ahmedabad..	191	8	8	196	10	2	298	6	2	1,161	13	6	96	0	0	243	0	5	17	6	2
Honore	7	0	0	74	1	2	222	3	8	201	3	2	....			90	11	8	......		
Aden	48	0	0	....			....			288	0	0	48	0	0	....			......		
Kulladghee..	1	9	7	....			....			46	2	7	4	15	8	....			......		
Total..	732	4	2	932	8	4	1,067	2	3	5,824	10	8	850	9	6	1,150	4	8	734	14	3

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. 24.

*ment by the substitution of Prison Labour for a Paid Establishment in perform-
dency, exclusive of Sind, during the year* 1864-65.

8			9			10			11			12			13			14			
Sweepers.			Tailors.			Washermen.			Water Carriers			Weighmen.			Writers.			Total.			REMARKS
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
355	5	10	168	10	6	58	0	0	72	0	0	96	0	0	285	9	7	2,321	15	9	
36	0	0	72	0	0	48	0	0	36	0	0	48	0	0	144	0	0	960	0	0	
648	0	0	144	0	0	48	0	0	108	0	0	48	0	0	144	0	0	2,112	0	0	
411	6	2	127	6	11	3	8	10	364	3	10	68	1	11	340	7	6	1,814	9	6	
27	0	0	72	0	0	....			30	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	287	0	0	
72	0	0	216	0	0	96	0	0	288	0	0	48	0	0	...			1,682	0	0	
164	14	7	57	6	5	45	3	10	125	11	8	....			88	12	9	1,226	10	4	
169	6	4	....			....			67	1	7	98	2	1	149	3	3	1,241	0	4	
178	8	0	6	0	0	235	0	0	426	0	0	72	0	0	354	0	0	2,942	8	3	
132	0	0	29	1	1	....			345	2	0	40	0	0	....			951	7	10	
905	2	5	785	3	8	371	3	8	698	11	7	207	15	2	151	13	7	5,324	15	2	
295	3	2	129	0	0	63	11	1	109	0	0	36	6	4	....			1,228	8	3	
180	0	0	....			48	0	0	....			48	0	0	....			660	0	0	
6	0	0	11	12	10	....			21	0	9	....			8	10	5	100	3	10	
3,580	14	6	1,818	9	5	1,016	15	6	2,690	15	5	814	9	6	1,678	9	1	22,892	15	3	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the Number of Admissions and Disposal of

of Sind) during

LOCK-UPS.		Number of Prisoners remaining in Lock-ups on the 30th April 1864.	Number admitted into the Lock-ups during the year 1864-65.	Total Number in the Lock-ups or aggregate of columns 2 and 3.	Transferred to Sudder Gaols or for trial to higher Court.	Acquitted.	Released.	Escaped.	Died.	Total of columns 5 to 9.	Number remaining in Lock-ups on the 30th April 1865.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Ahmedabad	Sudder Station Courts.	192	1,147	1,339	730	181	220	..	3	1,[illegible]34	205
	District Courts	179	1,518	1,727	908	134	498	..	5	1,545	182
2 Ahmednuggur	Sudder Station Courts	29	140	169	111	2	27	..	..	140	29
	District Courts	246	805	1,051	203	110	486	..	2	801	250
3 Belgaum	Sudder Station Courts.	382	828	1,210	514	334	5	..	4	857	353
	District Courts	155	658	813	213	315	105	..	1	664	149
4 Broach	Sudder Station Courts.	100	561	661	211	97	236	..	..	544	117
	District Courts	16	337	353	185	118	36		..	339	14
5 Colaba	Sudder Station Courts.	48	152	200	102	45	..	..	..	147	53
	District Courts	97	707	804	160	185	368	..	..	708	96
6 Canara	Sudder Station Courts.	4	87	91	54	9	23	..	..	86	5
	District Courts	257	1,021	1,278	370	274	403	..	..	1,047	231
7 Dharwar	Sudder Station Courts.	148	624	772	321	186	128	..	..	635	137
	District Courts	95	1,069	1,164	161	57	851	..	..	1,069	95
8 Khandeish	Sudder Station Courts.	81	627	708	452	167	7	..	..	626	82
	District Courts	93	2,633	2,726	1,661	454	516	..	3	2,634	92
9 Godra	Sudder Station Courts.	101	229	330	99	86	43	..	..	228	102
	District Courts	64	304	368	199	77	28	..	1	305	63
10 Kaira	Sudder Station Courts.	3	36	39	26	1	9	.	..	36	3
	District Courts	132	1,369	1,501	854	217	301	..	..	1,372	129
11 Kulladghee	Sudder Station Courts.	95	177	272	47	103	28	..	.	178	94
	District Courts	29	206	235	110	30	49	..	..	189	46
12 Mahee Kaunt Sadra	Sudder Station Courts.	58	211	269	108	22	76	..	..	206	63
	District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Poona............	Sudder Station Courts.	282	1,080	1,362	489	305	273	..	1	1,068	294
	District Courts	17	722	739	269	104	348	..	..	721	18
14 Rutnagherry......	Sudder Station Courts.	20	140	160	75	54	13	..	..	142	18
	District Courts	66	344	410	31	37	274	..	..	342	68
15 Rewakanta Baroda .	Sudder Station Courts.	129	70	199	16	11	45	..	..	72	127
	District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Sattara	Sudder Station Courts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	District Courts	300	1,170	1,470	242	108	811	..	2	1,163	307
17 Sholapoor	Sudder Station Courts.	125	645	770	459	190	..	..	..	649	121
	District Courts	159	865	1,024	342	228	302	..	..	872	152
18 Surat	Sudder Station Courts.	90	543	633	277	138	136	..	..	551	82
	District Courts	42	836	878	333	186	346	..	..	665	13
	Total......	3,834	21,891	25,725	10,332	4,595	6,986	..	22	21,935	3,790

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 7th July 1866.

No. XVII.

Prisoners in the Lock-ups in the Bombay Presidency (excluding the Province the year 1864-65.

EXPENDITURE.							
Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Guards.	Cost of Food.	Cost of Clothing.	Transfer Charges.	Repairs to Lock-ups.	Miscellaneous Charges.	TOTAL.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*
Rs.* a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
22 0 0	6,184 15 0	2,262 15 11	......	5 4 0	31 5 8	46 6 7	8,552 15 2
....	6,274 2 8	828 0 4	......	....	9 14 0	94 10 3	7,206 11 3
....	2,805 12 8	1,047 11 3	......	223 10 10	7 1 0	65 0 0	5,139 3 9
....	1,285 6 6	736 11 3	......	740 8 0	30 2 9	68 3 6	2,861 0 0
....	1,725 8 0	809 4 1	......	....	17 2 6	157 0 7	2,708 15 2
....	2 0 6	1,420 2 9	......	....	53 9 0	....	1,475 12 3
....	3,843 0 1	1,652 1 5	......	0 14 0	2 0 0	104 0 1	5,601 15 7
....	16,234 7 0	1,047 8 9	16 4 0	442 8 8	......	558 13 6	18,299 9 11
51 0 0	822 0 0	1,603 2 4	......	....	......	62 11 8	2,538 14 0
....	2,772 0 0	397 2 7	......	5 13 2	......	22 3 9	3,197 3 6
....	2,063 11 2	737 2 9	......	....	......	39 14 7	2,840 12 6
180 0 0	1,350 0 0	281 10 0	......	....	......	66 4 0	1,877 14 0
48 0 0	3,261 13 4	1,144 6 6	......	538 2 0	4 10 0	105 8 3	5,102 8 1
....	4,144 2 11	330 9 8	......	39 0 8	32 12 11	3 0 0	4,540 10 2
1,120 12 0	1,852 8 0	1,032 0 11	86 11 10	59 8 1	12 15 8	74 15 5	4,239 7 11
....	4,338 13 4	1,054 3 9	......	....	14 2 0	229 13 3	5,637 0 4
....	3,780 11 7	970 0 8	......	47 2 11	14 6 0	99 2 6	4,911 7 8
....	1,098 11 2	571 2 1	14 11 2	377 4 10	9 14 5	312 6	3,283 14 2
1,421 12 0	64,829 11 11	18,826 1 0	117 11 0	2,479 13 2	239 15 11	2,103 14 5	90,024 15 5

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

No. 3572 of 1866.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13*th November* 1866.

Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, dated 7th July 1866, *forwards his Report on the Bombay Gaols for the official year* 1864-65.

RESOLUTION.—The last year for which the operations of the Prisons' Department were reviewed by Government was 1863.

2. It had been the custom for the Inspector General of Prisons to submit an ordinary Report for the calendar year, and an Administration Report for the official year; but he was requested now to submit his ordinary Report for the official year, in order that the information might serve for the Administration Report, and that double labour might be saved.

3. The present report is accordingly for the year 1864-65; but as the submission of this report in succession to that for 1863 would leave a gap in the record of the operations of the department during the first four months of 1864, Dr. Wiehe has in effect submitted a report for the two years 1863-64 and 1864-65. The extra labour thus involved is accepted as a sufficient reason for the delay in the submission of this report.

4. The figures for the year 1864-65 can only be compared with those for the year 1863-64, because these reports differ from their predecessor in excluding all reference to the gaols in Sind. The authority for this alteration has been ascertained to be the Government Resolution No. 1767 of 8th June 1865, which directed that the reports on the Sind gaols should be submitted through the Commissioner in Sind. It was never intended by Government, however, that the report on the Sind gaols should be eliminated from the

general report on the gaols in the Presidency. Government will not now delay the consideration of the present report; but, for the future, a copy of the general report should be sent to the Commissioner in Sind, who will submit his remarks to Government.

5. The gross expenditure on gaols (excluding those in Sind), in the year of report, was Rs. 3,71,507. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 4,307, and the cost per prisoner was therefore Rs. 86-4-1 per annum, or about Rs. 7-3-0 per mensem.

6. In the year 1863-64, each prisoner had cost per annum Rs. 79-9-11, and the annual cost of each had therefore risen by Rs. 6-10-2 in 1863-64. A similar increase of cost is found to have taken place in Bengal. It is accounted for here, by the necessity of paying guards more highly in compensation for dearness of grain, and by the general increase of prices.

7. The value of the prisoners' labour in 1863-64 is represented by Rs. 51,264, which would give at the rate of rather above 11 Rupees for each of the 4,307 prisoners. It is inadmissible, however, any longer to regard this income as a set off to the gross expenditure on the gaols, as under the late sanction of the Government of India, it forms a local assignment on which to draw for general gaol improvements.

8. The value of the prisoners' labour had increased over that in the previous year by Rs. 6,625.

9. The ratio of mortality to the strength of prisoners was 4·06 per cent., which is so far satisfactory, as being slightly below the average ratio of the preceding 10 years, which was 4·86.

10. The statistical information with which the Inspector General's reports are replete, does not generally call for immediate notice. It constitutes evidence, the record of which, after a sufficiently extended series of years, may enable very valuable conclusions to be drawn. It is important, however, to be constantly careful that these statistics are prepared with accuracy, and are vitiated by no fallacious method of calculation.

11. An observation of some points in these returns suggests the necessity of reminding the Inspector General of this.

12. In paragraph 3, Dr. Wiehe describes the gaol population as consisting of so many persons already in gaol at the beginning of the year, and so many more admitted during the year. In paragraph 9, the number under this latter head is analysed, and no inconsiderable proportion of these admissions is found to consist of prisoners who have been received in one gaol by transfer from another, or who have been kept in any gaol while on the way from one district to another. There certainly seems to be danger under this method of calculation, that some prisoners might be counted several times over.

13. Dr. Wiehe has, in his letter No. 2859 of 6th October 1866, explained that these admissions are nominal as well as actual, and has pointed out that his 9th paragraph shows how many are nominal and how many actual. But in his 13th paragraph he contrasts the death rate not with the actual admissions, which as he showed could be discovered, but with the total admissions, nominal as well as actual. There were, he says, 175 deaths in a gaol population of 15,214, whereas his 9th paragraph must have shown him that this number was overstated by 921.

14. In paragraph 5, Dr. Wiehe states that the persons confined in gaols amounted to 15,214, and those confined in lock-ups to 25,725, " making a total criminal population of 40,939 ;" but the next paragraph gives the information, that of the lock-up prisoners no less than 10,332 were transferred to district gaols, or sent for trial to the different courts, and it seems likely that very many of these must be counted twice over in the total given by Dr. Wiehe.

15. The mode of calculation adopted in paragraph 22 is fallacious, because a larger number of prisoners who had suffered less than 3 months' confinement died, than of those who had been confined for any longer term, the conclusion is stated, that the " short term prisoners suffer the most." It is not shown that a larger percentage of short term prisoners died than of longer term prisoners, but merely that there were more deaths altogether during the first

few months after incarceration. The explanation of this fact may be, and probably is, that short term prisoners are much more numerous than long term prisoners; that every prisoner committed to gaol is at first in the class "for three months and under," and that the deaths in this class are naturally more numerous, because it very greatly out-numbers any other class.

16. The same fallacy pervades the statement in paragraph 37, that out of the Hindoo gaol population, the largest mortality occurred among Coolies, Bheels, and Coonbees. The fact is, not that a larger percentage of those castes died, but that the actual number of deaths among them was larger.

17. It has been ascertained that this report includes the Civil as well as Criminal prisoners, but no distinction is made between the two classes. The Civil prisoners, for the future, should be treated as entirely distinct from the Criminal prisoners.

(Signed) W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector General of Prisons.

PRINTED AT THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.
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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CIX.—New Series.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

BOMBAY GAOLS,

INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1865-66.



Bombay:

PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT

AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1868.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE BOMBAY GAOLS,

INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1865-66.

As directed in the 4th paragraph of the Resolution of Government No. 3572, dated the 13th November 1866, this report embraces the results of the administration of the gaols in Sind as well as of those in Aden and Bombay, and gives these results, for the first time, in a complete form for the official year. A copy of this report has been transmitted to the Commissioner in Sind.

Inspection.

2. The gaols enumerated below were inspected during the year :—

Poona.	Surat.	Shikarpoor.
Yerrowda.	Ahmedabad.	Bukkur Fort.
Sattara.	Dohud.	Rutnagherry.
Sholapore.	Kurrachee.	Carwar.
Tanna.	Hydrabad.	

3. The number in the gaols at the end of the previous year, and the admissions during the period under report, are given below:—

Prisoners in custody.

	In 1865-66.			In 1864-65.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in gaol on the last day of the previous year	5,521	292	5,816*	5,044	322	5,366
Number admitted into the gaol during the year......	17,599	862	18,461	14,101	822	14,923
Total....	23,123	1,151	24,277	19,145	1,144	20,289
Deduct transfers..	....	..	4,374	....	..	1,927
Actual prison population..	....	..	19,903	....	..	18,362

* As per last report	4,900	287	5,187
Add—gaols included this year :—			
Yerrowda	287	....	287
Carwar	188	....	188
Dohud	107	5	112
Rajkote	42	....	42
Total....	5,524	292	5,816

4. An additional heading has been added in this table with reference to paragraph 12 of the resolution above quoted, which shows the actual number confined in the gaols during the year. This has been obtained by deducting from the total of 24,277 the transfers noted in table No. III.

5. Similar numbers are given for the previous year also.

6. The reports for Sind and Bombay having been rendered separately for 1864-65, it has been necessary, to effect a fair com-

parison between the results of the two years shown in the above and in all other statistical statements, to combine the figures given in the two reports for 1864-1865, and these amalgamated figures are entered in the 2nd column in the above statement.

7. There has been an increase of 3,538 in the admissions of the year, and of 3,988 in the total number in confinement.

8. This increase is partly due to the gaols as per margin being included in this year's operations, and also to an actual increase in the numbers received for confinement.

Yerrowda, Carwar, Dohud, Rajkote.

Disposal of prisoners.

9. The 24,277 prisoners in the gaols during the year were accounted for as shown in the following table:—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other districts..	4,188	94	4,282	2,003	23	2,026
Released	12,098	772	12,870	11,922	824	12,746
Escaped	35	..	35	30	..	30
Died	620	10	630	242	5	247
Executed..................	56	1	57	48	5	53
Remaining in gaol on the last day of the year	6,126	277	6,403	4,900	287	5,187
Total....	23,123	1,151	24,277	19,145	1,144	20,289

10. The most striking feature in this table, is the very large mortality which was due to causes which shall be presently explained.

Particulars of prisoners admitted during the year.

11. The figures given below relate to admissions only, and give particulars regarding the 18,461 prisoners admitted into the gaols :—

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Committed to gaol by order of the Sessions' Court and Magisterial authorities of the district	13,095	11,621
" by order of the Civil, Revenue, and Abkaree authorities of the district	946	1,325
" under sentence of Court Martial	44	39
" by the Dacoity Commissioner	..	1
" under special orders of Government	1	2
Re-captured after escape in previous years	1	8
Transferred from one district to another for trial	1	..
" for confinement	2,998	670
" for banishment	..	..
" for transportation	1,073	349
" for benefit of health	274	13
" for release	..	84
" for special reasons	..	361
" after re-capture	1	..
" from lock-ups to Sudder gaols	..	..
Kept in gaols while on the way from one district to another	27	450
Total....	18,461	14,923

Particulars of transfers.

12. The details given below relate to the transfers which have taken place during the year :—

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Transferred from one district to another for trial	24	70
Ditto for banishment	..	..
Transported	813	230
Transferred for transportation	497	289
Ditto for benefit of health	..	4
Ditto for special reasons	9	1
Ditto for confinement	22,007	1,019
Ditto after re-capture	..	..
Ditto to Lunatic Asylum	6	7
Ditto from district to subordinate gaols	460	73
Ditto from subordinate to district gaols	233	..
Kept in gaol while in transit from one district to another	3	333
Total....	4,282	2,026

Particulars of prisoners released.

13. These details refer to the 12,870 prisoners released during the year.

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Acquitted after trial by the Magisterial authorities of the district	925	851
" by Session Judges	670	734
" by the High Court..........................	79	58
Liberated by order of Government	57	25
Released on expiry of sentence	11,107	11,064
" for extreme sickness...........................	32	14
Total....	12,870	12,746

Sickness and mortality.

14. The year under report has been unfortunately remarkable for great sickness and mortality, not occurring generally throughout the gaols, but confined to two or three, and traceable to definite causes; such as overcrowding, exposure to extremes of temperature, and inadequate clothing.

15. The sickness at Ahmedabad assumed the form of a low type of fever complicated with pulmonary and dysenteric symptoms of a very fatal description. Cholera having also appeared during the year.

16. Government were at the time put in possession of full details of the sickness and mortality at Ahmedabad from this department, and a report was also submitted by the President of the Sanitary Commission by desire of Government, from which are extracted the following paragraphs:—

43. " The fever in the Ahmedabad gaol has been described by the Medical Officer in charge as being adynamic and

attended with vital depression and disturbance of the nervous system. In the worst form of the attack, exhaustion with *subsultus tendinum*, low delirium or stupor, were present from the outset, coma and death following within thirty hours from the time of seizure. In other instances the fever was remittent and death was by coma or by exhaustion. When the fever had an intermittent form, it ran a longer course, and when cases of this form ended fatally, they did so mostly by syncope. In such there was often effusion into the serous cavities. The blood in all cases presented the same characteristics of darkness, fluidity, and absence of plasticity. In no instance, it is said, were ulcers found in the ileum.

44. "The fever was sometimes complicated with, sometimes followed by, jaundice, diarrhœa, dysentery, pneumonia, or bronchitis. It is seen in the returns, that the admissions and deaths from jaundice, hepatitis, diarrhœa, and dysentery became numerous in August, and continued so until the end of the rains.

45. "The fever in its characters, its concomitant ailments, and its seeming power to propagate itself, greatly resembles the ochletic fever that has been so fatal in overcrowded emigrant ships from Bombay, and it is like the fever which is prevalent in the town of Bombay among the destitute and ill-lodged poor.

46. "The fatal disease in Palhunpoor, which was the subject of inquiry in the hot season of 1865, was described as a remittent fever, complicated with hepatic disease. It is not known whether or not it was communicable. Prisoners are sent to Ahmedabad from Palhunpoor and the Thurad States, and it is found from the gaol records, that from October 1864 to the end of 1865, two were received from that territory—a man on the 28th of June who was said to be in good health, and a woman on the 13th of September 1865,

who was at the time suffering from fever of continued type. Before the latter arrival, the epidemic was already severe in the gaol. As the man who came from Palhunpoor in June was in good health, there is not much reason for supposing that he brought the disease with him.

47. "It has not been ascertained whether this gaol epidemic originated in any imported germ of disease, or resulted from the unwholesome conditions that were in existence, namely, a febrific poison that was very active in May, great and unusually prolonged heat, overcrowding at night in the foul air of hot close cells, foul drinking water, and defective, probably also unwholesome, food. Whether a communicable disease was generated in the gaol, or only the imported seeds of such a disease were propagated, there is much reason to attribute the fact of the fever having become epidemic there to the insanitary condition of the prison and its inmates."

17. The "insanitary condition of the prison" here alluded to, is detailed in a previous paragraph, and is said to be "surface crowding in all divisions of the gaol, deficiency of breathing space, deficiency of ventilation, and in some parts a very dangerous absence of it, as in the untried and the female wards; deficiency of warm clothing; foul bedding; a diet somewhat deficient in oleaginous and saline ingredients, improperly curtailed in nutriment—at least by the barter which was allowed, if not otherwise, and probably sometimes of bad quality, and during the hot season impure drinking water.

18. All these defects have since been remedied by reducing the number of the prisoners and abandoning the buildings referred to. The clothing has been improved in texture, a new diet scale has been issued, as per Section XV. of the Gaol Rules, the barter of food is prohibited, and filters have been established in the gaol. The health has since been satisfactory.

19. At Hydrabad the sickness was caused chiefly by the extreme severity of the season without sufficient protection, and by

the admission of a large number of prisoners from Oomerkote, debilitated by labour on the canal works and suffering from fever, which, together with the cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, assumed a low typhoid type.

20. At Yerrowda, which had recently been formed into a subordinate gaol by transfers of prisoners from different districts to construct the central prison for the Deccan, the sickness was due to exposure and want of acclimatization on the part of those convicts who were transferred from Guzerat and the Konkun. The mortality was chiefly caused by fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera.

21. It must however be borne in mind, that the season was an unhealthy one generally; that grain had risen very considerably in price, and that prisoners admitted into gaol cachectic and ill-nourished, fall an easy prey to disease which, under more favourable conditions, they would have been enabled successfully to resist.

Deaths.

22. Out of a population of 24,277, the mortality amounted to 630 against 247 out of a population of 20,289 during the previous year.

Hospital statistics.

23. The rates of mortality exhibited in the subjoined comparative table are extremely high, and show a percentage of deaths to average strength of 9·71 against 4·25 during the previous year.

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Aggregate number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody	2,308,677	2,102,928
Daily average number of prisoners	6,485	5,806
Aggregate number of prisoners admitted into gaol hospital	10,698	6,174
Number discharged cured	9,803	5,645
Number who died	630	247
Number remaining under treatment on the 30th April	265	217
Ratio per cent. of aggregate in hospital to strength	161·15	217·42
,, ,, of discharged to treated	91·63	184·17
,, ,, of deaths to aggregate in hospital	5·85	8·14
,, ,, of deaths to average strength	9·71	4·25
Prison population, including males and females	24·277	20·289
Percentage of deaths of both sexes to prison population	2·59	2·57
Male prisoners in gaol	23 123	19·145
Death of male prisoners	620	242
Percentage of deaths of male to the male prison population	2·68	2·84
Female prisoners in gaol	1·154	1·144
Deaths of female prisoners	10	5
Ratio of deaths of females to female prison population	0·87	0·44
Actual prison population of the year	19,903	18,362
Percentage of deaths to actual prison population	3·15	1·35

24. With reference to the 13th paragraph of the resolution of Government No. 3572, dated the 13th November last, it will be observed, that the actual prison population has been given for the two years in the above table, and that the percentage of deaths to the actual population has also been added.

25. The actual population then amounted to 19,902, inclusive of male and female prisoners, and the percentage of mortality to the actual strength to 3·15, against 1·35 during the previous year.

26. Of the 630 deaths, 10 occurred among the female and 620 among the male prisoners, the ratios being 0·87 and 2·68 to respective strength.

Admissions into hospital according to classification of Registrar General.

27. In the table given below, the discases are arranged in classes, and the mumber treated, the deaths and rates of mortality, are shown under each class.

	In 1865-66.			In 1864-65.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
Class I.						
Zymotic Diseases.						
Miasmatic	6,931	498	7·19	4,189	165	3·94
Enthetic	180	1	0·56		2	0·05
Dietic	189	13	6·88		1	0·02
Parasitic	566	2	0·35		1	0·02
Total	7,866	514	6·53	4,189	169	4·03
Class II.						
Constitutional Diseases.						
Diathetic	26	4	15·38	22	5	22·73
Tubercular	20	5	25		4	18·18
Total	46	9	19·57	22	9	·40·91

	In 1865-66.			1864-65.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
Class III.						
Diseases of the nervous system.	130	7	5·38	1,527	5	0·33
„ of the organs of circulation	6	2	33·33		1	0·07
„ of the respiratory organs	325	31	9·51		15	0·98
„ of the digestive organs	402	21	5·22		7	0·46
„ of the urinary organs.	13	..	..		2	0·13
„ of the organs of locomotion	15	..	..		1	0·07
„ of the integumentary organs............	1,183	6	0·51		5	0·33
„ of the organs of generation	31	..	..		..	..
Total....	2,105	67	3·18	1,527	36	2·37
Class IV.						
Developmental Diseases.						
Atrophia..................	76	16	21·05	111	..	..
Debility	39	1	2·56		19	17·12
Senectus..................	15	8	53·33		7	6·31
Total....	130	25	19·23	111	26	23·42
Class V.						
Accident..................	506	3	·0·59	264	4	1·52
Suicide	1	..	..		2	0·75
Execution	..	..	..		..	..
Other violent causes not classed	44	12	27·27		..	..
Sudden deaths, causes not ascertained..............	..	..	..		1	0·38
Total....	551	15	2·72	244	7	2·65
All causes	10,698	630	5·89	6,113	247	4·04
Specified causes	10,698	630	5·89	6,112	246	4·02

28. A very great improvement has been introduced in this table, in which are shown, for the first time, the numbers treated, the deaths and the rates of mortality under each heading in each class, thus giving complete data for this year, which will hereafter be continued in the same form.

29. The largest number treated comes under Class I, or Zymotic diseases; the smallest under Class II., or Constitutional diseases; but the ratio of deaths is heaviest in the latter.

Religion.

30. The deaths and rates of mortality, arranged according to the religion of the prisoners, are here exhibited.

	In 1865-66.			In 1864-65.		
	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column 4.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindoos	2,825	241	8·53	3,409	153	4·49
Mussulmans	1,971	211	10·71	1,986	86	4·33
Christians	52	2	3·85	60	....	....
Other denominations	326	18	5·52	351	8	2·28
Classification not received..........	1,311	158	12·05	....	....	....
	6,485	630	9·71	5,806	247	4·25

31. The number of deaths, as well as average strength, was largest among the Hindoos; but the ratio of deaths preponderated among Mussulmans.

Sex.

32. Similar information is given here also with regard to the sex of the prisoners.

	In 1865-66.			In 1864-65.		
	Daily average strength of males and females in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength respectively of males and females in custody.	Daily average strength of males and females in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength respectively of males and females in custody.
Males	6,209	620	9·99	5,479	242	4·42
Females	276	10	3 62	327	5	1·53
Total.. ..	6,185	630	9·71	5,806	247	4·25

33. The percentage of deaths preponderated very considerably among male prisoners; the figures being 9·99 to 3·62 among females.

Period of confinement at time of death.

34. In the annexed table is shown at what period of their imprisonment death took place.

	In 1865-66.			In 1864-65.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per-cent. of deaths to daily average strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.
Among term prisoners.						
In confinement for 3 months and under	4,931	124	2·51	5,529	65	1·18
„ for 6 months and above 3 months	4,786	75	1·57		46	·83
„ above 6 months and up to 1 year...............	4,711	94	1·97		46	·83
„ above 1 year and up to 2 years	4,617	83	1·78		47	·85
„ above 2 years and up to 5 years	4,534	47	1·04		24	·43
„ above 5 years and up to 10 years	4,516	18	·4		1	·02
„ above 10 years..........	4,505	11	·24		2	·04
Carried forward....	4,391	452	9·17	5,529	231	4·18

	In 1865-66.			In 1864-65.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.
Brought forward.. ..	4,391	452	9·17	5,529	231	4·18
Among life prisoners.						
In confinement for 6 months and under	243	6	2·47	277	1	·36
,, above 6 months and up to 1 year..............	..	..	..		..	..
,, above 1 year and up to 2 years	..	..	..		..	..
,, above 2 years and up to 5 years	237	1	·42		..	..
,, above 5 years and up to 10 years	236	4	1·69		2	·72
,, above 10 years and up to 20 years............	232	2	·86		3	1·08
,, above 20 years and up to 30 years	230	6	2·60		9	3·25
,, above 30 years..........	224	1	·45		1	·36
Total.. ..	243	20	8·23	277	16	5·77
Details not furnished........	1,311	158	12·05	..	..	..
Total.. ..	6,485	630	9·71	5,806	247	4·26

35. The fallacy pointed out in the 15th paragraph of the resolution of Government, already alluded to, has here been corrected. The percentage of deaths on the daily average strength of the prisoners in confinement for the different periods specified under each heading has been shown in the table, and the result is, that the percentage of deaths among short term prisoners, or those in confinement for 3 months and under, is larger than among any other class.

36. Among life prisoners, the percentage is higher among those who have been in confinement for 6 months and under and for 20 to 30 years.

Occupation in gaol.

37. The following table gives the percentage of mortality among the labouring, non-labouring, and untried prisoners*:—

	In 1865-66.			In 1864-65.		
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength of each class in custody.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength of each class in custody.
Labouring prisoners.						
In-door labourers	3,310	336	10·15	3,287	150	4·56
Out-door labourers	2,082	253	12·15	1,585	61	3·85
Total.....	5,392	589	10 92	4,872	211	4 33
Non-labouring prisoners.						
Sentenced without labour	245	11	4·49	269	14	5·21
Inefficient from age or sickness and convalescents excused labour	679	26	3·83	359	19	5·29
Total....	924	37	4·0	628	33	5·25
Untried prisoners.						
Under trial................	169	4	2·37	306	3	0·95
Grand total..	6,485	630	9·71	5,806	247	4·25

38. The percentage of deaths was higher among those engaged in out-door labour, as in public work gangs, &c., than among those employed within the gaol and in its immediate vicinity. The reverse appears to have been the case during the previous year.

39. The details of the mode of employment of the in-door and out-door labourers shown in the previous table are exhibited below.

Details of occupation.

Description of Employment.	In 1865-66. Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	In 1864-65. Daily average strength of each class in custody	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 4.
In-door labourers.						
Employed in manufactures ..	1,399	133	9·52	1,797	51	2·84
,, as gaol servants....	651	21	3·22	536	6	1·12
,, in miscellaneous works	707	97	13·72	407	38	9·33
,, as Hospital attendants	69	..	..	53	2	3·77
,, as convict Muccadums	46	..	..	46	..	..
,, on light labour, such as cleaning gaol compound, weeding grass, levellingground, being convalescent, old, and weak	438	85	19·41	448	53	11·92
Total of in-door labourers..	3,310	336	10·15	3,287	150	4·56
Out-door labourers.						
Employed in making bricks ..	133	1	0·75	75	..	..
,, in miscellaneous works	878	93	10·59	972	17	1·75
,, in repairing gaols..	416	97	23·32	..	..	..
,, on the roads......	397	38	9·57	297	22	7·41
,, in the gaol garden..	258	24	9·30	211	22	9·13
Total of out-door labourers..	2,082	253	12·15	1,585	61	3·85
Total of labouring prisoners..	5,392	589	10·92	4,872	211	4·33
Non-labourers.						
Sentenced without labour, &c..	245	11	4·49	269	9	3·35
Inefficient from age, convalescents and others excused all labour on account of physical debility	679	26	3·83	359	24	6·68
Prisoners under trial........	169	4	2·37	306	3	0·98
Total of non-labourers..	1,093	41	3·75	934	36	3·85

40. From the above it would appear that of in-door labourers those engaged in miscellaneous works and manufactures exhibited the largest percentage of deaths, and of out-door labourers the highest occurred among those employed on gaol repairs and buildings.

Sentences.

41. The sentences of those who died, **and** the percentage of deaths, are given in the **sub**-joined table :—

	In 1865-66.			In 1864-65.		
	Daily average number of prisoners sentenced for the periods named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength as per column 1.	Daily average number of prisoners sentenced for the periods named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength as per column 4.
Term prisoner sentenced for						
6 months and under	1,638	147	8·97	1,634	53	3·24
Above 6 months and up to 1 year	994	88	8·85	1,155	49	4·24
„ 1 year and up to 2 years	893	98	10·97	1,018	63	6·19
„ 2 years and up to 5 years	579	65	12·95	737	47	6·38
„ 5 years and up to 10 years	377	38	10·08	318	11	3·46
„ 10 years	164	15	9·15	192	3	1·56
Total....	4,645	451	9·66	5,054	226	4·47
Till securities furnished.......	68	..	..	61	..	..
As civil prisoners	64	1	1·56	108	2	1·85
As criminal lunatics	..	..	..	1	..	..
Life prisoners.						
Sentenced for life	224	20	8·93	276	16	5·8
Untried prisoners	173	..	..	306	3	0·98
Details not furnished........	1,311	158	12·15	..	..	..
Total....	6,485	630	9·71	5,806	247	4·25

42. The percentage amongst term prisoners was largest among those sentenced from 1 to 2 years and from 2 to 5 years, and lowest among prisoners sentenced to 6 months and under and to 6 months to 1 year.

Crimes.

43. Details regarding the class of criminals among which the highest percentage of deaths occurred are given in this table :—

Crimes.	In 1865-66. Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in column 1.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.	In 1864-65. Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in column 5.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.
Thieves..................	2,317	246	10·62	39·05	2,290	131	5·72	53·04
Dacoits..................	292	18	6·16	2·86	332	19	5·72	7·69
Murderers	205	8	3·9	1·27	275	11	4·0	4·46
Cattle Stealers..........	544	54	9·93	8·57	372	15	4·03	6·07
Burglars	577	56	9 71	8·89	599	7	1·17	2·83
Budmashes	650	30	4·6	4·76	603	31	5·14	12·55
Data not furnished	1,311	158	12·05	25·08	....	..	....	....
Total ...	5,996	570	9·51	90·48	4,471	214	4·79	86·64

44. Thieves, cattle stealers, and burglars show the largest percentage of deaths; the lowest was among murderers.

Occupation prior to imprisonment.

45. The following table gives the percentages among prisoners of different trades and occupations :—

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	In 1865-66. 1 Daily average strength of each class in custody.	2 Deaths.	3 Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	4 Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	In 1864-65. 5 Daily average strength of each class in custody.	6 Deaths.	7 Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	8 Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
Agriculturists	2,316	222	9·59	35·24	2,407	118	4·9	47·77
Coolies or labourers........	1,307	127	9·72	20·16	2,352	95	4·04	38·46
Domestic servants	578	62	10·73	9·84	608	16	2 63	6·48
Total....	4,201	411	9·78	65·24	5,367	229	4·27	92·71

46. The percentage was highest among domestic servants and coolies.

47. Similar data like above are here given in reference to the caste and sect of different prisoners:—

Castes and sects.

Castes and Sects.	In 1865-66. 1 Daily average strength of	2 Deaths.	3 Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	4 Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	In 1864-65. 5 Daily average strength of	6 Deaths.	7 Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	8 Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
Hindoos.								
Coolies and Bheels	489	106	21·68	16·82		32	0·99	18·29
Coonbees	639	60	9·39	9·52		20	0·62	11·43
Mahrattas	2	..	....	....	3,219	15	0·47	8·57
Brahmins..............	98	11	11·22	17·46		13	0·40	7·43
Bunyas or Wanees	73	7	9·59	1·11		9	0·28	5·14
Mahars...............	162	6	3·70	0·95		7	0·22	4·
Lohanas	17	2	11·76	0·32	89	4	4·49	5·55
Total....	1,480	192	12·97	30·47	3,308	100	3·02	39·68
Mussulmans.								
Shaiks	157	30	19·11	4·76	694	13	1·87	7·43
Syuds	105	4	3·81	0·63		3	0·43	1·71
Mussulmans...........	....	..	....	....	532	18	3·38	25·
Seedies	136	79	58·09	12·54	176	17	9·66	23·61
Buloochees	255	40	15·68	6·35	293	15	5·12	20·83
Hill and desert country Mussulmans..........	125	4	3·2	0·63	101	6	5·94	8·33
Khas Khillies	75	3	4·	0·47	46	3	6·52	4·16
Total....	853	160	18·76	25·38	1,842	75	4·07	29·76
Other denominations.								
Malays	110	7	6·36	1·11	342	4	1·17	2·29
Chinese	60	4	6·66	0·63		3	0·88	1·71

48. The data necessary to correct the fallacy pointed out in the 16th paragraph of the resolution of Government already frequently quoted, are inserted in the 1st column of the above table.

49. Of the Hindoos, the percentage among Coolies and Bheels is the highest, and the lowest among Mhars. Of Mussulmans, the highest occurs among Seedies, Shaiks, and Buloochees ; the lowest among the hill tribes.

Ages.

50. Details as to the period of life at which death took place are here subjoined :—

Ages.	In 1865-66.			In 1864-65.		
	Daily average of prisoners of the age particularized.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Daily average of prisoners of the ages particularized.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 4.
Under 20 years of age	491	62	12·63	512	17	3·32
From 20 to 30 years........	2,061	183	8·88	2,490	82	3·29
„ 30 to 40 „	1,490	127	8·52	1,723	79	4·59
„ 40 to 50 „	685	47	6·86	701	29	4·14
„ 50 to 60 „	290	30	1·03	250	20	8·
„ 60 to 70 „	108	18	16·67	112	16	14·29
„ 70 to 80 „	40	1	2·5	14	4	28·57
Above 80 years..........	9	4	44·44	4	..	..
Details not received	1,311	158	12·05	..	..	..
Total....	6,485	630	9·71	5,806	247	4·25

51. Exclusive of those above the age of 60 and upwards, the highest percentage occurred at 20 years and under, the lowest from 50 to 60.

Locality of imprisonment.

52. Details regarding the percentage of deaths among prisoners of their native and of other districts are given below :—

	In 1865-66.			In 1864-65.		
	Daily average strength of prisoners of the classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength in column 1.	Daily average strength of prisoners of the classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength in column 4.
Prisoners of the districts	3,990	369	9·25	4,844	199	4·11
Prisoners of other districts ..	1,184	103	8·7	962	48	4·99
Data not furnished	1,311	158	12·05	..	..	..
Total....	6,485	630	9·71	5,806	247	4·25

53. From the above it would appear that the percentage of deaths among prisoners of other districts was lower than that among those of the same district as the gaol in which they were confined ; this is not a usual result, as shown by previous and subsequent experience.

Deaths according to Season.

54. Full statistical data are given on this point in the two annexed tables :—

	Daily average strength in Custody.		Aggregate number treated in Hospital during each month of the year.		Number discharged Cured.		Ratio per cent. of aggregate treated to daily average strength in Gaol.		Ratio per cent. of discharged to aggregate treated.		Ratio per cent. of deaths to aggregate treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
May	5,854	5,829	776	643	706	491	13·26	11·03	90·98	76·36	4·64	3·73
June	5,938	5,893	753	499	661	484	12·68	8·47	87·78	97·	4·25	5·21
July	6,336	5,966	823	501	755	460	12·99	8·4	91·74	91·82	4·98	3·79
August	6,456	5,944	829	590	724	510	12·84	9·93	87·33	86·44	6·88	3·39
September	6,695	5,956	993	582	855	534	14·83	9·77	86·10	91·75	5·54	3·26
October	6,910	6,075	1,058	571	1,021	591	15·31	9·4	96·50	103·50	5·67	3·85
November	6,934	5,985	889	421	854	434	12·82	7·03	96·06	103·09	4·05	3·33
December	6,556	5,781	882	469	793	444	13·45	8·11	89·91	94·67	6·69	3·84
January	6,667	5,740	1,035	440	862	392	15·52	7·67	83·29	49·09	8·99	5·23
February	6,434	5,709	915	424	895	374	14·22	7·43	97·81	88·21	5·68	5·19
March	6,587	5,528	901	450	797	406	13·68	8·14	88·46	90·22	5·66	2·44
April	6,453	5,266	844	584	880	525	13·08	11·09	104·27	89·9	6·87	4·62
Total	77,820	69,672	10,698	6,174	9,803	5·645	13·75	8·86	91·63	91·43	5·89	4·
Mean	6,485	5,806	891	514	817	470	13·74	8·85	91·69	91·44	..	..

	Deaths from																			
	Cholera.				Dysentery.				Diarrhœa.				Fever.				Phthisis.			
	1865-66.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1864-65.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.
May	12	0·20	12	0·20	2	0·03	3	0·05	5	0·08	1	0·02	8	0·14	3	0·05	1	0·02	..	..
June	11	0·18	7	0·12	..	..	2	0·03	10	0·7	4	0·06	7	0·12	8	0·14	..	..	..	..
July	11	0·17	..	..	5	0·08	2	0·03	8	0·13	3	0·05	8	0·13	4	0·07	..	..	..	..
August	10	0·15	..	..	2	0·03	5	0·08	13	0·20	2	0·03	23	0·36	4	0·07	..	..	..	..
September	3	0·05	..	..	4	0·06	2	0·03	13	0·19	7	0·12	21	0·31	4	0·07	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	6	0·09	2	0·03	10	0·15	7	0·11	32	0·46	6	0·10	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	3	0·05	9	0·13	..	..	13	0·19	4	0·06	1	0·02	..	..
December	7	0·11	2	0·04	14	0·21	4	0·07	9	0·14	2	0·04	16	0·24	3	0·05	..	..	3	0·05
January	..	..	..	..	20	0·30	2	0·04	9	0·13	7	0·12	42	0·63	7	0·12	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	7	0·12	8	0·12	3	0·05	9	0·14	2	0·04	24	0·37	2	0·04	1	0·02	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	3	0·05	1	0·02	5	0·08	1	0·02	30	0·45	3	0·05	1	0·01	1	0·02
April	..	..	6	0·11	4	0·06	..	..	10	0·15	6	0·11	32	0·50	9	0·18	..	..	..	..
Total....	54	0·07	34	0·05	69	0·09	29	0·04	110	0·14	42	0·06	256	0·33	57	0·08	4	0·01	4	0·01
Mean...........	..	0·83	..	0·69	..	1·06	..	0·50	..	1·70	..	0·72	..	3·94	..	0·98	..	0·06	..	0·07

	Deaths from												Total deaths from all Causes.			
	All other Diseases.				Other Causes.											
					Accidental.				Suicidal.							
	1865-66.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1864-65.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.
May	7	0·12	4	0·07	1	0·02	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	36	0·61	24	0·41
June	4	0·07	5	0·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	0·54	26	0·44
July	9	0·14	8	0·14	..	..	2	0·03	..	..	..	..	41	0·65	19	0·32
August	9	0·14	8	0·13	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	57	0·88	20	0·33
September	14	0·21	5	0·08	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	55	0·82	19	0·32
October	11	0·16	6	0·10	..	..	1	0·02	1	0·01	..	..	60	0·87	22	0·36
November	12	0·16	6	0·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	36	0·52	14	0·23
December	13	0·20	4	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	0·90	18	0·32
January	22	0·33	7	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	1·39	23	0·40
February	10	0·16	8	0·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	0·81	22	0·39
March	12	0·18	7	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	0·77	13	0·23
April	12	0·19	6	0·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	0·90	27	0·51
Total	135	0·17	74	0·11	1	0·001	5	0·01	1	0·001	2	0·003	630	0·81	247	0·36
Mean	..	2·08	..	1·27	..	0·02	..	0·09	..	0·02	..	0·03	..	9·71	..	4·25

55. The percentage of treated to strength shows that the greatest amount of sickness occurred in September, October, January, and February, and the percentage of deaths to strength was greatest in October, December, and January ; the lowest in June.

56. From cholera 54 deaths took place, the percentage was highest in May ; from dysentery 69 deaths, the percentage highest in January ; from diarrhœa 110 deaths, the percentage highest in August and September. Of fevers 256 deaths, the percentage highest in January and April. Of other diseases the percentage was highest in December and January.

Specific causes of death.

57. In this table are noted the diseases which were most fatal, and the increase and decrease of mortality from these causes, during the last two years :—

Disease.	In 1865-66.		In 1864-65.		Increase or decrease in 1865-66 as compared with 1864-65.		Average mortality during the 3 years preceding 1865-66.	Increase or decrease in 1865-66 as compared with the average of the 3 preceding years.		Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total daily average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total daily average strength in Gaol.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	In 1865-66.	In 1864-65.
Cholera	54	0·83	34	0·59	0·24	..	0·57	0·26	..	8·57	13·77
Dysentery	69	1·06	29	0·5	0·56	..	0·55	0·51	..	10·95	11·74
Diarrhœa	110	1·70	42	0·72	0·98	..	1·10	0·60	..	17·46	17·00
Fever	256	3·95	57	0·98	2·97	..	0·75	3·20	..	40·63	23·08
Phthisis........	4	0·06	4	0·07	..	0 01	0·14	..	0·08	0·64	1·62
Total....	493	7·60	166	2·86	4·71	..	3·11	4·49	..	78·25	67·21
All other diseases.	135	2·08	74	1·27	0·81	..	1 83	0·25	..	21·43	29·96
Accidental and Suicidal	2	0·03	7	0·12	..	0·09	0·17	..	0·14	0·32	2·83
Grand Total..	630	9·71	247	4·25	5·46	..	5·11	4·60	..	100·00	100·00

58. There has been a general increase in the percentages of deaths from cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, and fever, as well as from all other diseases.

Mortality from ordinary diseases contrasted with that of the last decade.

59. This table gives also the percentage of deaths from cholera for the last decade contrasted with that from other diseases for the same period :—

	Ratio of deaths by cholera.	Ratio of deaths from ordinary diseases.	Total.
1856	0·31	4·87	5·18
1857	0·49	3·87	4·36
1858	0·05	3·51	3·59
1859	0·77	3·43	4·20
1860	1·63	2·66	4·29
1861	1·43	4·05	5·48
1862	1·07	4·98	6·05
1863	0·01	4·98	5·02
1863-64	0·51	7·28	7·79
1864-65	0·6	3·65	4·25
Average of the above 10 years	0·69	4·33	5·02
1865-66	0·83	8·88	9·71
Increase	0·14	4·55	4·69

60. These data show that the percentage of deaths for the last ten years was 5·02, whereas it rose during the last year to 9·71, being an increase of 4·69 per cent.

61. During the previous year 1864-65, the rate of mortality had fallen lower than during any period during the last ten years, except during 1858, when it was as low as 3·59; in 1859 and 1860

it was nearly equal, having been 4·25 during 1864-65, and 4·20 and 4·29 during 1859 and 1860 respectively.

Gaols in which the mortality was below 6 per cent. and also below that of the last decade calculated on average strength.

62. The table given below exhibits the details as per margin, and shows that in 9 gaols the mortality was below 6 per-cent. and below the percentage of the last decade:—

Gaols	Mortality in 1865-66.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1865-66.			Difference in 1865-66.				
							In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		
	By ordinary diseases	By cholera	Total.	By ordinary diseases	By cholera	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual decrease.
Carwar	1·21	..	1·21		..		..	..		..	..
Rajkote	.	1·98	1·98	..	..			..	..	..	..
Sholapoor	2·30		2·30	2·86	0·42	3·28	..	0·56	.	0·42	0·98
Dharwar......	2·88	0·11	3·29	3·09	1·70	4·79	..	0·21	..	1 29	1·50
Kurrachee	3·30	0·16	3·46	6·17	0·14	6·31	..	2·87	0·02	..	2·85
Tanna	4·23	.	4·23	3·91	1·38	5·29	0·32	..	..	1·38	1·06
Shikarpoor ...	4 77	..	4·77	6·26	.	6·26	.	1·49	..	..	1·19
Ahmednuggur ..	4·00	1·20	5·20	4·80	0·71	5·51		0·80	0·49	..	0·31
Kaira..........	4·14	1·38	5·52	6·01	0·77	6·78	..	1·87	0·61	..	1·26

63. The actual decrease was most marked at Kurrachee, Dharwar, and Shikarpoor; exclusive of cholera, there has been but a slight increase in one gaol, viz., Tanna.

Death below 6 per cent. but in excess of decennial average.

64. In the 5 gaols enumerated in the following table the death rate was below 6 per cent. but above the average for the preceding ten years:—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1865-66.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1865.			Difference in 1865-66.				
							In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Increase.
Sattara	2·34	..	2·34	1·88	0·40	2·28	0·46	..	..	0·40	0·06
Aden	2·17	1·43	3·60	2·27	0·06	2·33	..	0·10	1·37	..	1·27
Rutnagherry	3·72	..	3·72	3·38	..	3·38	0·34	..	..	..	0·34
Dhoolia	3·00	0·75	3·75	2·16	0·54	2·70	0.84	..	0·21	..	1·05
Poona..........	4·46	..	4·46	3·87	0·41	4·28	0·59	..	..	0·41	0·18

65. There was an actual increase in all the five gaols; it was most marked at Aden and Dhoolia—due to cholera at Aden, and to cholera as to ordinary diseases at Dhoolia.

Deaths above 6 per cent. but not in excess of the decennial average.

66. In the four gaols entered in the following table, the death rate was above 6 per cent. but not above the decennial average:—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1865-66.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1865-66.			Difference in 1865-66.				
							In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Decrease.
Surat	7·58	..	7·58	7·87	3·46	11·33	..	0·29	..	3·46	3·75
Bukkur	10·43	..	10·43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerrowda	13·77	0·91	14·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dohud	16·39	3·28	19·67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

67. During the previous year Surat, for many years a most unhealthy gaol, appeared among those in which the death rate was

below 6 per cent. ; it has slightly increased this year, but it still shows a marked decrease of 3·75 per cent. over the decennial average.

Deaths above 6 per cent. and above the decennial average.

68. The three gaols named below show a mortality above 6 per cent. and above also the average of the last decade :—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1865-66.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1865-66.			Difference in 1865-66.				
							In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Increase.
Honore	2·48	4·35	6·83	5·24	0·36	5·60	..	2·76	3·99	..	1·23
Ahmedabad ..	30·31	2·95	33·26	4·51	0·64	5·15	25·80	..	2·31	..	28·11
Hydrabad	32·30	1·51	33·81	3·87	0·02	3·89	28·43	..	1·52	..	29·95

69. The very large increase at Ahmedabad and Hydrabad is due to causes already explained, and quite exceptional.

Decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with decennial average.

70. In the nine goals enumerated below there as been a decrease of mortality from ordinary deseases :—

Gaols.	Mortality by ordinary diseases in 1865-66.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the 10 years preceding 1865-66.	Decrease in 1865-66.
Dharwar...........................	2·88	3·09	0·21
Honore	2·48	5·24	2·76
Sholapoor	2·30	2·86	0·56
Ahmednuggur	[illegible]·00	4·80	0·80
Surat	7·58	7·87	0·29
Kaira	4·14	6·01	1·87
Aden	2·17	2·27	0·10
Kurrachee	3·30	6·17	2·87
Shikarpoor	4·77	6·26	1·49

71. The decrease in these gaols, especially at Honore, Kurrachee, Kaira, and Shikarpoor, is very satisfactory.

Increase of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with the decennial average.

72. The seven gaols named in the following table show an increase of mortality from ordinary diseases :—

	Ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases in 1865-66	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the 10 years preceding 1865-66.	Increase in 1865-66.
Poona	4·16	3·87	0·59
Sattara	2·34	1·88	0·46
Rutnagherry	3·72	3·38	0·34
Tanna	4·23	3·91	0·32
Dhoolia	3·00	2·16	0·84
Ahmedabad	30·31	4·51	25·80
Hydrabad	32·30	3·87	28·43

73. The increase at Ahmedabad and Hydrabad has been unusual and excessive for reasons already given ; in the remaining five gaols it has been but partial.

Decrease of mortality from cholera as compared with the decennial average.

74. In the six gaols named below there was a decrease of mortality from cholera :—

	Mortality by cholera in 1865-66.	Average mortality by Cholera during the 10 years preceding 1865-66.	Decrease in 1865-66.
Poona	....	0·41	0·41
Sattara	....	0·40	0·40
Dharwar	0·11	1·70	1·29
Tanna	....	1·38	1·38
Sholapoor	....	0·42	0·42
Surat	....	3·46	3·46

75. Cholera occurred in only one of the above gaols, viz. at Dharwar, and the comparative decrease in the death rate is satisfactory.

Increase of mortality from cholera as compared with the decennial average.

76. The eight gaols enumerated in the following table show an increase of deaths from cholera :—

	Mortality by cholera in 1865-66.	Average mortality by cholera during the 10 years preceding 1865-66.	Increase in 1865-66.
Honore	4·35	0·36	3·99
Ahmednuggur	1·20	0·71	0·49
Dhoolia	0·75	0·51	0·21
Kaira	1·38	0·77	0·61
Ahmedabad	2·95	0·64	2·31
Aden	1·43	0·06	1·37
Kurrachee	0·16	0·14	0·02
Hydrabad	1·54	0·02	1·52

77. The largest increase took place at Honore and Ahmedabad; at Kurrachee the increase was but nominal.

Gaols free from cholera.

78. The eleven gaols enumerated below were free from cholera :—

Poona.	Carwar.	Surat.
Sattara.	Rutnagherry.	Shikarpoor.
Kulladghee.	Tanna.	Bukkur.
Belgaum.	Sholapoor.	

Rates of casualties from cholera.

79. In the remaining gaols the casualties from cholera were, in proportion to average strength, as follows :—

4 gaols had deaths below 1 per cent.
5 „ above 1 per cent. but below 2 per cent.
1 „ 2 „ „ 3 „
1 „ 3 „ „ 4 „
1 „ 4 „ „ 5 „

80. Of the gaols which were visited by cholera in 1864-65, the following were free from it this year :—

Poona.	Surat.	Sholapoor.
Tanna.	Sattara.	

Gaols in the order of their unhealthiness.

81. In the following table the most healthy gaols are placed at the head of the list:—

	Mortality in 1865-66.							Average mortality during 10 years preceding 1865-66.			Difference between 1865-66 and the previous decennial averages.					
	Deaths from				Ratio of deaths.			Ratio of deaths.			In ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases.		In ratio of mortality by cholera.		Actual increase or decrease.	
	Daily average strength.	Ordinary diseases.	Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Kulladghee ..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Belgaum	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Carwar gang ..	165	2	..	2	1·21	..	1·21	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rajkote	51	..	1	1	..	1·96	1·96	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sholapoor	130	3	..	3	2·30	..	2·30	2·86	0·42	3·28	..	0·56	..	0·42	..	0·98
6. Sattara	171	4	..	4	2·34	..	2·34	1·88	0·40	2·28	0·46	..	..	0·40	0·06	..
7. Dharwar	486	14	2	16	2·88	0·41	3·29	3·09	1·70	4·79	..	0·21	..	1·59	..	1·50
8. Kurrachee	636	21	1	22	3·30	0·16	3·46	6·17	0·14	6·31	..	2·87	0·02	..	..	2·85
9. Aden	140	3	2	5	2·17	1·43	3·60	2·27	0·06	2·33	..	0·10	1·37	..	1·27	..
10. Rutnagherry ..	242	9	..	9	3·72	..	3·72	3·38	..	3·38	0·34	..	..	..	0·34	..
11. Dhoolia	263	8	2	10	3·0	0·75	3·75	2·16	0·54	2·70	0·84	..	0·21	..	1·05	..
12. Tanna	331	14	..	14	4·23	..	4·23	3·91	1.38	5·29	0·32	..	..	1·38	..	1·06
13. Poona	357	17	..	17	4·46	..	4·46	3·87	0·41	4·28	0·59	..	..	0·41	0·10	..
14. Shikarpoor ..	566	27	..	27	4·77	..	4·77	6·26	..	6·26	..	1·49	..	..	..	1·49
15. Ahmednuggur .	250	10	3	13	4·0	1·2	5·2	4·80	0·71	5·51	..	0·80	0·49	..	..	0·31
16. Kaira	290	12	4	16	4·14	1·38	5·52	6·01	0·77	6·78	..	1·87	0·61	..	..	1·26
17. Honore	161	4	7	11	2·48	4·35	6·83	5·24	0·36	5·60	..	2·76	3·99	..	1·23	..
18. Surat	198	15	..	15	7·58	..	7·58	7·87	3·46	11·33	..	0·29	..	3·46	..	3·75
19. Bukkur	211	22	..	22	10·43	..	10·43	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Yerrowda	661	91	6	97	13·77	0·91	14·68	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Dohud	183	30	6	36	16·39	3·28	19·67	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Ahmedabad ..	475	144	14	158	30·31	2·95	33·26	4·51	0·64	5·15	25·80	..	2·31	..	28·11	..
23. Hydrabad	390	126	6	132	32·30	1·54	33·84	3·87	0·02	3·89	28·43	..	1·52	..	29·95	..

* Details not forthcoming.

82. Kulladghee, Belgaum, Carwar (gang), Rajkote, Bukkur, Yerrowda, and Dohud should be excluded from the comparison, as the data are incomplete.

83. In the remaining sixteen gaols there was an increase in eight, and a decrease in eight also; the increase was greatest at Ahmedabad and Hydrabad, and the decrease most marked at Surat and Kurrachee.

Rates of mortality calculated on the prison population.

84. The following table gives the results obtained by mode of calculation in each gaol :—

Gaols.	Remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1865.			Admitted during 1865-66.			Total.			Deaths.			Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total Admission.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poona	217	41	258	1,386	102	1,488	1,603	143	1,746	16	1	17	1·15	0·98	2·13
Yerrowda	287	..	287	1,278	..	1,278	1,565	..	1,565	97	..	97	7·59	..	7·59
Sattara	181	29	210	533	52	585	714	81	795	4	..	4	0·75	..	0·75
Kulladghee	55	7	62	309	23	332	364	30	394	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	500	41	541	747	62	809	1,247	103	1,350	15	1	16	2·01	1·61	3·62
Belgaum	..	..	..	40	..	40	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	163	12	175	400	20	420	563	32	595	9	2	11	2·25	10·	12·25
Carwar gang	188	..	188	..	..	..	188	..	188	2	..	2	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	277	10	287	200	27	227	477	37	514	9	..	9	4·5	..	4·5
Tanna	376	9	385	1,833	107	1,940	2,209	116	2,325	14	..	14	0·76	..	0·76
Sholapoor	142	14	156	358	33	391	500	47	547	3	..	3	0·84	..	0·84
Ahmednuggur	244	18	262	457	41	498	701	59	760	13	..	13	2·84	..	2·84
Dhoolia	391	39	430	891	67	958	1,282	106	1,388	10	..	10	1·12	..	1·12
Surat	218	7	225	620	35	655	838	42	880	15	..	15	2·42	..	2·42
Kaira	268	12	280	967	39	1,006	1,235	51	1,286	15	1	16	1·55	2·56	4·11
Ahmedabad	512	20	532	1,143	79	1,222	1,655	99	1,754	154	4	158	13·47	5·06	18·53
Dohud	107	5	112	534	..	534	641	5	646	36	..	36	6·74	..	6·74
Rajkote	42	..	42	155	3	158	197	3	200	1	..	1	0·64	..	0·64
Aden	140	4	144	513	45	558	653	49	702	5	..	5	0·97	..	0·97
Kurrachee	203	2	205	1,617	47	1,664	1,820	49	1,869	22	..	22	1·36	..	1·36
Hydrabad	387	5	392	2,112	63	2,175	2,520	68	2,588	131	1	132	6·20	1·59	7·79
Shikarpoor	626	17	643	878	17	895	1,504	34	1,538	27	..	27	3·07	..	3·07
Bukkur	..	..	..	628	..	628	628	..	628	22	..	22	3·50	..	3·50
Total....	5,524	292	5,816	17,599	862	18,461	23,123	1,154	24,277	620	10	630	3·52	1·16	4·68
Mean Average..	240·17	12·7	252·87	765·17	37·48	802·63	1005·34	50·18	1055·52	26·90	0·43	27·39	3·52	1·16	4·68

85. The percentage of deaths on the average strength, as already shown, was 9·71 ; by adopting the calculations as per above table it is reduced to 4·68.

Comparative rates of mortality calculated on the average and actual prison population of 1865-66.

86. The death rate on the average strength and on the total population, as represented by the admissions, is shown in the following table :—

Gaols.	Daily average strength in Gaol.			Total Prison Population of the year.			Deaths.			Ratio of Deaths to daily average. Strength in Goal.			Ratio of Deaths to Prison Poulation.			Mean ratio of Mortality derived from the two methods of calculation.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poona	313	42	357	1,386	102	1,438	16	1	17	5·08	2·38	4·76	1·15	0·98	1·14	3·11	1·68	2·95
Yerrowda......	661	..	661	1,278	..	1,278	97	..	97	14·68	..	14·68	7·58	..	7·58	11·13	..	11·13
Sattara	141	30	171	533	52	585	4	..	4	2·84	..	2·84	0·75	..	0·68	1·79	..	1·51
Kulladghee....	78	7	85	309	23	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	458	28	460	747	62	809	15	1	16	3·27	3·57	3·29	2·01	1·61	1·98	2·64	2·58	2·63
Belgaum	40	..	40	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar	165	..	165	..	..	..	2	..	2	1·21	..	1·21	..	..	..	1·21	..	1·21
Rutnagherry ..	233	9	242	200	27	227	9	..	9	3·86	..	3·72	4·50	..	3·96	4·18	..	3·84
Tanna	316	15	331	1,833	107	1,940	14	..	14	4·43	..	4·43	0·76	..	0·72	2·59	..	2·47
Sholapoor......	116	14	130	358	33	391	3	..	3	2·59	..	2·30	0·84	..	0·77	1·71	..	1·53
Ahmednuggur..	227	23	250	457	41	498	13	..	13	5·81	..	5·2	2·84	..	2·61	4·32	..	3·81
Dhoolia	232	34	266	891	67	958	10	..	10	4·31	..	3·75	1·11	..	1·05	2·71	..	2·40
Surat	191	7	198	620	35	655	15	..	15	7·85	..	7·58	2·45	..	2·29	5·15	..	4·93
Kaira	278	12	290	967	39	1,006	15	1	16	5·40	8·33	5·52	1·54	2·56	1·99	3·47	5·44	3·75
Ahmedabad	457	18	475	1,143	79	1,222	154	4	158	33·70	22·22	33·26	13·47	5·06	12·93	23·8	13·63	23·9
Dohud	180	3	183	524	..	534	36	..	36	20·00	..	19·67	6·74	..	6·74	13·37	..	13·20
Rajkote........	51	..	51	155	3	158	1	..	1	1·96	..	1·96	0·65	..	0·63	1·30	..	1·30
Aden..........	137	3	140	513	45	558	5	..	5	3·65	..	3·60	0·97	..	0·90	2·31	..	2·25
Honore........	153	8	161	163	12	175	9	2	11	5·88	25·00	6·83	5·52	16·66	6·29	5·70	20·83	6·56
Kurrachee	631	5	636	1,617	47	1,664	22	..	22	3·49	..	3·46	1·36	..	1·32	2·42	..	2·39
Hydrabad	385	5	390	2,112	63	2,075	131	1	132	34·03	20·00	33·84	6·20	1·39	6·07	20·11	10·69	19·95
Shikarpoor	553	13	566	878	17	895	27	..	27	4·88	..	4·77	3·08	..	3·02	3·98	..	3·89
Bukkur	211	..	211	628	..	628	22	..	22	10·43	..	10·43	3·50	..	3·50	6·96	..	6·96
Total....	6,209	276	6,485	17,599	862	18,461	620	10	630	9·99	3·62	9·71	3·52	1·62	3·41	6·75	2·62	6·56
Mean Average..	269·96	12·00	281·96	765·17	37·48	802·65	26·96	0·43	27·39	9·99	3·62	9·71	3·52	1·62	3·41	6·75	2·62	6·56

87. The details of the above complicated table are simplified in the following statement. The "prison population" alluded to in this and two preceding tables relate to the admissions only :—

Daily average number of males in custody	6,209
Deaths	620
Ratio per cent	9·99
Daily average number of females in custody	276
Deaths	10
Ratio per cent	3·62
Daily average of both sexes	6,485
Deaths	630
Ratio per cent	9·71
Prison population of 1865-66, males	17,599
Do. do. do. females	862
Total prison population, male and female	18,461
Total deaths	630
Ratio per cent. of mortality	3·41
Mean rate of deaths among males	6·75
Do. do. do. females	2·62
Mean rate of the two combined	6·56

83. The percentage of deaths to average number of male convicts was 9·99, and to females 3·62 ; the rate on the average number of both sexes was 9·71 ; on the total population it was 3·41.

89. The mean rates were 6·75 among males, 2·62 among females, and 6·56 on the two combined.

90. The following table is added under the instructions contained in the 15th paragraph of the Resolution of Government, No. 2374, dated the 22nd July 1865 :—

Gaols.	In 1865-66. Average strength.	Deaths. Actual.	Deaths. Released for extreme sickness.	Deaths. Total.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength as per column 3.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 5.	In 1864-65. Average strength.	Deaths. Actual.	Deaths. Released for extreme sickness.	Deaths. Total.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength as per column 9.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength as per column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Poona	357	17	1	18	4·76	5·04	458	31	..	31	6·77	6·77
Yerrowda	661	97	..	97	14·68	14·68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	171	4	..	4	2·34	2·34	202	1	..	1	0·50	0·50
Kulladghee	85	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	486	16	..	16	3·29	3·29	590	15	..	15	2·54	2·54
Belgaum	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	161	11	5	16	6·83	0·94	204	12	5	17	5·88	8·33
Carwar gang	165	2	..	2	1·21	1·21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	242	9	..	9	3·72	3·72	269	11	..	11	4·09	4·09
Tanna	331	14	..	14	4·23	4·23	333	21	..	21	6·31	6·31
Sholapore	130	3	..	3	2·30	2·30	212	6	..	6	2·83	2·83
Ahmednuggur	250	13	..	13	5·20	5·20	376	17	..	17	4·52	4·52
Dhoolia	266	10	..	10	3·75	3·75	445	5	..	5	1·12	1·12
Surat	198	15	5	20	7·58	10·10	235	14	2	16	5·96	6·81
Kaira	290	16	..	16	5·52	5·52	221	15	1	16	6·79	7·23
Ahmedabad	475	158	2	160	33·26	33·68	573	26	6	32	4·54	5·58
Dohud	183	36	..	36	19·67	19·67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	51	1	..	1	1·96	1·96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	140	5	..	5	3·60	3·60	131	1	..	1	0·76	0·76
Kurrachee	636	22	..	22	3·46	3·46	404	15	..	15	3·71	3·71
Hydrabad	390	132	19	151	33·84	38·72	499	34	..	34	6·81	6·81
Shikarpoor	566	27	..	27	4·77	4·77	596	23	..	23	3·86	3·86
Bukkur	211	22	..	22	10·43	10·43	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6,485	630	32	662	9·71	10·21	5,806	247	14	261	4·25	4·50

91. There were 32 releases on account of extreme sickness, these have been classed as deaths in the above; the percentage of mortality has thus been raised from 9·71 to 10·21, a very exceptionally high rate, due entirely to the sickness at Hydrabad, from which 19 releases took place, and at Ahmedabad, whence 2 were released.

92. The number of escapes from within and without gaol walls, the number recaptured, and the percentage under these two heads, are given below :—

Escapes.

Year.	Daily average strength.	Number of escapes.	Ratio of escapes to strength.	Number of recaptures.	Ratio of recaptures to escapes.	Amount of reward paid for the recaptures.	Average cost of each recapture.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1865-66......	6,485	35	0·53	18	51·43	....	....
1864-65......	5,806	30	0·52	12	40·00	....	....

93. The percentage of escapes to average strength is nearly equal for the two years; the recaptures were however more numerous during the past year. Of the escapes, 16 took place from within gaol walls and 19 from without, out of an average strength of 6,485.

94. The number uncaptured at the close of the previous and of the past year is here subjoined :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining uncaptured at the close of last year ..	32	....	32
Add—Escaped this year	35	....	35
Total....	67	....	67
Deduct—Recaptured of escapes of former years .	1	....	1
	66	....	66
Ditto ditto of this year's captures ..	18	....	18
Remaining uncaptured at the close of this year ..	48	....	48

95. The number remaining at large at the close of the year is considerable, and exceeds the total escapes of the year by 13.

96. In the following table is shown the state of education among the prisoners admitted during the year :—

Education.

Years.	Prisoners fairly educated for their position in life. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion to whole number in custody.	Prisoners who can only read and write. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion to whole number in custody.	Prisoners entirely ignorant. Number. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion to whole number in custody.
1865-66......	229	..	229	1·24	770	2	772	4·18	16,600	860	17,460	94·58
1864-65......	224	1	225	1·51	1,065	2	1,067	7·15	12,812	819	13,631	91·34
1863-64......	292	..	292	1·89	970	3	973	6·31	13,291	858	14,149	91·80
1863	333	..	333	1·61	957	..	957	4·62	18,554	873	19,427	93·77

97. The amount of education possessed by both male and famale convicts is here given for the last four years. The percentage of fairly educated prisoners and of those who can only read and write is lower than it has been for the last four years.

98. Of fairly educated convicts, the proportion was but 124 per cent. ; of those who could only read and write, 4·18 ; while the percentage of the entirely ignorant was 94·58.

99. In the Gaol Rules provision has been made for the instruction of juvenile offenders and of these adults who are willing to learn. In some gaols a system of this kind is in force, under convict teachers, which promises to be successful, but no organized system of education under paid teachers from the Educational Department has been attempted.

100. The following statements give the results of the factory operations during the year, and of the labour of all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment :—

101. The manner in which prisoners under sentence of rigorous imprisonment were employed, and the percentage under each heading, are given below:—

Disposal of prisoners sentenced to labour.

	In 1865-66.		In 1864-65.	
	Average number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.	Average number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.
Employed in ordinary manufactures	1,399	23·01	1,861	35·68
Hired by the Department of Public Works	859	13·61	109	2·09
Hired by other departments	263	4·33	368	7·06
Employed as Gaol servants	651	10·72	587	11·25
,, as guards, &c.	46	0·76	61	1·23
,, on the roads	220	4·14	188	3·60
,, on miscellaneous duties	819	13·49	855	16·39
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	278	4·58	342	6·56
Inefficient from age	155	2·55	110	2·11
Sick in Hospital	282	4·65	253	4·85
Excused labour on account of Sundays	683	11·25	479	9·18
Employed on Gaol buildings	416	6·85	..	..
Total	6,071	100·00	5,216	100·00

102. There is a decrease in the percentage of those employed on manufactures, which is, no doubt, due to the larger percentage of those on public works, roads, and gaol buildings, which to a certain extent crippled the manufacturing operations; the percentage of menial servants has been nearly reduced to a minimum.

Gaol manufactures and industry.

103. The financial result of the labour of the prisoners is exhibited in the following table :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of manufactured articles sold	1,20,139	0	10	1,16,006	10	4
Value of manufactured articles used for public purposes	17,822	10	5	19,745	12	3
Do. do. in store at the close of the year	70,712	3	2	51,895	1	0
Total....	2,08,673	14	5	1,87,647	7	7
Deduct—Value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year	51,895	1	0	39,217	13	2
Gross receipts of the year.. ..	1,56,778	13	5	1,48,429	10	5
Deduct—Cost of raw materials, &c.	1,06,221	2	11	1,02,931	6	7
Net profits of the year	50,557	10	6	45,498	3	10
Against the previous year.. ..	45,498	3	10	35,767	7	7
Excess	5,059	6	8	9,730	12	3

104. The gross receipts of the year were Rupees 1,56,778-13-5, against Rupees 1,48,429-10-5 during the previous year: thus giving a small increase of Rupees 8,349-3-0, with a fewer number of prisoners, which is a satisfactory result.

105. The cost of raw materials has increased, and thereby, consequently, the net profits of the year are not so large as they would otherwise have been; they amounted to Rupees 50,557-10-6, against Rupees 45,498-3-10 during the previous year, and Rupees 35,767-7-7 during 1863-64. The excess this year over last year's operations is Rupees 5,059-6-8.

Gaols in which each handicraftsman earned more than his cost.

106. In the two gaols named in the following table the earning of each prisoner employed on skilled labour exceeded the cost of his maintenance:—

Gaols.	Earning of each manufacturing prisoner.			Total cost per prisoner.			Excess of earning over cost.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shikarpoor	109	15	0	70	2	1	39	12	11
Poona	94	12	5	91	10	6	3	1	11

107. This is the first occasion on which prisoners have earned more than the cost of their maintenance, and I trust that the number of gaols, in which this very desirable object is attained, will increase.

Gaols in which there was an increase.

108. The gaols in which the earnings were in excess of the previous year's are enumerated in the subjoined table :—

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Gaolers.	Amount of increase.			Average of increase per prisoner.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Shikarpoor	Doctor Ffolliott	Mr. J. Woodward.	5,323	14	6	59	13	3
2	Poona	J. Gibbs, Esq. Doctor Millar	Mr. Shrimpton Mr. Dias	1,444	5	9	44	7	1
3	Tanna	R. H. Pinhey, Esq. C. B. Izon, Esq. Doctor Asher	Mr. Moreshwur Succaram.	1,412	11	3	10	13	10
4	Ahmedabad	E. P. Down, Esq. J. King, Esq. — Macpherson, Esq. R. Grant, Esq.	Mr. Wilde Mr. W. Sanger	1,410	12	0	10	8	5
5	Kurrachee	Mr. A. H. Plunkett. John Bean, Esq.	Mr. Horne	713	8	11	2	8	7
6	Hydrabad	B. Bradford, Esq. Doctor Hopkins.	Mr. Phillips	698	8	0	9	5	0
7	Aden	Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow. J. F. Steinhaueser, Esq.	Mr. W. Macdonald.	98	4	11	1	13	5
8	Sholapoor	Vinaek Govind, Esq. W. Sandwith, Esq. Thomas Moore, Esq. Doctor C. F. Ogilvie.	Mr. E. J. Baillie. Mr. S. Hessing.	58	12	3	4	8	4

109. The increase was most marked at Shikarpoor and Poona, in which the average per prisoner was Rupees 59-13-3 and Rupees 44-7-1 respectively.

Gaols in which there was a decrease.

110. The eight gaols in the annexed table show a decrease of earning per prisoner :—

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Gaolers.	Amount of decrease.			Average of decrease per prisoner.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Ahmednuggur	A. Richardson, Esq. Doctor Turnbull .. Doctor Mackenzie .	Mr. Carbary.. Mr. R. Wagner	4,184	7	3	278	15	5
2	Dhoolia	J. M. Coghlan, Esq. Vishnoo Pureshram, Esq. Doctor Coulston .. Doctor W. Gates..	Mr. Dusrath Ramjee. Mr. Parkinson.	3,146	9	4	21	6	6
3	Kaira	J. King, Esq. .... Choonilal Venilal, Esq. A. Bosanquet, Esq. C. Johnson, Esq. A. Brown, Esq. ..	Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonshaw. Mr. Shaik Hoosein Abdoola.	2,030	14	0	106	14	2
4	Rutnagherry .	W. H. Newnham, Esq. Ramchunder Amroot, Esq. C. Johnstone, Esq.	Mr. Shaik Allee Lambury. Mr. Meerjee Mahomed.	1,789	15	10	24	13	9
5	Surat	C. H. Cameron, Esq. W. A. Shepherd, Esq.	Mr. E. J. Baillie.	1,603	5	0	16	8	6
6	Dharwar	R. Thorpe, Esq. .. J. Cruickshank, Esq. M. M. Mackenzie, Esq.	Mr Jukes	471	4	7	3	10	5
7	Sattara......	R. F. Mactier, Esq. V. B. D. Carter, Esq.	Mr. J. M. Pink .	69	4	5	4	10	4
8	Honore......	R. White, Esq. .. Doctor H. Wakefield. Doctor J. Davies. .	Mr. J. Kurran..	9	12	11	0	6	3

111. The decrease in the four first gaols in the table has been considerable, especially so at Ahmednuggur ; this was no doubt due to special causes in this gaol, but it is mainly attributable in all to the frequent changes of the officers in charge. In cases in which there has been an indifferent Gaoler, these changes have invariably produced retrograde results.

General financial results of labour of all kinds.

112. The preceding tables have given merely the results derived from manufactures of cotton, woollen and hempen articles, and from other handicrafts in the gaols. The one subjoined gives the combined results of the factory operations and the out-door labor :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profits on ordinary manufactures..........	50,557	10	6	45,498	3	10
Amount credited to this department for value of convict labour hired to the Department of Public Works	94,034	6	3	5,279	12	7
Amount received for value of convict labour lent to other departments	7,981	9	9	11,766	11	8
Total Value. ..	1,52,573	10	6	62,544	12	1
Against of the preceding year....	62,544	12	1	83,183	6	1
				Decrease.		
Showing an increase of....	90,028	14	5	20,638	10	0

113. The total value of the convict labour of the year has been Rupees 1,52,573-10-6 ; this does not include the value of the services performed by convict menial servants, nor the value of the labour of those employed on repairs and alterations to gaol buildings, the amount of which is deducted from the estimates.

114. The increase over the previous year's operations amounts to Rupees 90,028-14-5,—a result which is highly satisfactory, and which, under the more systematic arrangements now in force, will, it is hoped, improve.

Gaols in the order of the results of manufactures.

115. The results in each gaol are given in the annexed table :—

Gaols.	Number of years during which manufactures have been carried on.	Average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average number of prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of profit in 1865-66.			Proportion of profit on each prisoner employed on manufactures.			Proportion of profit on each prisoner sentenced to labour.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shikarpoor ..	No data.	355	89	9,784	0	6	109	15	0	25	14	4
Poona		319	100	9,477	6	11	94	12	5	34	15	9
Tanna		309	130	7,814	2	5	60	1	10	28	8	5
Dharwar		470	129	3,595	15	6	27	14	0	10	7	9
Ahmedabad ..		427	134	3,481	0	3	25	15	8	8	2	5
Aden		93	53	2,861	2	5	53	15	9	44	2	8
Rutnagherry..		229	72	2,281	5	8	31	11	2	10	2	1
Hydrabad ..		344	75	1,658	4	10	22	1	9	6	10	0
Ahmednuggur		243	15	1,319	10	10	8	15	8	5	6	10
Honore......		148	25	1,182	6	0	47	4	9	7	15	10
Kaira		267	19	1,129	12	1	59	7	4	4	3	8
Kurrachee ..		606	281	891	2	2	3	2	9	1	7	6
Sholapoor....		110	13	375	12	9	18	14	6	4	5	5
Surat		177	97	359	6	3	3	11	3	2	0	6
Sattara		152	19	111	15	0	7	7	6	0	14	11

116. The proportion of profits on each prisoner sentenced to labour, as shown in the last column, is satisfactory at Shikarpoor, Poona, Tanna, and especially at Aden, where there are many difficulties to contend with.

117. At Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Hydrabad, Ahmednuggur, and most especially so at Kurrachee, the results are very unsatisfactory, and demand the serious attention of the Superintendents.

118. In the latter, the cause no doubt is to some extent due to the sickness which prevailed the previous year, by which the factory operations were completely crippled; but this can scarcely be a sufficient reason for the fact, that, with the exception of the small gaol at Sattara, Kurrachee has been the least productive gaol in the Presidency, and only shows a proportion of profits on each prisoner sentenced to labour of Rupee 1-7-6, whereas at the small isolated gaol at Aden it amounts to Rupees 44-2-8.

Gross cost of maintenance.

119. The general expenditure on account of the prisoners is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

	1865-66. Prisoners 6,485.						1864-65. Prisoners 5,806.					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Food.												
Rations	2,91,060	9	2				2,47,251	3	7			
Money allowance ..	7,042	10	9				1,959	3	11			
				2,98,103	3	11				2,49,210	7	6
Establishment.												
Fixed Establishment.	96,095	8	1				68,395	8	4			
Extra Establishment.	2,259	13	1				8,267	4	9			
Guards	1,79,298	3	0				92,424	1	7			
				2,77,653	8	2				1,69,086	14	8
Hospital Charges.												
Europe Medicines ..	2,763	9	0				555	12	3			
Bazar Medicines ..	3,758	7	4				2,805	5	1			
Sick Diet	7,935	8	6				4,087	5	11			
Furniture, including extra blankets and bedding	719	15	6				630	0	0			
				15,177	8	4				8,078	7	3
Clothing.												
Cloth, bedding, and blankets........	....			50,724	9	2	....			24,231	3	1
Public Works Charges.												
Additions, alterations and repairs......	....			10,833	3	5	....			11,645	13	10
Contingencies.												
Contingent expenses, including stationery	....			44,069	3	8	....			19,185	15	8
Total....	....			6,96,561	4	8	....			4,81,438	14	0
Against of the previous year	....			4,81,438	14	0	....			4,38,970	4	7
Increase....	....			2,15,122	6	8	....			42,468	9	5

120. The total cost of maintenance amounted during the year to Rupees 6,96,561-4-8, being an increase of Rupees 2,15,122-6-8 over that of the previous year.

121. This large increase is accounted for by the increase in the number of prisoners, and by the addition of the Yerrowda, Belgaum, Carwar gang, Dohud, Rajkote, and Bukkur Fort Gaols to those which were included in the previous year's report, and to the fact that in that year the expenditure for the Kulladghee Gaol extended only over two months, whereas that for the whole year is included above.

122. Another source of increase, and a very considerable one, is due to the Tanna Gaol guards. In previous reports the expense of the Military guards, merely sufficient to supply the sentries on duty, was included; whereas in the above figures an item of Rupees 66,947-2-7 has been added, which represents the pay of the detachment stationed at Tanna, which, although unnecessarily large for the purpose, supplies no other guards but those over the gaol.

123. There has also been a special increase at Kurrachee of about Rupees 19,000, on account of extra rations, &c. which it was found necessary to issue to the prisoners on account of the debilitated and prostrated condition to which they had been reduced by the sickness of the previous year, and also on account of guards and extra establishment.

124. These special additions to the year's expenditure amount to Rupees 1,75,597-5-3; leaving a balance of Rupees 39,524-11-5, out of the total increase of Rupees 2,15,122-6-8, to be explained.

125. The cost under "contingencies" is a very heavy charge this year, and is due to the large number of transfers to avoid or relieve overcrowding, which resulted not so much from an actual increase in numerical strength, but to the increase in the cubic capacity which has been allotted to each prisoner, whereby the accommodation has been very materially reduced.

126. The cost under "hospital charges"—due to the sickness at Hydrabad and Ahmedabad—and under "clothing"—in consequence of the issue of a better and more durable description of clothing in some gaols, and to the allowance of extra blankets to the prisoners working in out-door gangs—is also considerable; and it is to these causes that is attributed the increase alluded to in paragraph 120.

127. The revision of the fixed establishments has also created an increase under this head; and it appears to me that, taking all these special reasons into consideration, the increase in the total expenditure has been satisfactorily accounted for, and will, I trust, ultimately lead to a decrease of mortality, and to improved discipline under better-paid subordinates.

Detailed cost per prisoner.

128. This table gives the cost per prisoner under each head of expenditure contrasted with that of the previous year:—

	1865-66. Prisoners 6,485.						1864-65. Prisoners 5,806.					
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Food.												
Rations, including money allowance .	....			45	15	6	....			42	14	9
Establishment.												
Fixed..........................	20	8	2				11	2	5			
Extra..........................	0	5	7				1	6	9			
Guards	21	15	3				15	14	10			
				42	13	0				29	2	0
Hospital Charges.												
Europe Medicines................	0	6	10				0	1	6			
Bazar Medicines	0	9	3				0	7	9			
Sick Diet	1	3	7				0	11	3			
Furniture, including extra blankets and bedding	0	1	9				0	1	9			
				2	5	5				1	6	3
Clothing.												
Cloth, blankets, bedding..........	....			7	13	2	....			4	2	9
Public Works Charges.												
Additions, alterations and repairs ..	....			1	10	9	....			2	0	1
Contingencies.												
Contingent expenses, including stationery	....			6	12	9	....			3	4	11
Total....	....			107	6	7	....			82	14	9
Against of the previous year....	....			82	14	9	....			76	13	5
Showing an increase of....	....			24	7	10	....			6	1	4

129. The above table discloses a marked increase in the average cost per prisoner, chiefly due to causes already enumerated, and to the enhanced prices of all articles of food, which appear this year to have reached a point never before attained.

130. The cost per prisoner has gradually risen from Rupees 76-13-5 in 1863 to Rupees 82-14-9 in 1864-65, to Rupees 107-6-7 during 1865-66.

131. There is but little prospect, I fear, of any considerable reduction in the cost, and for this reason. It will be observed that the chief increase was for establishments and guards, and it is well known that the smaller the gaol, the more expensive do these charges become.

132. The strength of all the gaols has been reduced by transfers, as already explained, but it has not been found possible to reduce the establishment and guards in any degree proportionate to the reduction in the number of prisoners.

133. As long as this is the case, and the pay of the Military and Police guards—especially the former with their reliefs, and the pay also of the entire detachment at Tanna—is debited to the gaols, the cost per prisoner must remain excessive. It does not, however, represent an equivalent cash disbursement, inasmuch as the pay of the guards is a nominal or paper transaction.

134. Were the average cost per prisoner calculated irrespective of the cost of guards, for which no cash payments are made, it would amount to Rupees 79-12-2, or, in other words, Rupees 79-12-2 would represents the average cash cost, if I may use the expression, of each prisoner during the past year.

Cost of food.

135. The cost of food per prisoner is given in the following table under each gaol :—

Names of gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	10	11	0	......		
Bukkur	25	14	9	......		
Shikarpoor	30	8	7	29	9	11
Sholapoor	32	10	9	42	2	6
Ahmednuggur	33	11	7	34	11	5
Hydrabad (Sind)	37	7	9	36	8	6
Dhoolia	38	0	10	11	10	10
Sattara	38	9	11	39	7	6
Honore	42	15	1	42	6	2
Rutnagherry	44	3	1	47	1	5
Ahmedabad	41	11	8	50	2	1
Kaira	45	3	2	49	3	11
Kulladghee	46	15	7	5	15	7
Kurrachee	49	15	1	48	10	3
Yerrowda	49	15	9	......		
Dohud	51	2	1	......		
Tanna	52	12	9	15	4	8
Dharwar	54	8	8	53	12	6
Poona	54	15	8	36	11	7
Surat	55	10	3	55	13	4
Rajkote	60	13	7	......		
Carwar gang	71	4	8	......		
Aden	74	14	7	54	12	0

136. The cost at Aden has been higher than elsewhere, and the lowest, exclusive of those gaols regarding which the date do not extend through the whole year, at Shikarpoor.

Cost of clothing.

137. The cost per prisoner is given below with regard to clothing :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	.....			.....		
Carwar gang	.....			.....		
Dohud	0	15	0	.....		
Bukkur	1	9	8	.....		
Poona	3	4	6	4	7	11
Ahmednuggur	3	6	2	4	8	3
Aden	3	8	10	0	0	8
Rutnagherry	4	0	7	3	11	8
Shikarpoor	1	13	3	2	15	6
Honore	4	12	6	4	10	10
Dharwar	4	12	8	4	6	11
Ahmedabad	5	9	2	4	4	0
Kaira	7	5	3	4	11	5
Sattara	7	7	9	6	0	6
Dhoolia	8	3	9	4	9	0
Rajkote	9	14	5	.....		
Sholapoor	10	2	9	3	5	9
Kurrachee	10	11	2	5	12	4
Surat	12	0	4	.....		
Yerrowda	12	14	10	.....		
Hydrabad	15	9	9	6	1	3
Tanna	16	13	3	3	5	11
Kulladghee	17	12	1	3	6	10

138. The above is scarcely a fair criterion of the average cost per prisoner during the year, as in many of the gaols which show a large and disproportionate increase the charge for clothing sanctioned for the previous year was adjusted during the present year.

139. Special reasons already adverted to have, however, tended to enhance the cost of clothing during the last year, coupled also with the high prices of raw materials.

Cost of fixed establishment.

140. The annexed table gives the average cost under this head of expenditure :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	...	..		......		
Carwar gang	1	5	8	Unknown.		
Dohud	2	13	6	Ditto		
Shikarpoor	4	3	10	4	0	7
Kurrachee	9	10	6	11	5	9
Hydrabad	10	1	2	5	0	6
Kaira	11	8	7	13	15	5
Dharwar	12	0	9	9	15	6
Poona	13	0	6	9	11	2
Dhoolia	13	8	6	8	10	11
Surat	15	6	4	11	5	0
Rutnagherry	16	0	11	15	1	1
Sattara	16	13	11	13	5	11
Ahmednuggur	14	7	5	10	8	2
Ahmedabad	18	7	6	12	2	11
Honore	19	0	0	14	4	4
Bukkur	21	1	8	......		
Tanna	21	2	7	18	12	4
Sholapoor	28	11	2	17	10	10
Yerrowda	27	3	4	......		
Rajkote	33	10	3	......		
Kulladghee	33	14	9	7	5	9
Aden	49	12	10	55	2	9

141. These figures include the cost of guards and their reliefs as well as of fixed establishment. There has been a decrease in 4 gaols, and an increase in the remainder, except at Belgaum, Carwar gang, Bukkur, Yerrowda, and Rajkote, which are not susceptible of comparison, as they appear for the first time.

142. The cost has during the two years been largest at Aden, and the greatest increase has occurred at Kulladghee.

Cost of extra establishment.

143. This detail is given in the subjoined table :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	.....			3	13	9
Yerrowda	......			......		
Sattara	......			.....		
Kulladghee	......			......		
Dharwar	......			0	12	0
Belgaum	......			......		
Honore	......			0	9	6
Rutnagherry	......			4	10	7
Tanna	......			......		
Sholapoor	......			......		
Ahmednuggur	......			......		
Dhoolia	......			......		
Surat	......			1	1	2
Kaira	......			......		
Ahmedabad	......			......		
Dohud	......			......		
Rajkote	......			......		
Aden	......			......		
Kurrachee	......			4	11	6
Hydrabad	......			2	14	5
Bukkur	......			......		
Carwar gang	0	7	3	......		
Shikarpoor	1	14	4	1	12	10

144. It is satisfactory to note that there has been no extra establishment, except, at a very trifling charge, at Shikarpoor and Carwar. I trust that this charge will ere long disappear altogether.

Cost of Europe medicines.

145. The cost per prisoner under this head is given in the following table :—

Names of Goals.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	....			....		
Kurrachee	0	2	1	....		
Tanna	0	2	7	....		
Yerrowda	0	3	8	....		
Dohud	0	4	5	....		
Kaira	0	5	7	....		
Carwar gang	0	5	11	....		
Sholapoor	0	6	4	....		
Dharwar	0	6	8	....		
Surat	0	6	8	0	5	6
Poona	0	7	6	....		
Sattara	0	7	6	....		
Rutnagherry	0	8	9	....		
Shikarpoor	0	8	9	....		
Hydrabad	0	8	9	0	2	9
Dhoolia	0	8	11	....		
Rajkote	0	9	3	....		
Bukkur	0	9	8	....		
Ahmedabad	0	11	2	....		
Aden	0	12	2	....		
Ahmednuggur	0	12	3	0	9	0
Kulladghee	0	14	3	....		
Honore	1	3	11	0	13	9

Cost of Bazar medicines.

146. The cost per prisoner on account of medicine procured from the Bazar is here exhibited :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	....			....		
Bukkur	....			....		
Carwar gang	....			....		
Hydrabad	0	1	0	0	1	7
Rajkote	0	4	4	....		
Tanna	0	4	6	0	4	0
Rutnagherry	1	5	8	1	9	1
Dharwar	0	5	9	0	3	11
Sattara	0	6	9	0	7	0
Kaira	0	6	9	0	3	11
Ahmednuggur	1	8	1	1	6	11
Poona	0	8	2	0	5	9
Kurrachee	0	8	3	....		
Yerrowda	0	9	1	....		
Ahmedabad	0	9	1	0	2	3
Honore	0	9	5	0	12	7
Shikarpoor	0	9	5	0	7	8
Dhoolia	0	9	6	0	7	4
Surat	0	11	4	0	8	9
Dohud	0	11	4	....		
Sholapoor	0	12	3	0	9	10
Kulladghee	1	10	4	0	1	0
Aden	2	0	10	2	0	5

Hospital charges.

147. The hospital charges other than those shown in the two preceding tables, are given in the annexed table:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kulladghee	....			0	0	4
Belgaum	....			....		
Aden	0	0	1	....		
Sholapoor	0	1	10	0	1	3
Rutnagherry	0	2	8	0	3	0
Hydrabad	0	4	3	0	0	4
Kurrachee	0	6	0	1	10	3
Carwar gang	0	7	6	....		
Shikarpoor	0	7	10	0	6	2
Tanna	0	8	0	1	2	1
Rajkote	0	9	1	....		
Surat	0	10	5	0	1	11
Dhoolia	0	11	2	1	5	9
Poona	0	12	3	1	6	8
Ahmednuggur	0	11	2	1	0	1
Honore	0	14	11	1	2	6
Sattara	0	15	6	0	8	7
Yerrowda	1	1	9	....		
Kaira	2	8	2	0	10	1
Dharwar	2	10	7	1	12	4
Dohud	3	3	7	....		
Ahmedabad	3	10	1	0	4	11
Bukkur	7	2	3	....		

148. There has been some considerable increase in the charges exhibited in the three tables given above, and in some gaols to such an extent as to demand the more careful attention of the Medical Officers to economy; many of the charges in the preceding table will not recur, as they are due to payments on account of Hospital Dead-stock.

Cost of additions, alterations and repairs.

149. The cost per prisoner under these items is here subjoined :—

Names of Gaols	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65		
	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p
Carwar gang	...			...		
Yerrowda	..			...		
Ahmednuggur	.			...		
Bukkur	...			...		
Honore	..			0	1	0
Poona	...			0	2	9
Dhoolia	....			6	5	8
Aden	...			9	14	7
Sholapoor	0	0	5	0	7	3
Dohud	0	1	10	.....		
Kulladghee	0	3	7	0	9	5
Tanna	0	5	3	1	12	5
Dharwar	0	7	7	0	10	7
Kurrachee	0	10	9	0	8	6
Rutnagherry	0	15	1	4	13	8
Sattara	1	0	4	0	9	6
Hydrabad	1	3	8	1	5	5
Surat	1	4	8	0	1	11
Kaira	1	7	7	3	0	7
Ahmedabad	3	9	8	2	10	11
Rajkote	7	7	10	......		
Belgaum	10	0	0	....		
Shikarpoor	10	8	7	......		

150. The cost of additions and alterations represent the charges for improvements in the conservancy, additional sleeping as well as factory accommodation, and improvements in the manner of cooking the prison rations.

Cost of contingencies.

151. Under this head of charge is included the cost of transferring prisoners from one gaol to another to relieve overcrowding.

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dohud	0	4	3	......		
Bukkur	1	5	1	......		
Shikarpoor	1	15	5	2	6	6
Belgaum	2	0	10	......		
Dharwar	3	0	4	2	5	2
Sholapoor	3	6	0	1	7	5
Sattara	3	8	5	0	9	6
Kurrachee	3	13	3	5	4	0
Ahmednuggur	4	1	10	3	6	11
Dhoolia	4	4	10	3	15	2
Poona	4	12	6	1	10	3
Rutnagherry	4	14	11	3	6	10
Rajkote	5	3	8	......		
Tanna	6	1	5	4	2	3
Honore	6	6	6	4	6	8
Surat	8	3	10	5	8	7
Ahmedabad	9	12	2	5	15	6
Yerrowda	11	15	6	......		
Hydrabad	12	8	11	2	1	3
Kaira	12	8	6	1	11	9
Aden	13	2	2	4	4	4
Carwar gang	13	2	6	......		
Kulladghee	29	4	2	2	3	2

152. The cost of transfers by Railway and Steamer has become excessive; it may in future be somewhat modified by taking advantage of the 4th class carriages by rail, but under any circumstances, it will, it is feared, remain a large item of unavoidable cost.

Cost of Guards.

153. The cost of Military and Police Guards is given in the following table in the case of each gaol:—

	Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
P.	Belgaum	4	2	5	......		
P.	Bukkur	6	2	0	......		
M.	Yerrowda	7	10	11	......		
P.	Dohud	7	15	8	......		
M.	Dhoolia	10	9	11	7	9	4
M.	Ahmedabad	11	10	3	9	12	1
P.	Sattara	13	4	2	11	3	7
M.	Ahmednuggur	13	10	4	11	15	7
M.	Poona	13	13	5	16	14	0
P.	Shikarpoor	14	10	1	13	14	3
P.	Honore	14	11	3	11	5	5
P.	Hydrabad (Sind)	14	12	5	18	1	4
M.	Surat	15	0	8	12	3	7
P.	Kulladghee	15	2	7	4	1	2
P.	Kurrachee	15	5	8	18	7	3
P.	Kaira	19	13	2	20	13	7
M.	Dharwar	23	14	10	21	0	5
P.	Rutnagherry	26	14	6	27	4	6
M.	Sholapoor	35	3	2	22	9	4
P.	Carwar gang	36	9	3	......		
M.	Aden	61	3	2	65	6	5
M.	Rajkote	115	11	6	......		
M.	Tanna	219	14	5	17	8	8

154. The guards furnished to the 11 gaols marked M are Military, and those to the remaining 12, marked P, are Police.

155. In the figures opposite each gaol is included the cost of reliefs and of grain compensation in addition to the ordinary pay of each man, and in the case of Tanna, the cost of the whole Wing of the Native Regiment stationed there has been taken into calculation, as it furnishes guards to no other department but the gaol.

156. The strength of the Wing was 314, and the total cost was Rupees 72,787-13-0. It is to these exceptional causes that the cost of guards at the Tanna Gaol is so excessive and so disproportionately high.

157. For the small gaol at Rajkote, too, the cost is exorbitant; the total charge for guards amounts to Rupees 5,901-8-0 per annum.

Gross cost.

158. The gross-cost per prisoner is given below:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	27	1	3	......		
Bukkur	42	11	5	......		
Dohud	67	7	11	......		
Shikarpoor	70	2	1	58	9	0
Ahmednuggur	72	7	10	68	2	4
Dhoolia	76	9	5	74	10	0
Sattara	82	10	3	72	4	1
Honore	90	9	7	80	8	10
Poona	91	10	6	75	3	10
Kurrachee	91	2	10	96	5	10
Hydrabad	92	9	9	72	5	4
Ahmedabad	98	10	9	85	6	2
Rutnagherry	99	2	2	107	13	10
Kaira	101	2	9	94	6	8
Dharwar	102	3	10	94	15	4
Sholapoor	111	6	8	87	6	2
Yerrowda	111	10	10	......		
Surat	113	6	6	90	1	9
Carwar gang	130	6	6	......		
Kulladghee	145	13	4	23	11	3
Aden	205	6	8	191	9	2
Rajkote	234	3	11	......		
Tanna	318	0	9	92	4	4

159. The figures in the last column are not complete, as several additional gaols and public works gangs have been included in this year's operation.

160. The very large cost, which many of the gaols have attained, is mainly due to the cost of guards, especially at Tanna, and to the exceptionally high prices of all necessaries of life during this period.

Net cost.

161. The net cost per prisoner is shown in the annexed table:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1864-65.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Yerrowda	6	1	0	.....		
Bukkur	11	1	8	.....		
Belgaum	27	1	3	.....		
Carwar gang	28	11	10	41	9	4
Shikarpoor	44	11	10	41	9	4
Poona	60	6	4	61	15	7
Ahmednuggur	67	3	4	47	2	11
Dohud	67	7	11	.....		
Dhoolia	75	12	4	62	15	1
Sattara	81	13	0	71	3	5
Honore	83	4	1	74	11	4
Hydrabad	86	12	3	70	5	1
Rutnagherry	89	8	9	90	14	8
Kurrachee	89	12	5	95	14	9
Ahmedabad	91	4	8	85	2	4
Dharwar	92	1	8	84	12	10
Kaira	97	4	6	70	4	7
Sholapoor	107	11	11	85	10	7
Kulladghee	109	10	11	23	11	3
Surat	111	9	5	81	12	2
Aden	176	1	3	161	14	4
Rajkote	224	15	9	.....		
Tanna	294	10	1	73	0	10

162. The net cost at Yerrowda, Bukkur gang, Belgaum, Carwar gang, and Shikarpoor is satisfactory, especially so at Yerrowda, where the value of the labour performed by the convicts has reduced the gross cost, viz. Rupees 111-10-10, to Rupees 6-1-0 per prisoner.

163. In the other gaols enumerated in the table the cost is excessive, and calls for strenuous exertions on the part of the officers

in charge very considerably to reduce, by increasing the out-turn from manufacturing operations and other modes of remunerative labor.

Increase of cost.

164. There has been an increase of cost in the gaols named in the subjoined table:—

Names of Gaols.	1865-66.			1864-65.			Increase in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tanna	318	0	9	92	4	4	225	12	5
Kulladghee	145	13	4	23	11	3	122	2	1
Sholapoor	111	6	8	87	6	2	24	0	6
Surat	113	6	6	90	1	9	23	4	9
Hydrabad	92	9	9	72	5	4	20	4	5
Poona	91	10	6	75	3	10	16	6	8
Aden	205	6	8	191	9	2	13	13	6
Ahmedabad	98	10	9	85	6	2	13	4	7
Shikarpoor	70	2	1	58	9	0	11	9	1
Sattara	82	10	3	72	4	1	10	6	2
Honore	90	9	7	80	8	10	10	0	9
Dharwar	102	3	10	94	15	4	7	4	6
Kaira	101	2	9	94	6	8	6	12	1
Ahmednuggur	72	7	10	68	2	4	4	5	6
Dhoolia	76	9	5	74	10	0	1	15	5

165. The cause of increase at Tanna has already been explained. At Kulladghee, it arises from the figures for 1864-65 giving the expenditure for two months only.

166. The special reasons which have contributed to the large increase in other gaols, are the decrease of strength by transfers to Yerrowda, without a corresponding decrease in guards and establishment.

Decrease in cost.

167. The decrease in cost is shown below:—

Gaols.	1865-66.			1864-65.			Decrease in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rutnagherry	99	2	2	107	13	10	8	11	8
Kurrachee	91	2	10	96	5	10	5	3	0

168. In only two gaols there has been a decrease. No transfers have been made from Rutnagherry, and the strength at Kurrachee has been above the average; hence, among other causes, the cause of decrease.

Gross and net cost.

169. The gross and net cost of maintenance is here shown in the subjoined table :—

Years.	Average number of Prisoners.	Gross cost of Maintenance.				Average gross cost per Prisoner.	Deduct income of the Gaols from all sources.	Net cost of Maintenance.	Average net cost of Maintenance.
		Cost of Food, Clothing, Establishment, Contingencies, &c.	Cost of Guards.	Cost of Repairs.	Total.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1861....	3,124	2,14,342 3 10	....	....	2,14,342 3 10	68 9 7	19,067 1 11	1,95,275 1 11	62 8 1
1862....	4,715	3,04,683 1 7	....	4,404 9 5	3,09,087 11 0	67 6 9	44,335 2 1	2,58,719 8 11	55 0 4
1863....	5,010	3,63,158 15 4	....	11,802 8 8	3,74,961 8 0	74 11 4	79,965 4 9	2,94,996 3 3	58 14 1
1863-64.	5,635	4,25,463 11 5	....	13,506 9 2	4,38,970 4 7	77 14 5	87,111 12 11	3,51,858 7 6	62 7 1
1864-65.	5,806	3,77,363 14 7	92,424 1 7	11,645 13 10	4,81,438 14 0	82 14 9	77,656 4 7	4,03,783 9 5	69 8 9
1865-66.	6,485	5,06,597 1 1	1,79,298 3 0	10,833 3 5	6,96,728 7 6	107 6 11	1,52,982 5 10	5,43,746 1 8	83 13 6

170. During the past year, with a strength of 6,485 prisoners, the cost of maintenance, inclusive of guards, repairs to buildings, &c., was Rupees 6,96,728-7-6, and during the previous year, with a strength of 5,806, it was Rupees 4,81,438-14-0. Thus, with an increase in strength of only 679, there has been an increase of cost to the extent of Rupees 2,15,289-9-6.

171. Out of the total cost of maintenance, as given above, the cost of food, clothing, establishment, hospital expenditure, and contingencies amounts to Rupees 5,06,597-1-1; and the cost of guards alone is represented by Rupees 1,79,298-3-0, against Rupees 92,424-1-7 during the previous year.

172. The cause, therefore, of the excessive cost of maintenance is due to the very high prices of all necessaries, and especially to the cost of guards. The average gross cost per prisoner has been Rupees 107-6-11, and the net cost Rupees 83-13-6.

173. Although the expenditure has attained an unprecedentedly high figure, yet it is satisfactory to note that the income of the gaols has never been so large as during the past year: it has risen from Rupees 77,656-4-7 during 1864-65 to Rupees 1,52,982-5-10 during the period under report.

General observations.

174. By Act IV. 1865, which came into operation on the 1st of December 1865, the Judges were relieved of the ex-officio charge of Criminal Gaols, and Superintendents were appointed under Section XVIII. With the exceptions noted in the margin, Civil Surgeons were selected for this duty, and there is already evidence of the change being a beneficial one.

Yerrowda.
Carwar.
Bukkur.
Belgaum.
Dohud.

175. The gaol at Yerrowda, in the vicinity of Poona, was organized in the month of March, and a specially selected Officer, Mr. Fernandez, was appointed as Superintendent, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the department under my

predecessors, and from his special qualifications for undertaking the construction of the Central Prison for the Deccan by means of convict labour.

176. The site selected was visited and approved by His Excellency the Governor and other members of the Government, and by the President and members of the Sanitary Commission, before any prisoners were collected on the locality. The portion of the site marked out for the buildings of the future prison comprises 58 acres of land, and the entire site includes 500 acres.

177. Prisoners were transferred to Yerrowda from the gaols in the Deccan, Konkun, Khandeish, Guzerat, and the Carwar gang; they were in tents during the whole year, and employed in quarrying and collecting materials for, and in building, the temporary barracks for 1,000 prisoners, and in digging wells and making gardens for the supply of vegetables for so large a number of men.

178. At Carwar the gang was in charge of the Executive Engineer, at Bukkur and Belgaum of the Deputy Magistrate, and at Dohud of the 1st Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Punch Mahals.

179. The year under report has been unfortunately remarkable for a large mortality, for reasons already explained, and mortality confined to Hydrabad, Ahmedabad and Yerrowda; full details of which were furnished to Government at the time.

180. The expenditure, too, has materially increased, owing to the very high prices of all necessaries, and especially to the cost of the Military guards.

181. The income of the gaols has, however, largely increased, and with a better system of management, and close supervision under the operation of the Gaol Rules recently put into force, will, I doubt not, exceed during the next year the exceptionally high figure which it has already reached.

182. I regret being again compelled to crave the indulgence of Government with reference to the great delay which has taken place in the submission of this Report, but I would respectfully explain that, to enable me to comply with the orders contained in the 10th to the 17th paragraphs of the Resolution of Government, No. 3572, dated the 13th November 1866, and received in the month of December on my return from Aden, it was necessary to recast many of the statistical statements which had already been prepared. This was a work involving a considerable amount of labour and of time; and my subsequent absence on tour in Guzerat, Khandeish, and the Southern Maratha Country has unavoidably been another cause of delay.

183. I believe that this Report will now be found to comprehend all the alterations directed to be effected by Government in the resolution to which allusion has already been made, and that the delay has been so far beneficial as to have resulted in greater accuracy in the large mass of statistical data contained in the Report.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867

APPENDIX No. I.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE JAILS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1865-66.

POONA.

Inspection.

This gaol has been frequently visited during the year.

2. The only new building has been an additional ward for civil prisoners. Alterations were also made to improve the ventilation in the old portion of the Civil Gaol as well as in the female Criminal Gaol.

Buildings.

Prisoners.

3. The prisoners in confinement during the year were disposed of as shown below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	115,203	15,328	130,531
Daily average of ditto	315	42	357
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	217	41	258
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66. .	1,386	102	1,488
Transferred to other districts	389	....	389
Released	749	99	848
Escaped	5	....	5
Died	16	1	17
Executed	3	....	3
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	441	43	484

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. The Gaoler was dismissed for intemperance. With this exception, there was no report of misconduct on the part of the establishment. Eight prisoners were flogged for breach of discipline during the year.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners sentenced to labour, their mode of employment, and the results, are given below :—

Daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour	319
Details.	
Employed in manufactures	100
„ as gaol servants	52
„ on miscellaneous works	101
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	22
Inefficient from age	13
Sick in hospital	16
Excused labour on account of Sundays	15

Labour and Manufactures.	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	100			89		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
•Net profit realized	9,417	6	11	5,033	1	2
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	94	12	5	56	8	10

6. These results are satisfactory as compared with the previous year: they show a considerable increase in the net profits and average earning per prisoner.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here given for the last 2 years :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	357			458		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	4·9	0	1	7·3
,, per annum	54	15	8	36	11	7
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	3	4	6	4	7	11
Fixed establishment	13	0	6	9	11	2
Extra establishment	....			3	13	9
Guards	13	13	5	16	14	0
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	1	11	11	1	12	5
Contingencies	4	12	6	1	10	3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			0	2	9
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	91	10	6	75	3	10
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	60	6	4	61	15	7

8. The cost of food has risen about 9 pies per diem per prisoner. There has been a decrease in clothing and guards, but an increase in fixed establishment on account of the introduction of the revised scale and contingencies. The total cost has risen from Rupees 75-3-10 during the previous year to Rupees 91-10-6 during the present year. There has, however, been a small decrease in the net cost, in consequence of the realizations having been larger; it was Rupees 61-15-7 during 1864-65, and is now Rupees 61-6-4.

Classification.

9. There are 200 separate cells in this gaol, so that to this extent separation at night is complete; during the day they work in association. The cells are too small for night and day occupation. The rest of the prisoners

sleep in associated wards; in these short-term prisoners are, as far as possible, confined. Those sentenced to transportation and to long term of imprisonment, and juveniles, are kept in the separate cells.

Solitary confinement.

10. This seldom forms a part of a prisoner's sentence, and is but resorted to in the case of refractory prisoners.

Education.

11. Nothing has been attempted.

Reconvictions.

12. There were 72 prisoners reconvicted during the year; no comparative data have been given by the Superintendent.

Escapes.

13. Five escapes have taken place—four have been recaptured, and one is still at large.

Gardens.

14. The gaol garden has been but little productive, chiefly owing to the want of sufficient water, except during the rains.

Sickness and mortality.

15. Details of admissions into hospital, deaths, and rates of mortality are given in the annexed table :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	115	182	13	16	3·64	3·49	11·30	8·79
Constitutional do.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.....	51	35	3	1	0·84	0·22	5·88	2·86
Developmental do.....	2	13	1	5	0·28	1·09	50·00	38·46
Violent do.....	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	..	21	..	9	..	1·97	..	42·86
Total....	181	259	17	31	4·76	6·77	9·39	11·97

16. The percentage of mortality has decreased from 6·77 during the previous year to 4·76.

17. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed [illegible].

YERROWDA.

Inspection.

This gaol was frequently visited. It is situated about 2 miles from the station of Poona to the north-east, and "has but lately been established, with the object of constructing, by convict labour, the proposed Deccan Central Gaol; and as the site selected for this institution is on an open plain, where no buildings formerly existed, it was necessary, at its first formation, to provide tent accommodation for the prisoners; and as the prisoners would have to be employed for a series of years in the construction of a permanent gaol, it was absolutely necessary, on sanitary grounds, to construct temporary buildings for their accommodation, and thus save them unnecessary exposure to the inclemencies of the season. It was further necessary, taking into consideration that the prisoners who would have to be accommodated in these buildings would be men received from the different districts in this Presidency, and would consequently be more directly affected by climatic influences, to construct the temporary buildings in such a manner as to secure to its inmates all the sanitary requirements laid down for strict observance with reference to buildings of a more permanent nature; and thus it is that, during the year under report, the prisoners were almost entirely occupied on building their own barracks and the houses necessary for the accommodation of the members of its establishment. The result of these operations have been, that the site of the gaol has been converted from an open plain to one capable of providing temporary, but healthy, accommodation for more than one thousand souls."

Buildings.

2. The following list exhibits the buildings which have been constructed by convict labour:—

No. or Quantities.	Nature of Works.	Estimated price of the same at current rates.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
21	Barracks for prisoners	41,810	10	0
1	Ditto for married Sepoys' quarters	571	2	7
1	Ditto for single men	571	2	7
1	Superintendent's bungalow and out-houses	3,974	12	7
1	Gaoler's house	1,331	13	5
1	Office and two store-rooms	1,703	4	0
1	House for Deputy Gaoler	301	11	8
2	Rooms for Native Writers	373	4	9
2	Rooms for Jemadars and Havildars	216	4	5
1	House for Jemadar	295	14	1
1	Store-room for Contractor	236	12	8
1	Day-yard	1,071	3	7
1	Jemadar's house	82	5	9
1	House for English Writer	108	2	6
1	Cook-house for prisoners	1,373	8	0
	Trenches round barracks, and levelling of yards and roads between barracks	1,217	5	4
	Excavating and blasting 8 wells or tanks (total cubic feet of excavation and blasting 306,293)	26,871	9	9
	Excavation of nullahs	419	9	6
	Building material on hand	3,207	9	2
	Total....Rupees.	88,678	2	4

Prisoners.

3. The number and disposal of the prisoners are shown in the subjoined table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	241,402	....	241,402
Daily average of ditto	661	....	661
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	287	....	287
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	1,278	....	1,278
Transferred to other districts	111	....	111
Released	449	....	449
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	97	....	97
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	907	....	907

4. The general conduct of the members of the establishment is reported to have been indifferent, due to special reasons, such as the rapid organization of the establishment, the small rate of pay, and the distance of the gaol from Poona; taking these drawbacks into account, they have on the whole behaved well.

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

5. The conduct of the prisoners has been very good indeed.

Labour and manufactures.

6. The financial results are given in the annexed table :—

Daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour	661
Details.	
Employed in manufactures	..
" as goal servants	73
" on gaol buildings, &c.	418
" on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	..
Inefficient from age	30
Sick in hospital	30
Excused labour on account of Sunday	110

Labour and Manufactures.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	....	....
Do. on gaol buildings	418	....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Value of labour employed on gaol buildings and in gaol garden	65,191 15 3	....
Average earning of each prisoner	105 9 10	....

7. These results are very satisfactory, the average earning of each prisoner having been Rupees 105-9-10.

Cost.

8. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is exhibited below :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners..	661			....		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	2·3	....		
,, per annum..	19	15	9	....		
Clothing, including bedding and blankets..	12	14	10	....		
Fixed establishment	27	3	4	....		
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards..	7	10	11	....		
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	1	11	6	....		
Contingencies..	11	15	6	....		
Addition , alterations, and repairs..	....			....		
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	111	10	10	....		
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	6	1	0	....		

9. From the above it will be seen that each prisoner has cost Rupees 6-1-0 only ; or, in other words, that the value of his labour has reduced the gross cost, Rupees 111-10-10, to a net cost of Rupees 6-1-0,—a result which has not yet been attained by any other gaol in the Presidency.

Classification.

10. Not practicable with the means at disposal.

Solitary confinement.

11. There are no solitary cells, and this punishment has not been resorted to.

Education. 12. No attempt made.

Juveniles. 13. None transferred to the gaol.

Reconvictions. 14. No data available.

15. There has been but one escape during the year. This is the most remarkable, as the prisoners were confined in tents at night, and are scattered over the works, garden, &c. during the day.

Escape.

16. The case alluded to was that of a prisoner who escaped from the tents at night, and made is way between two sentries ; he was seen by them and fired at, and two or three days after his body was found in a nullah two or three miles from the gaol.

17. The garden yields sufficient vegetables for the wants of the prisoners for 10 months of the year. When the wells are deepened and the water supply more abundant, it will, no doubt, more than supply the requirements of the gaol.

Garden.

18. It yielded last year Rupees 3,093-14-3, and the gross Rupees 1,527 ; being a total of Rupees 4,620-14-3. Peruvian cotton has been sown in the garden in deep, black soil, and promises well.

Sickness and mortality.

19. The rates of mortality are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	973	..	78	..	11·80	..	8·02	..
Constitutional do.	1	..	1	..	0·15	..	100	..
Local do.	134	..	6	..	0·91	..	4·48	..
Developmental do.	27	..	5	..	0·76	..	18·52	..
Violent do.	44	..	1	..	0·15	..	2·27	..
Epidemic cholera	16	..	6	..	0·91	..	37·50	..
Total....	1,195	..	97	..	14·68	..	8·12	..

20. Ninety-seven deaths have occurred, the admissions being 1,195; the percentage of deaths to average strength was 14·68, and to treated 8·12.

21. This mortality was most marked among the Guzerat prisoners, due no doubt to a total change of climate, exposure, and hard labour, much more so than is in force in the gaols generally.

22. It should be added, however, that, owing to want of experience on the part of the Medical Officer, the low typhoid character of the prevalent disease was not understood, or if understood, not treated with that decision and promptitude in the selection of the proper remedies which afforded the only chance of recovery.

23. The Medical Officer's Sanitary Report is annexed in original.

SATTARA.

Inspection.

This gaol was inspected in the month of March.

Buildings.

2. A new cook-room has been built. Certain alterations are under consideration.

Prisoners.

3. Their number in confinement and disposal are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	51,350	10,950	62,300
Daily average of ditto	141	30	171
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	181	29	210
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	533	52	585
Transferred to other districts	129	..	129
Released	483	56	539
Escaped	5	..	5
Died	4	..	4
Executed	2	..	2
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	91	25	116

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. Three of the gaol servants have been "suspended or dismissed on account of various offences." The general conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The number of prisoners under sentence of rigorous imprisonment, and the manufacture in which they were employed, are shown below:—

Daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour	152
Details.	
Employed in manufactures	19
,, as gaol servants	16
,, on miscellaneous works	99
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	12
Inefficient from age	4
Sick in hospital	2
Excused labour on account of Sundays	..

Labour and Manufactures.	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	19			14		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	141	15	0	211	3	11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	7	7	6	15	1	5

6. These results are far from satisfactory, they exhibit a falling off in the number engaged in manufactures and in the net realizations as well as in the average earning of each prisoner. The Superintendent explains this by the numerous transfers "leaving a less available number in the gaol for work."

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here shown :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	171			202		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	8·3	0	1	8·8
,, per annum	38	9	11	39	7	6
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	7	7	9	6	0	6
Fixed establishment	16	13	11	13	5	11
Extra ditto	....			....		
Guards	13	4	2	11	3	7
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	1	13	9	0	15	7
Contingencies	3	8	5	0	9	6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	0	4	0	9	6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	82	10	3	72	4	1
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	81	13	0	25	0	6

8. There is only a difference of 13 annas and 3 pies between the gross and net cost per prisoner. There has been an increase in every item except rations, which have slightly decreased.

Classification.

9. The character of the buildings preclude any system being carried out.

Solitary confinement.

10. Has not been resorted to as a means of punishment.

Education.

11. Has not been attempted.

Reconvictions.

12. There were six prisoners reconvicted, being a percentage of 1·002.

Escapes.

13. There have been 5 escapes from within the walls; none of these prisoners have been recaptured.

Garden.

14. Supplies vegetables only during the rains and part of the cold season from want of water.

Sickness and mortality.

15. The subjoined table gives details under this head :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	33	61	2	..	1·17	..	6·06	..
Constitutional do......	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do......	7	7	2	..	1·17	..	28·57	..
Developmental do......	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do......	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	..	1	..	1	..	0·49	..	100·
Treatment after punishment	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	44	77	4	1	2·34	0·49	9·09	1·31

16. There were 4 deaths during the year; 2 only of which are attributable to confinement, the remaining 2 to "unusual causes." "There was no cholera;" the percentage was 4·34 to strength.

17. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed ~~in original~~.

DHARWAR.

Inspection. This gaol was not visited during the year.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings, nor additions and alterations, made during the year.

Prisoners. 3. The number of prisoners in confinement and their disposal are here exhibited :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	167,064	10,405	177,469
Daily average of ditto	458	28	486
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	500	41	541
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	747	62	809
Transferred to other districts	59	....	59
Released	754	72	826
Escaped	..	....	..
Died	15	1	16
Executed	6	....	6
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	413	30	443

Conduct of officers and prisoners. 4. The Gaoler incompetent, but general character good. Conduct of the prisoners has been orderly.

Labour and manufactures.

5. Details under this head are here given:—

Daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour	470
Details.	
Employed in manufactures	129
„ as gaol servants	73
„ on miscellaneous works	120
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	69
Inefficient from age	5
Sick in hospital	18
Excused labour on account of Sundays	56

Labour and Manufactures.	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	129			270		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	3,595	15	6	4,067	4	1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	27	14	0	15	1	0
Amount credited for hire of convicts	1,331	7	0	1,921	8	0

6. These results are not satisfactory; they show a decrease in the number employed on manufactures, and a decrease in the net profits. There was, however, a better result in the average earning of each prisoner, which rose from Rupees 15-1-0 to Rupees 27-14-0.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	486			590		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	4.7	0	2	4·3
,, per annum	51	8	8	53	12	6
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	4	12	8	1	6	11
Fixed establishment	12	0	9	9	15	6
Extra establishment	....			0	12	0
Guards	23	11	10	21	0	5
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	3	7	0	2	0	3
Contingencies	3	0	4	2	5	2
Additions alterations, and repairs	0	7	7	0	10	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	102	3	10	94	15	4
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	92	1	8	88	0	10

8. There has been an increase under every head of expenditure except in the last, and that shows but a very insignificant decrease; the gross cost of maintenance has risen from Rupees 94-15-4 during the previous year to Rupees 102-3-10, and the net cost from Rupees 88-0-10 to Rupees 92-1-8. The attention of the Superintendent is called to these results, as leaving a large margin for improvement.

Classification.

9. No system in force.

Solitary confinement.

10. One hundred and thirty-six prisoners were punished by solitary confinement for breaches of discipline, against 207 in the previous year. 5 were so confined by sentence of Judicial Courts.

Education.

11. None has been introduced.

Reconvictions.

12. There were 82 reconvictions, being an excess of 29 over the number of the previous year.

Juveniles.

13. The number has decreased: there were 21 against 34 during the previous year, and 41 during the year 1863-64.

Escapes.

14. There have been no escapes.

Garden.

15. Has not been successful during the year from scarcity of rain.

Sickness and mortality.

16. Details are here subjoined in the table given below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Jail		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	246	226	13	8	2·67	1·36	5·28	3·54
Constitutional do. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ..	96	131	..	2	..	0·34	..	1·53
Developmental do. ..	22	16	1	3	0·21	0·50	4·55	15·79
Violent do. ..	14	4	..	2	..	0·34	..	50·
Epedemic cholera	10	..	2	..	0·42	..	20·00	..
Total....	388	378	16	15	3·29	2·54	4·12	4·00

17. There have been 16 deaths from dysentery, diarrhœa, and fever. The percentage of deaths to average strength was 3·29 against 2·54 during the previous year.

18. The Sanitary Report by the Civil Surgeon is annexed in original.

KULLADGHEE.

Inspection. Not inspected.

Buildings.

2. The gaol is but a temporary building, which has, by certain alterations, been adapted to its present purpose. It has very imperfect accommodation for 21 prisoners only; the remainder are located in tents at night. Plans and estimates for a new gaol have been called for.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66 ..	28,523	2,775	31,298
Daily average of ditto	78	7	85
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	55	7	62
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66 ..	309	23	332
Transferred to other districts	30	....	30
Released....................................	181	19	200
Escaped	1	....	1
Died.......................................	....	....	....
Executed....................................	5	....	5
Remaining in goal on the 30th April 1866	147	11	158

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. The conduct of the Gaoler is specially reported as satisfactory, and that of the prisoners has generally been good.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The subjoined table shows that the gaol has derived no income from its labour :—

Daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour	79
Details.	
Engaged in manufactures	..
,, as gaol servants	24
,, on miscellaneous works	31
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	..
Inefficient from age	..
Sick in hospital	7
Excused labour on account of Sundays	17

Labour and Manufactures.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	....	....
Net profit realized	....	....
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	....	....

Cost.

6. The details of the cost of maintenance per prisoner are here subjoined :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	85			58		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	0·7	(For 2 months only).		
,, per annum	46	15	7	5	15	7
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	17	12	1	3	6	10
Fixed establishment	33	14	9	7	5	9
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	15	2	7	4	1	2
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	2	8	7	0	1	4
Contingencies	29	4	2	2	3	2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	3	7	0	9	5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	145	13	4	23	11	3
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	109	10	11	18	12	9

7. The cost is altogether excessive, clothing and contingencies especially so ; this is due to the purchase of tents and the additional clothing required in consequence of a portion of the prisoners being confined in tents at night.

Classification. 8. No system practicable under the temporary arrangement in force.

Solitary confinement. 9. There are no cells of this description.

Education. 10. No attempt has been made.

Juveniles. 11. None reported.

Reconvictions. 12. There were ten reconvicted.

Escapes. 13. Only one has occurred from outside the gaol; the prisoner is still at large.

Gardens. 14. There is yet no garden to the gaol.

Sickness and mortality. 15. It will be seen from the annexed table that the Kulladghee Gaol presents a clean bill of health :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths		Ratio per cent. of Deaths To average Strength in Gaol.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	139	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constitutional do. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ..	60	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developmental do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do. ..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	218	15	..	..	..	..	..	..

16. The Sanitary Report by the Civil Surgeon is annexed in original.

SHOLAPORE.

Inspection. This gaol was not inspected.

Buildings. 2 No additions or alterations during the year.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	42,180	5,157	47,637
Daily average of ditto	116	14	130
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	142	14	156
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	358	33	391
Transferred to other districts	16	..	16
Released	364	34	398
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	3	..	3
Executed	1	..	1
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	116	13	129

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. That of the Gaoler and many of his subordinates reported to be unsatisfactory. 42 prisoners were punished for breaches of gaol discipline, but on the whole their conduct is said to have been very fair.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The result under this head is given below :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	110			187		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	13			78		
Hired by other departments	3			6		
Employed as gaol servants......	21			31		
,, on miscellaneous works	36			6		
,, on light works, being convalescent, weak, or old	14			16		
Inefficient from age	....			....		
Sick in hospital	9			11		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	11			36		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures.....	13			78		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	375	12	9	317	6	0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures......................................	18	14	6	4	1	0
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	146	1	4	84	9	9

6. Last year's operations show some improvement, which, it is hoped, will be progressive.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here shown :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners..	130			212		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	5·2	0	1	10·2
„ per annum....................................	32	10	9	42	2	6
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	10	2	9	3	5	9
Fixed establishment	28	11	2	17	10	10
Extra establishment...............	....			....		
Guards..	35	3	2	21	9	4
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	1	4	5	0	11	1
Contingencies	3	6	0	1	7	5
Additions, alterations, and repairs.................	0	0	5	0	7	3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum ...	111	6	8	87	6	2
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources.....................................	107	11	11	56	13	3

3. These results are not satisfactory, they give a difference of but Rupees 3-10-9 between the gross and net cost per prisoner.

Classification.

9. No system in force.

Solitary confinement.

10. Only 12 prisoners are reported as having been solitarily confined for breach of discipline.

Education.

11. Not been attempted. Out of the total number admitted into gaol during the year, viz. 391, 22 male prisoners could read and write, and only one was well educated for his position in life.

Juveniles

12. None in gaol during the year.

Reconvictions

13. No information supplied.

Escapes.

14. None been effected, and there has been but one attempt at escape from the garden.

Garden.

15. The supply of vegetables from the excellent garden at Sholapore is reported to have been very good and regular, and more than enough for the convicts. The surplus sold realized Rupees 783-15-7. This amount would have been increased but for a scarcity of rains. These results are creditable.

Sickness and mortality.

16. Details under this head are given below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-65	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases....	117	169	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constitutional do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ..	52	42	2	1	1·53	0·47	3 85	2·38
Developmental do. ..	2	2	..	.	..	..	..	..
Violent and other causes	39	12	1	..	0·77	..	2·56	..
Epidemic cholera......	..	14	..	5	..	2·36	..	35·71
Total....	210	239	3	6	2·30	2·83	1·13	2·51.

17. The deaths have decreased from 6 to 3, and the percentage to strength from 2·83 to 2 30. This satisfactory result is due to the absence of cholera during the period under report.

18. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed [illegible].

AHMEDNUGGUR.

Inspection.

This gaol was not inspected.

Buildings.

2. No additions or alterations reported

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are given in the table below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	82,855	8,395	91,250
Daily average of ditto	227	23	250
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	244	18	262
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	457	41	498
Transferred to other districts	75	1	76
Released	128	41	169
Escaped	..	....	..
Died	13	....	13
Executed	3	1	4
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	182	16	198

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. Conduct of officers satisfactory, except in the case of two warders, who were dismissed for misconduct.

Labour and manufac- [illegible]

5. The financial results are given in the subjoined table :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	243			281		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	15			111		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	.....			43		
,, by other departments	......			16		
Employed as gaol servants	12			44		
,, on miscellaneous works	100			25		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	31			12		
Inefficient from age..........	1			2		
Sick in hospital	6			6		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	25			22		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoner daily engaged in manufactures..........	13			111		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	1,319	10	10	5,504	2	1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures..........	87	15	8	49	9	5
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts..........	......			2,378	14	3

6. Although the average earning of each prisoner has considerably increased, yet the general results are unsatisfactory, and demand the attention of the Superintendent.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here shown :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	250			376		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	6·8	0	1	6·3
,, per annum........................	33	11	7	34	11	5
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	3	6	2	4	8	3
Fixed establishment	14	7	5	10	8	2
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	13	10	4	11	15	7
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	3	2	6	3	0	0
Contingencies	4	1	10	3	6	11
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			....		
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	72	7	10	68	2	4
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	67	3	1	57	12	7

8. These figures give a slight increase in cost, chiefly due to establishment and guards.

Classification.

9. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement.

10. But rarely found necessary. No details given.

Education.

11. Not been introduced.

Juveniles.

12. There have been but three, and they were separated from adult convicts.

Reconvictions. 13. No comparative details given; one prisoner is reported to have been six times reconvicted.

Escapes. 14. There were no escapes.

Garden. 15. Not large enough to supply the gaol wants; results unsatisfactory.

Sickness and mortality. 16. The admissions into hospital, and the deaths and the death ratio, are given below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	171	161	1	11	1·60	2·93	2·30	6·83
Constitutional do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	49	33	2	2	0·80	0·53	4·08	6·06
Developmental do.	5	8	4	2	1·60	0·53	80·00	25·0
Violent do.	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera......	10	9	3	2	1·20	0·53	30·00	22·22
Total....	248	219	13	17	5·20	4·52	5·24	7·76

17. There has been a decrease in the actual mortality, but the percentage to strength has risen from 4·52 to 5·20. There were 10 admissions from cholera and 3 deaths.

18. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

DHOOLIA.

Inspection. Gaol not inspected.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings erected.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are here shown:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66 ..	81,811	12,585	97,426
Daily average of ditto	232	34	266
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	391	39	430
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66 ..	891	67	958
Transferred to other districts..................	233	..	233
Released	823	75	878
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	10	..	10
Executed......................................	1	..	1
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	215	31	246

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. The conduct of both officers and prisoners reported satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The financial results are given in the following table:—

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	215	385
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	147	151
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....	28
,, by other departments	20	3
Employed as gaol servants	27	38
,, on the roads	19	62
,, on miscellaneous works.......... ...	....	41
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	....	16
Inefficient from age	....	....
Sick in hospital	11	17
[illegible]our on account of Sundays	21	29
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	147	151
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	1,619 4 6	3,146 9 4
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures.	13 12 4	20 13 5
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts..	217 9 8	2,061 8 0

6. These results are very far from being favourable. The falling off is so marked as to call for the serious attention of the Superintendent.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here shown :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners....................	266			445		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	8	0	1	9·9
„ per annum..............................	38	0	10	41	10	10
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	8	3	9	4	9	0
Fixed establishment	13	8	6	8	10	11
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	10	9	11	7	9	4
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	1	13	7	1	13	1
Contingencies	4	1	10	3	15	2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			6	5	8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	76	9	5	74	10	0
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	75	12	4	67	15	1

8. The increase is chiefly due to clothing, fixed establishment, and guards; the gross cost was Rupees 76-9-5, against Rupees 74-10-0 in the previous year. This increase is not considerable, but the differ-

ence between the gross and net cost shows that the income of the gaol has been almost nominal. The Superintendent should direct his energies to raise the factory from its present depressed condition.

Classification.

9. No system in force.

Solitary confinement.

10. No details given.

Education.

11. No attempt has been made to introduce elementary education.

Juveniles.

12. There have been 6 in confinement; they were separated from adult convicts.

Escapes.

13. There have been no escapes during the year.

Garden.

14. The gaol has an excellent garden, which "has supplied vegetables for the use of the prisoners, with good results as to their health."

Sickness and mortality.

15. The admissions into hospital and the rates of mortality are given below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	243	166	6	3	2·25	0·67	2·47	1·80
Constitutional do.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	104	105	1	1	0·38	0·22	0·96	0·95
Developmental do.	6	7	1	1	0·38	0·22	16·67	28·57
Violent do.	21	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	5	..	2	..	0·75	..	40·00	..
Total....	385	293	10	5	3·76	1·11	2·60	1·67

16. These results are far from being favourable. The death-rate to average strength increased from 1·11 to 3·76; this was due to cholera and zymotic diseases.

17. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

TANNA.

Inspection.

This gaol was inspected in the month of March.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings, but trifling alterations.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	115,175	5,655	120,830
Daily average of ditto	316	15	331
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	376	9	385
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	1,833	107	1,940
Transferred to other districts	871	51	922
Released	1,049	51	1,100
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	14	..	14
Executed	3	..	3
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	272	14	286

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. Generally good.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The financial results are here exhibited :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	309			311		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	130			137		
„ as gaol servants	20			24		
„ on miscellaneous duties	82			60		
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	..			18		
Inefficient from age	..			..		
Sick in hospital	27			30		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	50			42		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	130			137		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	7,814	2	5	6,401	7	2
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	60	1	10	46	11	7
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts, &c.	..			..		

6. This table shows an increase in the profits, and also in the average earning of each prisoner, which is satisfactory.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here shown in detail:—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	331			333		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	3·8	0	1	11·8
,, per annum	52	12	9	45	4	8
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	16	13	3	3	5	11
Fixed establishment	21	2	7	18	12	4
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	219	14	5	17	8	8
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	0	15	1	1	6	1
Contingencies	6	1	5	4	2	3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	5	3	1	12	5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	318	0	9	92	4	4
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	294	10	1	73	0	10

8. There has been an increase in the cost of rations, clothing, &c., and a remarkable increase in the cost of guards, due to the cause already mentioned in body of this report The net cost of maintenance amounts to Rupees 294-10-1, out of which Rupees 219-14-5 are for guards alone.

Classification.

9. No system in force.

Solitary confinement.

10. Sixty-six prisoners were confined in solitary as part of their sentences, and 22 for breaches of discipline.

Education.

11. Has not been attempted.

Juveniles.

12. These have been separately confined. There were 24 during the year, against 27 during the previous year.

Reconvictions.

13. There were 29 during the year, and 20 in 1864-65.

Escapes.

14. None have occurred.

Garden.

15. The garden is well cultivated, and yields a sufficient supply for the prisoners and a surplus for sale; the profit realised was Rupees 1,520-5-5.

Sickness and mortality.

16. The admissions into hospital and rates of mortality are here given in detail:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	462	426	10	16	3·02	1·80	2·16	3·76
Constitutional do. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ..	156	100	3	3	0·91	0·90	1·92	3·00
Developmental do. ..	7	2	1	..	0·30	..	14·29	..
Violent do. ..	81	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera......	1	4	..	2	..	0·60	..	50·00
Total....	709	579	14	21	4·23	6·30	1·97	3·63

17. There were 14 deaths against 20 during the previous year. The percentage of deaths to average strength was 4·23 : it was 6·30 during 1864-65.

18. This Gaol is the Depôt Gaol for convicts under sentence of transportation from all parts of the Presidency, including Sind; also from the Punjaub, Central Provinces, and some Political States, where they are often detained for many months, with very inadequate accommodation, awaiting shipment to the Andamans.

19. Under these circumstances, it is very satisfactory that the death rate should be so low as shown in the table.

20. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

RUTNAGHERRY.

Inspection. This gaol was inspected in the month of March.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings erected.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are given in the subjoined table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	84,939	3,468	88,407
Daily average of ditto	233	9	242
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	277	10	287
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	200	27	227
Transferred to other districts	13	1	14
Released	227	25	252
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	9	....	9
Executed	10	....	10
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	218	11	229

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. The gaol officers apparently well conducted ; no marked instances of insubordination among the prisoners, though occasionally punished for breaches of discipline.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The financial results are shown in the table :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	229			268		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	72			61		
Hired by other departments	1			8		
Employed as gaol servants	54			44		
Do. on the roads	....			4		
Do. on miscellaneous duties	32			65		
Do. on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	......			17		
Inefficient from age	33			20		
Sick in hospital	13			20		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	24			29		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	72			61		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	2,281	5	8	4,071	5	6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	31	11	2	66	11	0
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts, &c.	39	2	0	488	4	11

6. These results are very unsatisfactory, they exhibit a large falling off in the net profits and average earning of each prisoner. The attention of the Superintendent should be seriously directed to improve the manufacturing and other manual operations in the gaol.

Cost.

7. The details of the cost of maintenance are given below :—

	1865-66			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	242			269		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	11·2	0	2	1
„ per annum	11	3	1	17	1	5
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	1	0	7	3	11	8
Fixed establishment	16	0	11	15	1	1
Extra establishment	....			1	10	7
Guards..	26	11	6	27	1	6
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines	2	1	1	1	12	1
Contingencies	4	14	11	3	6	10
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	15	1	4	13	8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	99	2	2	107	13	10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	89	8	9	90	14	8

8. The total cost per prisoner has been Rupees 99-2-2 against Rupees 107-13-10 during the previous year ; but on account of the income of the gaol having been so small, the net cost was Rupees 89-8-9 against Rupees 99-14-8, showing a smaller comparative difference in the gross and net cost.

9. The Superintendent's report is not according to form, and gives no information whatever regarding classification, education, &c.

Sickness and mortality.

10. Details of the number of sick and rates of mortality are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	252	282	8	6	3·31	2·23	3 17	3·13
Constitutional do.....	2	10	..	..	.	..	.	..
Local do.....	112	145	1	5	0·41	1·86	0·89	3·45
Developmental do.	3	5	..	..	.	..	..	..
Violent do.....	62	60	..	..	.	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera......	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Total.....	431	502	9	11	3·72	4·09	2·09	2·19

11. There is a decrease in the death rate, which is satisfactory; and an absence of cholera during both years.

12. The Superintendent's Sanitary Report is annexed, which is full and complete.

CARWAR GANG.

Inspection.

This gang was inspected during the year. It was employed for public works purposes in the new station of Carwar, under the Executive Engineer.

Buildings.

2. The prisoners were confined in a temporary building on the bank at Beitcool.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are here given :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregage of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	31,845	..	31,845
Daily average of ditto	165	..	165
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	188	..	188
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	..	..	..
Transferred to other districts	127	..	127
Released	8	..	8
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	2	..	2
Executed	..	..	..
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	51	..	51

4. This gang at one time numbered 1,500 ; it was ultimately reduced to its present strength merely for employment at Carwar. It originally was employed in the interior in road-making, under Captains Bainbridge and Hickman.

Labour and manufactures.

5 The financial results are shown in the following table :—

Daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour	165
Details.	
Employed in manufactures	..
,, as gaol servants	8
,, on public works	116
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	..
Inefficient from age	..
Sick in hospital	..
Excused labour on account of Sundays	11

Labour and Manufactures.	1865-66.			1864-65.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on labour	146			No data.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Value of ditto	16,774	8	0	No data.
Average earning per prisoner	114	14	4	

6. These results are satisfactory, and exhibit the value of the labour of 146 prisoners at Rupees 16,774-8-0, which makes the average earning of each Rupees 114-14-4.

Cost.

7. The details of the cost of maintenance are here given :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.
Average number of prisoners	165			No data.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Rations per day	0	3	1·5	
„ per annum	71	4	8	
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	....			
Fixed establishment	1	5	8	
Extra establishment	7	3	0	
Guards	36	9	3	
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	0	13	5	
Contingencies	13	2	6	
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	130	6	6	
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	28	11	10	

8. These results also are favourable ; the net cost per prisoner is small, and far below that in the gaols.

Sickness and mortality.

9. The number of sick and death rates are here given in the table :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	139	No data.	..	No data.	..	..	..	No data.
Constitutional do.	..		..		..	..	..	
Local do.	31		..		..	..	..	
Developmental do.	..		..		..	..	..	
Violent do.	35		2		1·21	..	5·71	
Epidemic cholera	..		..		..	..	..	
Total	205		2		1·21	..	0·98	

10. There have been but 2 deaths, and the death rate was only 1·21.

11. No general report has been received from the officer in charge, hence the usual details are not available.

12. There is also no Sanitary Report.

HONORE.

Inspection. This gaol was not inspected.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings were erected, nor alterations made, except a small substantial workshed.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are here exhibited :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	55,982	2,889	58,871
Daily average of ditto	153	8	161
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	163	12	175
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	400	20	420
Transferred to other districts	1	2	3
Released	401	23	424
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	9	2	11
Executed	4	....	4
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	148	5	153

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. Gaol officers "obedient and willing." 147 prisoners punished for breaches of discipline :—

Labor and manufactures.

5. The financial results are given in the subjoined table:—

Daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour	118
Details.	
Employed in manufactures	25
„ as gaol servants	21
„ on miscellaneous works	69
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	..
Inefficient from age	..
Sick in hospital	12
Excused labour on account of Sundays	21

Labour and Manufactures.	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on labour and manufactures	94			83		
	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	1,182	6	0	1,192	2	11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	12	9	3	14	5	10

6. * These results are not favourable, but there are difficulties in so remote a station to find remunerative labour for the prisoners ; they were chiefly employed in quarrying and cutting stones for

building purposes and for export to the new station of Carwar. The manufactures consisted of cane and rope work.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here shown in detail :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	161			204		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	10·6	0	1	10·3
„ per annum	42	15	1	42	6	3
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	1	12	6	4	10	10
Fixed establishment	19	0	0	14	4	4
Extra establishment	....			0	9	6
Guards	14	11	3	11	5	5
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	2	12	3	2	12	10
Contingencies	6	6	5	4	6	8
Additions, alterations, and repairs	...			0	1	0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	90	9	7	80	8	10
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	83	4	1	72	13	1

8. There has been an increase in the cost of guards and fixed establishment; the latter due to the introduction of the revised scale.

9. The gross cost has been Rupees 90-9-7, and the net cost Rupees 83-4-1.

Cassification.

10. No system in force.

Solitary confinement.

11. Three prisoners have been so confined during the year as part of their sentences, and forty-one for breaches of discipline.

Education.

12. None attempted.

Juveniles.

13. There were 11 during the year—all sentenced to rigorous imprisonment—against 12 during the previous year; 11 of whom were similarly sentenced, and 1 to simple confinement.

Reconvictions.

14. There were 19 reconvicted prisoners in the gaol during the year: against 14 there were one, against 4 two, and against 1 three, previous convictions.

Escapes.

15. None.

Garden.

16. The garden is reported to have been neglected, but was beginning to produce the necessary supplies for the gaol.

Sickness and mortality.

17. The number of sick and rates of mortality are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	293	202	3	7	1·86	3·43	1·02	3.42
Constitutional do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	66	65	..	2	..	0·98	..	3·08
Developmental do.	4	6	..	2	..	0·98	..	3·33
Violent do.	17	14	1	1	0·62	0·19	5·88	7·14
Epidemic cholera	19	..	7	..	4·35	..	36·84	..
Total....	399	287	11	12	6·83	5·88	2·76	4·18

18. The increase of mortality is entirely due to cholera, of which there were 19 cases and 7 deaths; from other causes there was a decrease of mortality as compared with the previous year.

19. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

BELGAUM.

Inspection.

This gaol has been but lately established, viz., in February 1866, and was not visited.

Buildings.

2. The building occupied as a gaol was formerly the Thuggy Factory; the position is extremely favourable: and although the building is ill-adated for purposes of security, yet, with some additions and alterations, it will fulfil its object sufficiently well till permanent arrangements are made.

Prisoners.

3. This and following tables include data for March and April 1866 only, and are, therefore, incomplete.

4. The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	2,840	....	2,840
Daily average of ditto	10	....	40
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	....	....	....
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	40	....	40
Transferred to other districts	....	....	....
Released	1	....	1
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	....	....	....
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	39	....	39

Labour and manufactures.

5. No manufactures have been commenced. This table is merely inserted as a record :—

Daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour ..	40
Details.	
Employed in manufactures	..
„ as gaol servants	2
„ on miscellaneous works	38
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	..
Inefficient from age	..
Sick in hospital	..
Excused labour on account of Sundays	..

Labour and Manufactures.	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	....			....		
	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	....			....		
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	....			....		

Cost.

6. The following data are for two months only:—

	1865-6.6		
Average number of prisoners	40		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	10·2
„ per annum	10	14	0
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	....		
Fixed establishment	....		
Extra establishment	....		
Guards	4	2	5
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	....		
Contingencies	2	0	10
Additions, alterations, and repairs	10	0	0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	27	1	3
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	27	1	3

7. There is no report from this gaol, nor have the medical returns for the two months of the official year been received.

SURAT.

Inspection.

This gaol was visited during the year.

Buildings.

2. The erection of a latrine for dry earth conservancy, the removal of old buildings and walls which impeded ventilation, have been effected, and 11 new windows have been fixed to the cell wall.

Prisoners.

3. The number and disposal of the prisoners are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	69,858	2,119	72,277
Daily average of ditto	191	7	198
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	218	7	225
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66 ..	620	35	655
Transferred to other districts	60	..	60
Released	608	31	639
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	15	..	15
Executed	..	..	..
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	155	11	166

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. Reported to have been generally satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The financial results are exhibited in the annexed table:—

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	177	221
Details		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	97	141
„ as goal servants	34	35
„ as guards	2	2
„ on miscellaneous duties	20	18
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	....	8
Inefficient from age................................	1	6
Sick in hospital	5	5
Excused labour on account of Sundays	18	6
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures....................................	97	141
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	359 6 3	1,962 11 3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	3 11 3	13 14 9
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	...	....

6. These results are very unsatisfactory, and disclose a want of energy and attention to the interests of the gaol, which is not creditable to the officers who have been in charge. There is reason to believe that the results have since much improved.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here given :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners..	198			235		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	7·4	0	2	5
,, per annum....	59	10	3	55	13	4
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	12	0	4	....		
Fixed establishment	15	6	4	14	5	0
Extra establishment	....			1	1	2
Guards....	15	0	8	12	3	7
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	1	12	5	1	0	2
Contingencies....	8	3	10	5	8	7
Additions, alterations, and repairs....	1	4	8	0	1	11
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	113	6	6	90	1	9
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	111	9	5	84	11	8

8. These figures are equally unfavourable. There has been a slight increase in the cost of food, and considerable increase in clothing charges; the latter is due to the figures in the table representing the cost for two years, the previous year's supply having been adjusted after the close of the year. Contingent charges have also increased, owing to transfers to Yerrowda.

Classification.

9. No systematic classification can be carried out.

Solitary confinement.

10. Only four prisoners have been thus confined.

Education. 11. None has been attempted.

Escapes. 12. None during the year.

Garden. 13. Has been but recently under cultivation.

Sickness and mortality. 14. The number of sick and rates of mortality are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	180	192	10	4	5·05	1·70	5·55	2·80
Constitutional do.....	2	2	1	1	0·50	0·43	50·00	50·00
Local do.....	27	48	1	1	0·50	0·43	3·70	2·08
Developmental do.....	10	4	2	2	1·02	0·85	20·00	50·00
Violent do.....	4	16	1	6	0·51	2·55	25·00	37·50
Epidemic cholera	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	232	267	15	14	7·58	5·96	6·47	5·24

15. There has been a slight increase in the rate of mortality, that of the previous year having been exceptionally low.

16. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

KAIRA.

Inspection.

This gaol was inspected during the year.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings have been erected, but several improvements and alterations made to facilitate ventilation and prevent escapes.

Prisoners.

3. Their number and disposal are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	101,470	1,380	105,850
Daily average of ditto	278	12	290
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	268	12	280
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	767	39	1,006
Transferred to other districts	137	....	137
Released	867	34	901
Escaped	2	....	2
Died	15	1	16
Executed	1	....	1
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	213	16	229

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. The conduct of the Gaoler reported to have been praiseworthy; that of the other subordinates, as well as of the prisoners, generally good.

...nd manufac-

5. The financial results are given below:—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	267			190		
Details						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	19			85		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....			25		
„ by other departments	22			18		
Employed as gaol servants	17			20		
Inefficient from age	13			3		
Sick in hospital	29			35		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	55			4		
Employed on miscellaneous works	112			....		
Labour and Manufactures						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures..........	19			85		
	Rs	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	1,129	12	11	3,160	10	1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	59	7	4	37	2	11
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	...			2,172	0	0

6. There has been a fair increase in the average earning of each prisoner, but the net profits fall short of those of the previous year.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	290			221		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	11·8	0	2	1
„ per annum	15	3	2	49	3	11
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	7	5	3	4	11	5
Fixed establishment	11	8	7	13	15	5
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	19	13	2	20	13	7
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	3	1	6	0	11	0
Contingencies	12	8	6	1	11	9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	7	7	3	0	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	101	2	9	91	6	8
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	97	1	6	75	11	4

8. Although there has been a decrease in the cost of rations, establishment, and guards, yet the total cost is in excess of the previous year's; chiefly owing to the cost of contingencies, in which are included charges on account of transfers to the Yerrowda Gaol.

Classification. 9. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement. 10. Has not been resorted to.

Education. 11. No attempt has been made.

Juveniles. 12. There were 30 admitted during the year; they are separately confined at night.

Reconvictions. 13. There were 26 reconvictions, being an excess of 12 over those of the previous year.

14. There were 2 escapes, one from inside and the other from outside the gaol walls: one has been recaptured, the other is still at large.

Escapes.

15. A new garden has recently been cultivated, and supplies vegetables to the prisoners for a portion of the year.

Garden.

Sickness and mortality.

16. The number of sick and rates of mortality are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths.			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	503	255	10	6	3·45	2·71	1·99	2·35
Constitutional do. ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ..	316	233	..	1	..	0·46	..	0·43
Developmental do. ..	16	21	..	2	..	0·90	..	0·95
Violent do. ..	30	16	2	1	0·69	0·46	6·66	6·67
Epidemic cholera	14	26	4	5	1·38	2·26	28·57	19·23
Total....	880	553	16	15	5·52	6·79	1·82	2·71

17. There has been a considerable increase of sick, but the rates of mortality are below those of the previous year.

18. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report in annexed.

AHMEDABAD.

Inspection.

This gaol was visited twice during the year.

2. No new buildings have been erected within the gaol itself, but a new barrack for 80 prisoners and a latrine have been built in an adjoining enclosure, called the Sayerkota. Various but costly alterations have been recommended by the Sanitary Commission to "supplement the present defective ventilation," but no estimate has yet been received from the Public Works Department.

Buildings.

Prisoners.

3. The strength and distribution of prisoners are shown below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66 ...	166,685	6,646	173,331
Daily average of ditto ...	157	18	475
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865 ...	512	20	532
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66 ...	1,143	79	1,222
Transferred to other districts ...	188	1	189
Released ...	1,002	72	1,074
Escaped ...	3	..	3
Died ...	157	1	158
Executed ...	2	..	2
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866 ...	306	22	328

4. The gaoler, Mr. Wilde, is reported to have conducted his duties with intelligence and energy, qualities in which his successor appears to be wanting. The general conduct of the subordinates and prisoners has been on the whole good.

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The financial results are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour	427			566		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	134			259		
,, by other departments	....			2		
,, as gaol servants	9			12		
,, as guards	12			12		
,, on miscellaneous duties	130			184		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	22			56		
Inefficient from age	17			7		
Sick in hospital	48			13		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	55			21		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	134			259		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	3,181	3	0	2,070	4	3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	25	15	8	7	15	11
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	....			87	4	0

6. Although the above shows a decrease in the number employed in manufactures, yet the net profits have risen from Rupees

2,070-4-3 during the previous year to Rupees 3,481-3-0, and the average earning of each prisoner from Rupees 7-15-11 to Rupees 25-15-8. These comparative results are satisfactory, especially as the factory was much crippled, and often almost at a stand-still, during the great prevalence of sickness in gaol from July to January.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners..	475			573		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	11·5	0	2	2·4
„ per annum	44	11	8	50	2	1
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	5	9	2	4	4	0
Fixed establishment	18	7	6	12	2	11
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	11	10	3	9	12	1
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	4	11	4	0	7	2
Contingencies	9	12	2	5	15	6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	3	9	8	2	10	11
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	98	10	9	85	6	8
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	91	4	8	65	0	1

8. The Superintendent explains that the increase on account of clothing was occasioned by the transfer of 160 prisoners to Yerrowda, while that of fixed establishment is due to the re-organization sanctioned in August 1864. The increase in hospital charges is explained by the large number of sick during the autumnal months; the additional cost under contingencies was incurred in the transfer of prisoners to Yerrowda.

9. The total cost per prisoner has been Rupees 98-10-9 against Rupees 85-6-8 during the previous year, and the net cost Rs. 91-4-8 against Rupees 65-0-1.

10. Special causes have operated during the year to enhance the cost, which, it is hoped, have been effectually guarded against for the future.

Classification.

11. Systematic classification is impracticable, with the arrangements of the buildings.

Solitary confinement.

12. Only three prisoners tenanted the cells by virtue of sentence, but they have occasionally been used as a means of punishment for petty offences against gaol discipline.

Education.

13. Attempts to instruct the more juvenile offenders have been made, but were interrupted by the outbreak of sickness, and the removal of the prisoners from the gaol on their return. A system of elementary instruction will be again organized.

Juveniles.

14. Their number was 18; they are separated from the adult convicts.

Reconvictions.

15. "There were in all 97 reconvictions, a number largely in excess of that for the previous year. The general dearness of living, and concurrent difficulty in certain cases of earning a maintenance, are the only ostensible causes to be assigned for the increase, since such prisoners are fully aware, from previous experience, that infractions of prison discipline are always more severely visited in their instance than in that of others."

Escapes.

16. There have been thre cescapes from outside the gaol walls, through carelessness and insufficiency of guards.

Garden.

17. There was a great falling off in the produce of the garden, owing to special causes; such as exceptional and prolonged heat and drought; and to the want of labour in consequence of the sickness. Efforts have, however, since been made to bring the garden under productive cultivation.

Sickness and mortality.

18. The admissions into hospital and rates of mortality are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths.			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	1,016	256	123	11	25·89	1·92	12·11	4·30
Constitutional do. ..	6	..	3	..	0·63	..	50·00	..
Local do. ..	84	73	15	3	3·16	0·52	17·86	4·11
Developmental do. ..	6	10	3	7	0·63	1·22	50·00	70·00
Violent do. ..	12	17	..	1	..	0·18	..	5·88
Epidemic cholera	41	10	14	4	2·95	0·70	34·15	40·00
Total....	1,165	366	158	26	33·26	4·54	13·56	7·10

19. The mortality shown in the above table is appalling: the causes have been elsewhere described. The Civil Surgeon's remarks on the sickness will be found in the Sanitary Report, which is annexed.

DOHUD.

This is a small, isolated gaol in the Punch Mahals, lately placed under this department; was inspected towards the close of the previous year, not during that under report.

Inspection.

Prisoner.

2. Their strength and disposal are given in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	65,583	1,095	66,678
Daily average of ditto	180	3	183
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	107	5	112
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	534	...	534
Transferred to other districts	..	....	..
Released	403	2	405
Escaped	2	....	2
Died	36	....	36
Executed	..	....	..
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	200	3	203

Labour and manufactures.

3. The subjoined table gives the financial results :—

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	175	No data.
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	....	
" on the roads	74	
" as gaol servants	20	
" on miscellaneous works	58	
Sick in hospital	7	
Inefficient from age	11	
Excused labour on account of Sundays	5	
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	....	
Net profit realized	....	
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	....	
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	....	

4. These data are imperfect, and show that manufactures have not been introduced in the gaol, and that no income has been derived from the employment of the prisoners.

Cost.

5. The table below gives the cost of maintenance per prisoner:—

	1865-66.			1864-65.
Average number of prisoners	183			None.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Rations per day	0	2	2·9	
„ per annum	51	2	4	
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	0	15	0	
Fixed establishment	2	13	6	
Extra establishment	....			
Guards	7	15	8	
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medcines)	4	3	4	
Contingencies	0	4	3	
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	1	10	
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	67	7	11	
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	67	7	11	

6. For reasons given above, the gross and net cost are the same. The charge for food is very high, but, on the whole, the cost is rather below that of larger gaols.

7. The number of admissions into hospital and the rates of mortality are shown in the subjoined table:—

Sickness and mortality.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths.			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	330		20		10·93		6·06	
Constitutional do. ..	4		3		1·64		75·00	
Local do. ..	98		2		1·09		2·04	
Developmental do. ..	5	No data.	...	No data.	..	No data.	..	No data.
Violent and other causes	36		5		2·73		13·89	
Epidemic cholera..	13		6		3·28		46·15	
Total....	486		36		19·67		7·41	

8. The rate of mortality is extremely high: it is due to diarrhœa, fevers, and cholera. There was no overcrowding or other apparent cause for the sickness, but the prisoners are said to have been all in a weakly state before admission into gaol.

9. The Medical Officer's Sanitary Report has not been supplied.

RAJCOTE.

Inspection.

This is a small gaol of not more than 50 prisoners, and has not been visited.

Prisoners.

2. Their strength and disposal are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	18,648	53	18,701
Daily average of ditto	51	..	51
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	42	..	42
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	155	3	158
Transferred to other districts	49	1	50
Released	101	2	103
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	1	..	1
Executed	..	..	..
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	46	..	46

Labour and manufactures.

3. The financial result of the employment of the prisoners is here subjoined:—

	1865-66.			1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour			46	No data.
Details.				
Employed in ordinary manufactures	....			
,, as gaol servants			11	
Hired by other departments			2	
Employed on miscellaneous works			12	
Inefficient from age			8	
Sick in hospital			2	
Excused labour on account of Sundays			5	
Employed on the roads			6	
Labour and Manufactures.				
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	....			
Net profit realized	....			
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	....			
Other sources of Income.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Amount credited for hire of convicts	472	4	6	

4. These data show that no manufactures are carried on in this small gaol, where the prisoners are employed extra-murally.

Cost.

5. The table gives the cost of maintaining each prisoner :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.
Average number of prisoners..	51			No data.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Rations per day	0	2	8	
„ per annum	60	13	7	
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	9	11	5	
Fixed establishment	33	10	3	
Extra establishment	....			
Guards	115	11	6	
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	1	6	8	
Contingencies	5	3	8	
Additions, alterations, and repairs	7	7	10	
Total cost of each prisoner per annum ...	234	3	11	
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	224	15	9	

6. As is the case in all small gaols the cost per prisoner is excessive. The cost of guards alone amounts to Rupees 115-11-8. In explanation, the Superintendent states that the strength of the guard is 1 Havildar, 1 Naik, and 12 Sepoys, and the cost Rupees 5,901-8-0 per annum.

Sickness and mortality.

7. The following table gives the number of sick and rates of mortality:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	260	No data.	..	No data.	..	No data.	..	No data.
Constitutional do. ..	..		..		..		..	
Local do. ..	33		..		..		..	
Developmental do. ..	1		..		..		..	
Violent do. ..	16		..		..		..	
Epidemic cholera......	3		1		1·96		33·33	
Total...	213		1		1·96		0·47	

8. The only death has occurred from cholera. The rate of mortality is low, and the result satisfactory.

9. No report has been received from the Superintendent, hence the incompleteness of the above information; and the Sanitary Report from the Civil Surgeon will be found in the Appendix.

ADEN.

Inspection.

This gaol has not been visited.

Prisoners.

2. Their strength and disposal are here exhibited :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	50,282	1,113	51,395
Daily average of ditto	137	3	110
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	140	4	144
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66 ..	513	45	558
Transferred to other districts........	....	....	....
Released........	488	46	531
Escaped	2	....	2
Died........	5	....	5
Executed........	....	....	....
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	158	3	161

Labour and manufactures.

3. The financial results are shown in the annexed table:—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	93			96		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	53			53		
Hired by other departments	11			12		
Employed as gaol servants	21			16		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	......			3		
Inefficient from age	......			......		
Sick in hospital	4			8		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	4			4		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	53			53		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	2,861	2	5	2,762	13	6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	53	15	9	52	2	1
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	1,246	3	0	1,119	8	0

4. These results are on the whole favourable. Each prisoner has earned Rupees 53-15-9.

Cost.

5. The table below gives the cost of maintaining each prisoner:—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	140			131		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	3	3·4	0	2	4·8
,, per annum	74	14	7	51	12	0
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	3	8	10	0	0	8
Fixed establishment	49	12	10	55	2	9
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	61	3	2	65	6	5
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	2	13	1	2	0	5
Contingencies	13	2	2	4	4	4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			9	14	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	205	6	8	191	9	2
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	176	1	3	158	1	2

6. Although there are special causes at Aden which tend to enhance the cost of maintenance, yet the charges for both years are excessive. The chief item of increase has been the rations; this may be unavoidable. The cost of guards is also extremely high, and is owing to military guards being employed over the gaol in larger numbers than would be necessary were the gaol a more secure building.

Sickness and mortality.

7. The number of sick and rates of mortality are given in the table below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	192	161	1	..	0·71	..	0·52	..
Constitutional do.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.....	103	105	2	1	1·43	0·76	1·94	0·93
Developmental do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do.....	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera..... ..	3	..	2	..	1·43	..	66·67	..
Total.. ..	313	277	5	1	3·57	0·76	1·60	0·36

8. The deaths amounted to 5, 2 of which were from cholera; and the death rate was 3·57 per cent. of strength against 0·76 during the previous year.

9. No report has been furnished by the Superintendent of the gaol, which will account for the incompleteness of the details given above.

10. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

KURRACHEE.

Inspection.

This gaol was inspected during the year.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings have been constructed during the year.

Prisoners.

3. The number in confinement and the manner of disposal are shown below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	230,315	1,896	232,211
Daily average of ditto	631	5	636
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	203	2	205
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	1,617	47	1,661
Transferred to other districts	405	35	440
Released	696	10	706
Escaped	3	....	3
Died	22	....	22
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	694	4	698

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. The conduct both of gaol officers and prisoners is reported to have been generally satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The financial results are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	606	382
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	281	186
,, as gaol servants	59	121
,, on light labour	30	6
,, on miscellaneous works	101	20
Sick in hospital	31	23
Inefficient from age	3	9
Excused labour on account of Sundays	101	17
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	281	186
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	891 2 2	177 9 3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	3 2 9	0 15 3
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts, &c.	..	..

6. Although these results show an improvement on the previous year's operations, they are not satisfactory, and are far below what may reasonably be expected from a gaol so favourably situated, in this respect, as that at Kurrachee.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	636			404		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	2·3	0	2	1·6
,, per annum	49	15	1	48	10	3
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	10	11	2	5	12	4
Fixed establishment	9	10	6	11	5	9
Extra establishment	....			4	11	6
Guards	15	5	8	18	7	3
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	1	0	4	1	10	3
Contingencies, including stationery	3	13	3	5	4	0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	10	10	0	8	6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	91	2	10	96	5	10
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	89	12	5	95	7	7

8. There has been a decrease in establishment, guards, contingent charges, &c., which is satisfactory. The gross cost of maintenance has fallen from Rupees 96-5-10 to Rupees 91-2-10, and the net cost from Rupees 95-7-7 to Rupees 89-12-5.

Classification.

9. No systematic classification in force; indeed, the arrangement of the buildings renders this impracticable.

Solitary confinement.

10. Resorted to only in cases of breach of gaol discipline.

Education.

11. An attempt has been made to carry out instruction in reading and writing Sindee.

Juveniles.

12. Only 6 have been in confinement during the year; they are confined as much apart from adult convicts as possible, and were employed on ordinary labour and in learning different trades.

Reconvictions.

13. There were 190 reconvictions during the year. No details have been supplied.

Escapes.

14. There were 3 escapes,—one from within, and two from without, the gaol walls.

Garden

15. There is no garden belonging to the gaol, the water and soil are unsuited for the purpose.

Sickness and mortality.

16. The number of sick and the rates of mortality are shown in the table below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases......	414	275	17	13	2·67	3·21	3·83	4·73
Constitutional do.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	93	99	3	1	0·47	0·25	3·23	1·01
Developmental do.	..	2	..	1	..	0·25	..	50·00
Violent do.	29	18	1	..	0·16	..	3·45	..
Epidemic cholera......	2	1	1	..	0·16	..	50·00	..
Total ...	577	395	22	15	3·46	3·71	3·81	3·80

17. Out of 577 admissions into hospital there have been 22 deaths, giving a percentage to treated of 3·81, and to average strength of 3·46. 16 of the 22 deaths occurred among prisoners, sick and convalescent, transferred from the Hydrabad Gaol, and 6 only among those, properly speaking, belonging to the Kurrachee Gaol.

18. The results are, even under these circumstances, very favourable.

19. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

HYDRABAD.

Inspection.

This gaol was inspected during the year.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings have been constructed. Additions and alterations have been made to the hospital to improve ventilation; and to the Burkandauze lines outside the gaol, to give additional accommodation in the event of emergencies, such as have recently occured in the gaol.

Prisoners

3. The number and disposal of the prisoners in confinement are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	140,293	1,753	142,046
Daily average of ditto	385	5	390
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	387	5	392
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66	2,112	63	2,175
Transferred to other districts	716	2	718
Released	1,377	57	1,434
Escaped	5	..	5
Died	131	1	132
Executed	7	..	7
*Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	263	8	271

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

4. Has been very satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The financial results are shown in the subjoined table :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	344			465		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	75			82		
,, by other departments	7			98		
,, as convict guards	13			13		
,, as gaol servants	51			47		
,, on light labour	78			51		
,, on miscellaneous works	44			91		
Sick in hospital	25			17		
Inefficient from age	11			17		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	37			49		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	75			82		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	1,658	4	10	959	12	10
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	22	1	9	11	11	3
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	620	3	9	21	3	9

6. These results show considerable improvement, and, considering the great prevalence of sickness in the gaol, are very satisfactory.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance per prisoner are given below :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	390			499		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	7·7	0	1	7·2
„ per annum	37	7	9	36	8	6
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	15	9	9	6	1	3
Fixed establishment	10	1	2	5	0	6
Extra establishment	....			2	14	5
Guards	11	12	5	18	1	4
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	0	14	1	0	4	8
Contingencies, including stationery	12	8	11	2	1	3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	3	8	1	5	5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	92	9	9	72	5	4
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	86	12	3	55	6	6

8. The excess has been chiefly due to the price of food; extra clothing on account of the sickness; revision of the fixed establishment and contingencies, which include the cost of transfers by railway and steamer to Kurrachee, Sukker, &c.; and of dead stock. The gross cost amounts to Rupees 92-9-9, and the net cost to Rupees 86-12-3.

Classification.

9. No systematic classification in force, nor indeed practicable with the present arrangement of the buildings.

Solitary confinement.

10 No. details given.

Education.

11. Reported to have been interrupted "for want of an educated and good conduct convict as schoolmaster."

12. There were 62 reconvictions : 3 were four times reconvicted, 18 three times, and 41 twice. The Superintendent reports that he cannot attribute these to any relaxation in the discipline of the gaol, "which is severe."

Reconvictions.

Juveniles.

13. No details given.

Escapes.

14. There have been 5 escapes,—4 from outside the walls, and 1 from the hospital at night.

Garden.

15. There is no garden attached to the gaol.

Sickness and mortality.

16. The number of sick and the death rates are shown in the subjoined table:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	695	478	112	23	28·71	4·61	16·12	4·81
Constitutional do.	1	4	1	4	0·26	0·80	100·00	100·00
Local do.	41	98	8	7	2·05	1·40	19·51	7·14
Developmental do.	5	3	5	..	1·28	..	100·00	..
Violent do.	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	6	..	6	..	1·54	..	100·00	..
Total....	762	599	132	34	33·84	6·81	17·32	5·68

17. These very unfavourable results are quite exceptional, and due to overcrowding and to the transfer of sick convicts from the canal works, as well as to other causes, which were at the time fully reported to Government.

18. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

SHIKARPOOR.

Inspection.

This gaol was inspected during the year.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings have been constructed, but existing buildings have been thoroughly repaired.

Prisoners.

3. The subjoined table gives the number and disposal of the prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1865-66	202,000	4,665	206,665
Daily average of ditto	553	13	566
Number of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	626	17	643
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66.	878	17	895
Transferred to other districts.................	457	....	457
Released	49[illegible]	23	519
Escaped	3	....	3
Died	27	....	27
Executed	8	....	8
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	513	11	524

4. The Superintendent reports that the conduct of the Gaoler and his subordinates has been satisfactory; the conduct of the prisoners has also been good generally, the number of punishments for breaches of discipline having been less than one-half of the average.

Conduct of officers and prisoners.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The financial results are given in the following table :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	555			579		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	89			94		
,, by other departments....	....			152		
,, as convict guards	5			5		
,, as gaol servants	6			18		
,, on canals	222			112		
,, on light labour	....			8		
,, on miscellaneous works..................	124			116		
Sick in hospital	22			11		
Inefficient from age	....			....		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	87			63		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	89			94		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	9,784	0	6	4,460	2	0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	109	15	0	47	7	2
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts..............	4,588	13	4	5,661	5	7

6. These results are satisfactory and creditable. The Superintendent reports that the fall in the price of cotton and wool has enabled the factory to continue steadily working throughout the year, and there has been a growing demand for articles of gaol manufacture.

Cost.

7. The charges for maintenance per prisoner are given below :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.		
Average number of prisoners	566			596		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	4	0	1	3
„ per annum	30	8	7	29	9	11
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	4	11	3	2	15	6
Fixed establishment	4	3	10	4	0	7
Extra establishment	1	14	4	1	12	10
Guards	14	10	1	13	14	3
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	1	10	0	0	13	10
Contingencies, including stationery	1	15	5	2	6	6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	10	8	7	2	15	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	70	2	1	58	9	0
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	44	11	10	45	15	6

8. The increase is due to extensive alterations and repairs to the gaol, to the enhanced cost of food, clothing, and guards. The gross cost amounts to Rupees 70-2-1 against Rupees 58-9-0 during the previous year, and the net cost to Rupees 44-11-10 against Rupees 45-15-6 for the previous year.

9. These results show that, although each prisoner has cost more than during 1864-65, the net cost has been below that for the above period. On the whole, therefore, these results are favourable.

Classification.

10. No systematic classification in force, nor indeed practicable with the existing arrangement of the buildings.

Solitary confinement.

11. Never resorted to, except in the cases of refractory prisoners and for the custody of condemned criminals.

Education.

12. A vernacular school was opened during the year for the boys; and five, who entered the gaol totally ignorant, can now read and write fairly.

Juveniles.

13. Only six admitted during the year; they attend school for five hours, and for the rest of the day are employed in the factory in learning some trade.

Escapes.

14. There have been three escapes: all the prisoners were recaptured.

Garden.

15. The garden is too small, but is well cultivated, and supplies in part the requirements of the gaol.

Sickness and mortality.

16. The number of sick and the rates of mortality are given in the subjoined table:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	575	481	17	14	3·00	2·35	2·96	2·89
Constitutional do.	5	1	1	..	0·18	..	20·00	..
Local do.	156	150	7	6	..	1·01	4·49	4·00
Developmental do.	8	5	2	..	0·35	..	25·00	..
Violent do.	6	18	..	3	1·24	0·50	..	16·67
Epidemic cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	750	658	27	23	1·77	3·86	3·60	3·50

17. There have been 27 deaths, but no epidemic disease; the percentage of deaths to average strength was 4·77, against 3·86 during the previous year.

18. The Superintendent reports, "that, of the 27 deaths, 19 were caused by disease contracted in the gaol, the remaining 8 having been admitted sick."

19. "The transfer of 200 prisoners in bad health from Hydrabad to the Sukkur gang, and thence the more sickly of them to Shikarpoor, increased the sickness and mortality considerably during the last quarter of the year."

20. Two deaths occurred in the gaol on account of extreme old age, and are, consequently, not referable to any disease; deducting these from 19, the total number of deaths attributable to disease contracted in gaol was 17, or 3 per cent. of the average strength. No prisoner has been liberated on account of sickness for the last 3 years.

21. The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

BUKKUR.

Inspection

This goal, situated within the Fort of Bukkur, an island on the Indus between Roree and Sukkur, was inspected during the year.

Buildings.

2. Old buildings have been repaired, and are used as a gaol, as a temporary arrangement, while the prisoners are employed on canal work; they answer their purpose sufficiently well, but would require extensive alterations if intended for permanent occupation.

Prisoners.

3. The table below shows their number and disposal :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year	57,417	..	57,417
Daily average of ditto	211	..	211
Numoer of prisoners remaining in gaol on 30th April 1865	..	..	..
Number admitted into the gaol during 1865-66 ..	628	..	628
Transferred to other districts..................	122	..	122
Released	143	..	143
Escaped	3	..	3
Died	22	..	22
Executed	..	..	..
Remaining in gaol on the 30th April 1866	338	..	338

Labour and manufactures.

4. The financial results are given below :—

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour ..	211	No data.
Details.		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	177	
„ by other departments	17	
Employed as gaol servants	17	
Result.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in public and other works	191	
	Rs. a. p.	
Net profit realized	6,669 4 11	
Average earning of each prisoner	31 6 1	

5. As this gang was organized in October 1865, there can be no comparative data.* The results are satisfactory and creditable.

Cost.

6. The cost of maintaining each prisoner is given below :—

	1865-66.			1864-65.
Average number of prisoners	211			No data.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Rations per day	0	1	1·6	
„ per annum	25	14	9	
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	1	9	8	
Fixed establishment	....			
Extra establishment	....			
Guards	6	2	0	
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazar medicines)	7	11	11	
Contingencies, including stationery	1	5	1	
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	42	11	5	
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	11	1	8	

7. These charges are far below that of the gaols, and, with the exception of Yerrowda, the net cost per prisoner is the lowest which has been recorded in this report. The results, therefore, are very favourable :—

Sickness and mortality.

8. The number of sick and death rates are entered below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average Strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Zymotic diseases	133	No data.	13	No data.	6·16	No data.	3·00	No data.
Constitutional do.	..		..		..		..	
Local do.	236		8		3·79		3·39	
Developmental do.	..		..		..		..	
Violent do.	38		1		0·48		2·63	
Epidemic cholera	..		..		..		..	
Total	707		22		10·43		3·11	

9. There has been considerable sickness, attributed to a very cold winter and insufficient protection from the weather. Fevers, accompanied with pulmonary affections, were very numerous. The percentage of mortality to average strength for the period under report, viz., from October 1865 to end of April 1866, has been 10·43; calculated, however, on the admissions into hospital it is reduced to 3·11.

10. The Medical Officer's Sanitary Report is annexed.

11. No general report has been submitted by the Superintendent, hence the incompleteness of the information given above.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

APPENDIX No. II.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Admissions and Disposal of Aden, during the

	1			2			3			4			5		
GAOLS	Aggregate of the daily average Number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.			Daily average Strength of Prisoners			Number of Prisoners remaining in Gaol at the end of the last year			Number admitted into Gaol during the year			Total number in Gaol, or aggregate of columns 3 and 4		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Poona	115,203	15,328	130,531	315	42	357	217	11	228	1,386	102	1,488	1,603	143	1,746
Yerrowda ..	241,402	..	241,402	661	..	661	287	..	287	1,278	..	1,278	1,565	..	1,565
Sattara	51,350	10,950	62,300	141	30	171	181	29	210	533	52	585	714	81	795
Kulladghee ..	28,523	2,775	31,298	78	7	85	55	7	62	309	23	332	364	30	394
Dharwar	167,064	10,405	177,469	458	28	486	500	41	541	747	62	809	1,247	103	1,350
Belgaum	2,840	..	2,840	40	..	40	..	..	..	40	..	40	40	..	40
Honore......	55,982	2,889	58,871	153	8	161	163	12	175	400	20	420	563	32	595
Carwar gang.	31,845	..	31,845	165	..	165	188	..	188	..	..	..	188	..	188
Rutnagherry..	84,939	3,468	88,407	233	9	212	277	10	287	200	27	227	477	37	514
Tanna	115,175	5,655	120,830	316	15	331	376	9	385	1,833	107	1,940	2,209	116	2,325
Sholapoor	42,480	5,157	47,637	116	14	130	142	14	156	358	33	391	500	47	547
Ahmednuggur	82,855	8,395	91,250	227	23	250	244	18	262	457	41	498	701	59	760
Dhoolia	84,841	12,585	97,426	232	34	266	391	39	430	891	67	958	1,282	106	1,388
Surat	69,858	2,419	72,277	191	7	198	218	7	225	620	35	655	838	42	880
Kaira	101,470	4,380	105,850	278	12	290	268	12	280	967	39	1,006	1,235	51	1,286
Ahmedabad ..	166,685	6,646	173,331	457	18	475	512	20	532	1,143	79	1,222	1,655	99	1,754
Dohud	65,583	1,095	66,678	180	3	183	107	5	112	534	..	534	641	5	* 646
Rajkote	18,648	53	18,701	51	..	51	42	..	42	155	3	158	197	3	200
Aden	50,282	1,113	51,395	137	3	140	140	4	144	513	45	558	653	49	702
Kurrachee ..	230,315	1,896	232,211	631	5	636	203	2	205	1,617	47	1,664	1,820	49	1,869
Hydrabad ..	140,293	1,753	142,046	385	5	390	387	5	392	2,112	63	2,175	2,499	68	2,567
Shikarpoor ..	202,000	4,665	206,665	553	13	566	626	17	643	878	17	895	1,504	34	1,538
Bukkur	57,417	..	57,417	211	..	211	..	..	..	628	..	628	628	..	628
Total....	2,207,050	101,627	2,308,677	6,209	276	6,485	5,524	292	5,816	17,599	862	18,461	23,123	1,154	24,277

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona, 17th August 1867.

No. I.

Prisoners *in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and year* **1865-66.**

6		7		8		9		10		11		12			13	14	15	16	
Transferred to other Districts during the year		Released during the year.		Escaped during the year.		Died during the year.		Executed during the year		Total of columns 6 to 10.		Number remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866			Percentage of Deaths to average Strength in column 2	Number the Gaol is capable of containing, allowing 648 cubic feet of air to each man	Number confined below capacity.	Number confined above capacity.	Remarks.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total					
389	..	749	90	5	..	16	1	3	..	1,162	160	441	43	484	4·76	322	..	35	
111	..	449	..	1	..	97	..	..	..	658	..	907	..	907	14·67	952	291	..	
129	..	483	56	5	..	4	..	2	..	623	56	91	25	116	2·21	104	..	67	
39	..	181	19	1	..	..	..	5	..	217	19	147	11	158	..	20	..	65	
59	..	754	72	..	..	15	1	6	..	834	73	413	30	443	3·29	370	..	116	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	..	39	..	108	68	..	
1	2	401	23	..	..	9	2	4	..	415	27	148	5	153	6·83	139	..	31	
127	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	137	..	51	..	51	1·21	..	..	..	
13	1	227	25	..	..	9	..	10	..	259	26	218	11	229	3·72	266	24	..	
871	51	1,049	51	..	..	14	..	3	..	1,937	102	272	14	286	4·23	210	..	121	
16	..	364	34	..	..	3	..	1	..	384	34	116	13	129	2·31	103	..	27	
75	1	428	41	..	..	13	..	3	1	519	43	182	16	198	5·2	166	..	84	
233	..	823	75	..	..	10	..	1	..	1,067	75	215	31	246	3·76	201	..	65	
60	..	608	31	..	..	15	..	..	..	683	31	155	11	166	7·58	155	..	43	
137	..	867	34	2	..	15	1	1	..	1,022	35	213	16	229	5·52	201	..	89	
188	1	1,002	72	3	..	154	4	2	..	1,349	77	306	22	328	33·26	311	..	164	
..	..	493	2	2	..	36	..	..	..	441	2	200	3	203	1·97	152	..	31	
49	1	101	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	151	3	46	..	46	1·96	28	..	23	
..	..	488	46	2	..	5	..	..	..	495	46	158	3	161	3·57	101	..	39	
405	35	696	10	3	..	22	..	..	..	1,126	45	694	4	698	3·46	711	78	..	
716	2	1,377	57	5	..	131	1	7	..	2,236	60	263	8	271	39·23	234	..	156	
457	..	496	23	3	..	27	..	8	..	991	23	513	11	524	4·77	590	..	66	
122	..	143	..	3	..	22	..	..	..	290	..	338	..	338	1·04	300	89	..	
4,188	94	12,098	772	35	..	620	10	56	1	16,997	877	6,126	277	6,403	1·00	5,648	550	1,222	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT RETURN of Mortality in the Gaols in the Bombay

Gaols.	Aggregate of the daily average of Prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1865-66			Daily average Strength of Prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1865-66			Aggregate number Treated during the year 1865 66.
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Poona	115,203	15,328	130,531	315	42	357	181
Yerrowda	241,402	..	241,402	661	..	661	1,195
Sattara	51,359	10,959	62,300	141	30	171	44
Kulladghee	28,523	2,775	31,298	78	7	85	218
Dharwar	167,064	10,405	177,469	458	28	486	388
Belgaum	2,840	..	2,840	40	..	40	....
Carwar gang	31,845	..	31,845	165	..	165	205
Rutnagherry	84,939	3,468	88,407	233	9	242	431
Tanna	115,175	5,655	120,830	316	15	331	709
Sholapoor	42,480	5,157	47,637	116	14	130	210
Ahmednuggur	82,855	8,395	91,250	227	23	250	248
Dhoolia	84,841	12,585	97,426	232	34	266	385
Surat	69,858	2,419	72,277	191	7	198	232
Kaira	101,470	4,380	105,850	278	12	290	880
Ahmedabad	166,685	6,646	173,331	457	18	475	1,765
Dohud	65,583	1,095	66,678	180	3	183	486
Rajkote	18,648	53	18,701	51	..	51	213
Aden	50,282	1,113	51,395	137	3	140	313
Honore	55,982	2,889	58,871	153	8	161	399
Kurrachee	230,315	1,896	232,211	631	5	636	577
Hydrabad	140,293	1,753	142,046	385	5	390	762
Shikarpoor	202,000	4,665	206,665	553	13	566	750
Bukkur	57,417	..	57,417	211	..	211	707
Total	2,297,050	101,627	2,308,677	6,209	276	6,485	10,698

No. II.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1865-66.

Number discharged, Cured.	Number died	Number remaining under Treatment on the 30th April 1866.	Ratio per cent of aggregate Treated to average Strength.	Ratio per cent of Discharged to aggregate Treated.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to aggregate Treated.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average Strength
159	17	5	50·70	83·42	9·39	4·76
1,066	97	32	180·79	88·10	8·12	14·67
37	4	3	25·73	83·86	9·09	2 34
208	....	10	256 47	95 41	..	..
364	16	8	79·83	93 81	4·12	3·29
....	....	....	......	......	..	..
203	2	....	121 24	99·02	·98	1·21
407	9	15	178·10	94 43	2·09	3 72
681	14	14	214·19	96·05	1·97	4·23
201	3	6	161·54	95·71	1·43	2·31
225	13	10	99·2	90·73	5·24	5·20
365	10	10	114·74	94·80	0·60	3·76
210	15	7	117·17	90 52	6 47	7·58
834	16	30	303·45	94 77	1·82	5·52
995	158	12	245 26	85·41	13·56	33 26
435	36	15	266·12	89·51	7·47	19·67
210	1	2	417·65	98·59	0·47	1·96
299	5	9	223·57	95 53	1·60	3·57
384	11	4	247 82	96·21	0·76	6·83
525	22	30	90·72	90·99	3·81	3 46
628	132	2	195·38	82 41	4·20	8·21
700	27	23	132·51	93·33	3 6	4·77
667	22	18	335·07	94·34	3·11	10·43
9,803	630	265	164·96	91·63	5 ·85	9·71

STATEMENT

Goals.	Classification. Deaths from						Other Causes. Accidental.					Suicidal	
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Drowning.	Concussio.	Apoplexy	Natural decay, and Wounds.	Total.	Hanging or Poisoning.	Total of all classes of Deaths.
Poona	..	4	7	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Yerrowda	6	8	11	58	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Sattara	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	2	2	3	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar gang	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Rutnagherry	..	..	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Tanna	..	4	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ahmednuggur	3	1	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Dhoolia	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Surat	..	1	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Kaira	4	..	4	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Ahmedabad	14	5	16	102	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
Dohud	6	1	9	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Rajkote	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aden	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Honore	7	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Kurrachee	1	1	9	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	22
Hydrabad	6	35	41	31	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Shikarpoor	..	1	1	15	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	*27
Bukkur	..	2	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Total	54	68	110	256	4	136	..	1	..	..	1	1	680

No. II.—*continued.*

Ratio of Deaths.								
Ratio per cent. of Deaths								
By Cholera.	By Dysentery.	By Diarrhœa.	By Fever.	By Phthisis.	By other Diseases.	By other Causes		Total of all Classes
						Accidental	Suicidal	
To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	To total daily average Strength in Gaol	To total daily average Strength in Gaol	To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	To total daily average Strength in Gaol	To total daily average Strength in Gaol	To total daily average Strength in Gaol.
..	1·12	1·96	0·28	..	1·40	..	..	4·76
0·90	1·21	1·66	8·77	..	2·12	..	..	14·67
..	0·58	..	0·58	..	1·17	..	..	2·34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·41	0·41	0·62	0·82	..	1·03	..	..	3·29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	0·60	0·60	..	1·21
..	..	0·41	2·06	..	1·24	..	..	3·72
..	1·21	..	0·60	..	2·42	..	..	4·23
..	..	..	..	..	2·30	..	..	2·30
1·20	0·40	1·20	..	..	2·40	..	..	5·2
0·75	..	..	..	..	3·01	..	..	3·76
..	0·51	2·02	2·58	..	2·58	..	..	7·58
1·38	..	1·38	1·72	..	1·03	..	..	5·52
2·95	1·50	3·37	21·47	0·42	4·00	..	..	33·16
3·38	0·55	4·92	5·46	..	5·46	..	..	19·67
1·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·96
1·43	..	..	..	..	2·14	..	..	3·57
4·35	1·24	0·62	..	..	0·62	..	..	6·83
0·16	0·16	1·42	0·63	..	0·94	..	0·16	3·46
1·54	8·07	10·51	8·72	0·26	3·84	..	..	33·85
..	0·18	0·18	2·65	0·18	1·58	..	..	4·77
..	0·94	..	4·74	..	4·74	..	..	10·43
0·83	1·05	1·68	3·96	0·06	2·09	0·01	0·01	9·70

STATEMENT

Goals	Religion.													
	Daily average Strength of					Deaths among					Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
	Hindoos	Mussulmans.	Christians	Other Denominations	Classification not received	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.	Christians.	Other Denominations.	Classification not received	To daily average Strength of Hindoos.	To daily average Strength of Mussulmans.	Total daily average Strength of Christians.	To daily average Strength of other Denominations.
Poona	282	32	6	37	..	13	2	1	1	..	4·61	6·25	16·67	2·70
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	661	..	..	..	..	97	..	....	..	..
Sattara	125	18	1	27	..	3	1	..	..	..	2·4	5·56	..	..
Kulladghee	59	21	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Dharwar	358	77	3	48	..	11	4	..	1	..	3·07	5·19	..	2·08
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Carwar gang...	..	..	..	..	165	..	..	..	..	2	..	....	..	..
Rutnagherry ..	144	45	3	50	..	4	1	..	4	..	2·18	2·22	..	8·
Tanna	259	47	7	18	..	12	2	..	..	..	4·63	4·26	..	..
Sholapoor	97	14	1	18	..	1	1	..	1	..	1·03	7·14	..	5·56
Ahmednuggur ..	221	16	1	12	..	12	1	..	..	..	5·43	6 25	..	..
Dhoolia	176	83	5	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	5 66	....	..	..
Surat	135	51	2	10	..	9	2	..	4	..	6·67	3·92	..	40·
Kaira	262	28	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	..	5·34	7·14	..	..
Ahmedabad	379	82	..	14	..	132	23	..	3	..	34·83	28·05	..	21·13
Dohud	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	..	36	..	....	..	..
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	..	..
Aden	56	39	5	40	..	1	1	..	3	..	1·79	2·56	..	7·5
Honore	124	25	10	2	..	7	4	..	..	..	5 65	16·	..	..
Kurrachee	46	584	5	1	..	2	19	1	..	..	4·35	3·25	20·	..
Hydrabad	55	290	3	42	..	10	121	..	1	..	18·18	7·24	..	2·38
Shikarpoor	47	519	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	5 20	..	..
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	211	..	..	..	..	22	..	....	..	..
Total....	2,825	1,971	52	326	1,311	241	211	2	18	158	8·53	10·70	3·85	5·52

Daily average Strength of		Deaths among		Ratio per cent of Deaths		Daily average Strength of Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for										
Sex.						Sentence										
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	To daily average Strength of Males.	To daily average Strength of Females.	6 months and under	Above 6 months and up to 1 year	Above 1 year and up to 2 years	Above 2 years and up to 5 years	Above 5 years and up to 10 years	Above 10 years	Civil Prisoners	Till Security is furnished	Life	Classification not received	Criminal Lunatics
315	42	16	1	5·08	2·38	88	59	20	25	65	28	18	15	56	..	..
661	..	97	..	10·67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	661	..
141	30	4	..	2·18	..	81	22	12	15	12	1	4	3	7	..	..
78	7	..	..	..	..	42	12	10	15	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
458	28	15	1	3·27	3·57	205	19	59	67	40	38	7	2	28	..	..
49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..
165	..	2	..	1·31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	..
233	9	9	..	3·86	..	33	43	59	52	25	23	4	..	8	..	..
316	15	14	..	4·42	..	110	25	21	25	75	15	1	2	46	..	..
116	14	3	..	2·59	..	52	35	27	8	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
227	23	13	..	5·06	..	85	47	59	25	22	11	..	..	8	..	..
232	34	10	..	4·31	..	119	59	30	29	6	5	..	6	2	..	..
191	7	15	..	7·85	..	117	40	20	..	5	1	..	7	2	..	..
278	12	15	1	5·40	8·33	141	86	51	15	11	2	..	..	2	..	..
457	18	154	4	33·70	22·22	216	37	31	67	57	27	..	12	9	..	..
180	3	36	..	20·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	..
51	..	1	..	1·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
137	3	5	..	3·65	..	32	10	10	..	10	6	7	..	62	..	..
153	8	9	2	5·88	25·	36	22	29	40	15	3	7	..	1	..	..
631	5	22	..	3·49	..	116	144	219	163	15	1	8	8	5	..	..
385	5	31	1	8·05	20·	123	100	69	42	3	..	7	6	3	..	..
553	13	27	..	4·88	..	83	220	185	51	13	..	1	6	3	..	..
211	..	22	..	1·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	..
6,209	276	620	10	9·99	3·62	1,619	994	893	579	377	164	64	68	224	1,311	...

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Sentence.										
	Deaths among Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for										
	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Till Security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatics.	Classification not received.
Poona	3	..	7	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Sattara	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Dharwar	3	3	..	5	2	1	..	..	2	..	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rutnagherry	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Tanna	2	2	..	1	5	..	..	..	4	..	..
Sholapoor	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	6	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	3	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	6	2	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ahmedabad	37	27	24	30	24	9	..	..	7	..	..
D hud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aden	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Honore	6	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	4	5	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	60	30	28	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Shikarpoor	7	10	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Total	144	88	98	65	38	15	1	..	20	3	158

No. II.—*continued.*

Ratio per cent. of Deaths among Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for

6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Till Security is furnished.	Life.	As Criminal Lunatics.
3 41	....	35 00	12 00	3 08	3 57	....	....	2·78	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3·70	4 54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1·46	7·5	....	7·47	5 00	2 63	....	....	7·14	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2·00	7 69	4 00	4 35	....	....	25·	....
1·82	8·00	....	4·	6 67	....	....	....	8·70	....
....	....	5·70	....	33·38	33·33	....	....	....	....
7·06	2·13	8·00	1 00	4 55	....	....	....	....	....
3·36	....	11 00	10·34	....	....	....	....	....	....
2·56	12·50	35·00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 41	2·33	8 00	13·33	....	50 00	....	....	50·	....
17·13	72·97	77·42	44 78	42·11	33 33	....	....	77·77	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	10·00	....	....	....	16·67	....	....	4 84	....
16 67	4 55	3·45	5·00	....	....	14·29	....	....	....
3·45	3 47	5·48	·97	....	....	....	....	....	....
48·78	30 00	10 58	26·19	....	....	....	....	....	....
8·43	4·55	3·24	3·92	15 38	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2·67	9·76	12 05	11 23	10·08	9·15	1·56	....	8·93	....

STATEMENT

Gaols	Daily average Strength of: Term Prisoners	Life Prisoners	Classification not received	Imprison… Term Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of: 3 months and under	Above 3 months and up to 6 months	Above 6 months and up to 1 year	Above 1 year and up to 2 years	Above 2 years and up to 5 years	Above 5 years and up to 10 years	Above 10 years	Life Prisoners who died on the … of confine…: 6 months and under	Above 6 months and up to 1 year	Above 1 year and up to 2 years	Above 2 years and up to 5 years	Above 5 years and up to 10 years
Poona	321	36	..	1	[illegible]	..	7	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Yerrowda	..	..	[illegible]61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	161	7	.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	81	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	458	28	..	1	2	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar gang	..	..	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	231	[illegible]	..	.	1	.	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tanna	285	4[illegible]	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
Sholapoor	130	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	211	[illegible]	..	1	6	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	261	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	19[illegible]	2	..	1	[illegible]	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	28[illegible]	6	..	2	2	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	4[illegible]6	9	..	5[illegible]	15	17	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	13	3	3	..	..	1	1
Dohud	..	..	183	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	78	62	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Honore	115	16	..	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	631	.	..	3	9	8	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	387	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	15	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	563	[illegible]	..	6	[illegible]	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur	..	..	211	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	11	6	..	..	1	4

No. II.—*continued.*

MENT.

Above 10 years and up to 20 years	Above 20 years and up to 30 years	Above 30 years	Classification not received.	3 months and under. To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	6 months and above 3 months. To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year. To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years. To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years. To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years. To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	Above 10 years. To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.
1	..	..	..	·31	·62	....	1·94	·62	·62	·62
..	..	..	97	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2·41	....	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	·22	·44	1·33	·67	·22	·22	..
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	....	·41	....	....	2·06	..	·41
..	..	..	..	1·49	1·10	·70	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	....	....	·77	·77	..	..	·77
..	..	..	..	0·4	2·49	0·83	1·24	..	0·41	..
..	..	..	..	1·14	0·38	....	1·51	0·76	..	..
..	..	..	..	0·51	1·02	2·55	3·57	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	0·79	0·70	2·82	0·35	0·35	0·35	..
..	2	..	..	12·6[illegible]	3·22	3·65	3·65	5·79	2·79	0·64
..	..	..	36	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	....	....	1·28	....	..	..	1·28
..	..	..	..	4·14	2·76	0·69	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	0·47	1·43	1·27	0·31	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8·52	3·87	9·56	9·94	2·32	..	0·78
..	..	..	..	1·07	2·13	1·07	0·53	..	..	..
..	..	..	22	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
2	6	1	158	2·51	1·52	1·91	1·68	0·95	0·36	0·22

Left column group heading: …completion of a period …ment of

Right column group heading: Ratio per cent of Deaths as respects Term Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Imprisonment. Ratio per cent. of Deaths as respects Life Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of: 6 months and under. To daily average Strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 2 years & up to 5 years. To daily average Strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 5 years & up to 10 years. To daily average Strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 10 years & up to 20 years. To daily average Strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 20 years & up to 30 years. To daily average Strength of Life Prisoners.	Above 30 years. To daily average Strength of Life Prisoners.	Prior to: Daily average Strength of: Agriculturists.	Coolies or Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	Deaths among: Agriculturists.	Coolies or Labourers.	Domestic Servants.
Poona	..	..	..	2·77	..	..	103	36	..	7	2	..
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	60	49	..	..	4
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	39	7	..	..	..
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	3·57	3·57	175	250	30	2	12	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	..	..	12·5	12·5	..	..	110	99	23	5	2	2
Tanna	6·52	..	2·17	..	..	..	101	56	24	8	3	2
Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	40	20	1	..	1
Ahmednuggur	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	49	36	1	11	1
Dhoolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	55	30	..	10	..
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	75	53	6	5	4
Kaira	..	..	..	..	16·66	..	204	35	20	12	1	3
Ahmedabad	33·33	11·11	11·11	..	22·22	..	259	70	25	87	31	35
Dohud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	..	..	1·61	..	3·23	..	30	80	20	2	1	1
Honore	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	12	27	2	2	4
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	94	90	18	3	1
Hydrabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	109	15	50	44	1
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	175	9	26	..	3
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2·47	0·41	1·64	0·82	2·47	0·11	2,316	1,307	578	222	127	62

No. II.—*continued.*

Occupation.

Imprisonment. Ratio per cent. of Deaths among Agriculturists.	Coolies or Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	During Imprisonment. Daily average Strength of Labouring Prisoners. In-door Labourers. Employed in Manufactures.	Employed as Gaol servants and in other In-door work.	Employed in light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Out-door Labourers. Employed on the Roads and other Out-door work.	Employed in the Gaol garden.	Total	Total of labouring Prisoners	Non-labouring Prisoners. Sentenced without Labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in Hajut.
6·79	5·55	..	100	75	22	97	118	4	122	319	26	..	26	12
..	..	..	..	83	160	243	418	..	418	661	..	..	..	..
..	..	8·16	19	60	12	91	3	58	61	152	15	..	15	4
..	..	..	1	24	..	25	41	..	41	66	3	13	16	3
1·14	4·8	..	120	228	69	426	26	13	39	465	7	5	12	9
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	38	..	38	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	..	9	146	..	146	155	..	10	10	..
4·54	2·22	8·69	72	57	..	129	18	12	30	159	9	70	79	4
7·92	5·36	8·33	130	95	..	225	6	..	6	231	11	78	89	11
2·00	..	5·00	13	35	14	62	36	12	48	110	18	.	18	2
0·94	22·45	2 77	15	51	31	97	125	15	140	237	5	6	11	2
..	18·18	..	147	30	..	77	40	24	64	241	15	4	19	6
10·00	6·66	7·85	97	37	..	134	24	19	43	177	15	..	15	6
5 88	2·85	15·00	19	135	..	154	44	20	64	218	10	49	59	13
34·08	44·28	28·00	134	82	22	238	52	38	90	328	29	99	128	19
..	..	..	..	44	..	44	118	..	18	162	1	13	14	7
..	..	..	..	13	..	13	18	..	18	31	1	15	16	4
6·66	1·25	5·00	53	21	..	74	19	..	19	93	46	..	46	1
2·66	16·66	14·81	25	52	..	77	23	15	38	115	5	33	38	8
18·37	3·19	1·11	281	168	30	479	..	3	..	482	13	124	137	17
4·17	44·00	..	75	133	78	286	19	..	19	305	9	39	48	37
7·72	..	33·33	89	22	..	111	298	25	323	434	7	121	128	4
..	..	..	..	17	..	17	194	..	194	211	..	..	..	..
9·58	9·71	10·73	1,399	1,473	438	3,310	1,824	258	2,082	5,392	245	679	924	169

STATEMENT

OCCUPA

DURING

Deaths

GOALS	Labouring Prisoners.							
	In-door Labourers.				Out door Labourers.			Total of labouring Prisoners.
	Employed in manufactures	Employed as Gaol servants and on other In-door work.	Employed on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on the Roads and other Out-door labour.	Employed in the Gaol gardens.	Total.	
Poona	..	7	2	9	8	..	8	17
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	97	..	97	97
Sattara	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	4
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	2	..	14	16	..	..	..	16
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar gang	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Rutnagherry	4	3	..	7	..	2	2	9
Tanna	1	12	..	13	..	..	..	13
Sholapoor	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	3
Ahmednuggur	3	..	1	4	7	..	7	11
Dhoolia	5	1	..	6	3	..	3	9
Surat	7	2	..	9	3	3	6	15
Kaira	6	1	..	7	8	..	8	15
Ahmedabad	55	30	15	100	36	19	55	155
Dohud	..	5	..	5	25	..	25	30
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Aden	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	4
Honore	..	1	..	1	7	..	7	8
Kurrachee	13	5	..	18	..	..	..	18
Hydrabad	31	32	50	113	..	..	..	113
Shikarpoor	3	17	..	20	7	..	7	27
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	22
Total....	133	118	85	336	229	24	253	589

No. II.—*continued.*

TION.

IMPRISONMENT.

among				Ratio per cent. of Deaths among					
Non-labouring Prisoners.				Labouring Prisoners.					
				In-door Labourers				Out-door Labourers.	
Sentenced without Labour.	Insufficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in Hajut.	Employed in Manufactures.	Employed as Gaol servants and on other In-door work	Employed in light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total	Employed on Road- and other Out-door labor.	Employed in the Gaol gardens.
..	..	..	..	..	9·33	9·09	4·57	6·78	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·44	....
..	..	..	..	..	1·66	25·00	4·39	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	1·55	..	20·29	3·75	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·37	....
..	..	..	..	5·55	42·85	..	5·83	..	16·66
1	..	1	..	0·77	12·63	..	5·77	..	....
..	..	..	..	7·69	2·86	..	3·22	2·78	....
2	..	2	..	20·00	..	3·22	4·12	5·6	....
1	..	1	..	3·40	3·33	..	3·39	7·5	....
..	..	..	..	7·22	5·44	..	6·72	12·5	30·00
..	1	1	..	31·58	0·74	..	4·55	18·18	....
2	..	2	1	41·05	36·60	68·18	42·02	69·23	50·00
..	6	6	..	..	11·36	..	11·36	21·19	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·55	....
1	..	1	..	3·77	..	..	2·70	10·53	....
1	2	3	..	..	1·92	..	1·30	30·43	....
1	3	4	..	4·66	2·98	..	3·76	..	....
2	14	16	3	41·33	24·06	64·10	39·51	..	....
..	..	..	..	3·37	77·27	..	18·01	2·35	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·34	....
11	26	37	4	9·51	8·01	19·41	10·15	12·55	9·30

STATEMENT

GAOLS.	OCCUPATION. During Imprisonment. Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average Strength of — Labouring Prisoners. Total of Out-door Labourers.	Total of In-door and Out-door Labouring Prisoners.	Non-labouring Prisoners. Sentenced without Labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in Hajut.	LOCALITY OF — Daily average Strength of — Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Classification not received.
Poona	6·78	..	..	..	..	..	198	159	..
Yerrowda	23·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	661
Sattara	..	4·39	..	..	..	..	69	102	..
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..
Dharwar	..	3 75	..	..	..	..	456	30	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Carwar gang	1·37	1·37	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Rutnagherry	16·66	5·66	..	..	..	..	69	173	..
Tanna	..	5·77	9 09	..	9 09	..	276	55	..
Sholapoor	2·78	2·73	..	..	..	..	130	..	..
Ahmednuggur	5·6	4·64	40·00	..	40·00	..	235	15	..
Dhoolia	7·5	3·73	6·66	..	6 66	..	227	39	..
Surat	13·93	8·47	..	..	..	..	193	5	..
Kaira	18·18	6 88	..	2·04	2·04	..	232	58	..
Ahmedabad	61·11	47·26	6·90	..	6·90	5·26	353	122	..
Dohud	21·19	18·52	..	46·16	46·16	..	..	..	183
Rajkote	5 55	5·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Aden	10 53	4·30	2 17	..	2·17	..	74	66	..
Honoro	18·42	6 95	20 00	6·06	7·89	..	160	1	..
Kurrachee	..	3·76	11·99	7·69	8·33	..	379	257	..
Hydrabad	..	39·51	22 22	35·80	33·33	8·11	289	101	..
Shikarpoor	2·35	6·22	..	..	..	..	565	1	..
Bukkur	11·34	11·34	..	..	..	..	..	..	211
Total....	12·10	10·93	4·49	3·83	4·00	2·37	3,990	1,184	1,311

No. II.—*continued.*

Imprisonment.					Crime.						
Deaths among			Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average Strength of		Daily average Strength of						
Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Classification not received.	Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cattle-stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Classification not received.
10	7	..	5·05	4·40	96	29	10	12	10	66	..
..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	661
2	2	..	2·90	1·96	123	22	11	15	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	80	..	1	2	1	..	..
15	1	..	3·29	3·33	3	9	65	5	30	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
2	7	..	2·90	4·05	121	34	13	3	16	55	..
7	7	..	2·63	12·73	76	50	16	..	16	173	..
3	..	..	2·31	..	65	15	1	9	30	..	..
13	..	..	5·53	..	149	23	6	15	45	..	..
10	..	..	4·40	..	199	7	4	29	12	..	..
15	..	..	7·77	..	112	5	2	1	29	49	..
11	5	..	4 74	8·62	84	11	1	..	..	41	..
104	54	..	29·46	4·43	187	5	13	3	76	191	..
..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
1	4	..	1·35	6·06	70	49	28	..	1	..	..
11	..	..	6·87	..	72	21	5	..	5	58	..
6	16	..	1·58	6·23	183	1	13	162	72	205	..
132	..	..	45 67	..	231	5	13	49	76	..	..
27	..	..	4·78	..	144	15	3	239	158	..	..
..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211
309	103	158	9·25	8·70	2,317	292	205	544	577	650	1,311

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Crime.								
	Deaths among							Ratio per	
	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cattle-stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Classification not received.	Thieves	Dacoits.
Poona	8	..	2	..	..	2	..	8·33	....
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	....
Sattara	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·25	....
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Dharwar	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	5·00	11·19
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Carwar gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	....
Rutnagherry	1	1	2	..		2	..	3·30	2·94
Tanna	3	4	2	..	..	5	..	3·95	8·00
Sholapoor	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1·54	13·33
Ahmednuggur	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	18·45	6·66
Dhoolia	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	4·04	28 57
Surat	8	2	..	..	..	5	..	7·14	40[illegible]
Kaira	7	1	1	..	..	7	..	20·59	9·09
Ahmedabad	79	..	..	..	27	..	..	42·25	..
Dohud	..	..	.	..	..	..	36	..	..
Rajkote	..	..		..	..	..	1	..	..
Aden	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	2·86	5·00
Honore	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	4·17	4·76
Kurrachee	9	..	..	7	1	5	..	4·91	..
Hydrabad	67	..	..	38	27	..	..	29·00	..
Shikarpoor	16	1	..	9	1	..	..	11·11	66·66
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..
Total	216	18	8	54	56	30	158	10·62	6·16

No. II.—*continued.*

				Age.								
cent. of Deaths among				Daily average Strength of Prisoners.								
Murderers.	Cattle-stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Classification not received.	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.
20·00	..	..	3·03	..	31	127	88	79	25	6	..	1
..	..	..	..	661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	32	48	39	42	5	2	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	3	35	34	12	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	32	90	255	68	36	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 38	..	..	3 63	..	..	90	50	32	42	17	8	3
12·05	..	..	2·89	..	14	139	110	35	20	9	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	23	63	28	12	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	54	90	74	25	5	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	14	52	49	73	38	27	10	3
[illegible]	..	..	10 20	..	2	119	41	23	5	3	..	..
1·00	..	..	15·91	..	129	137	14	7	2	1	..	..
..	..	35·53	..	..	23	335	90	23	2	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·57	..	..	..	..	21	27	23	24	19	13	13	..
..	..	..	0·89	..	9	41	70	30	8	3	..	..
..	4·32	1·39	2·44	..	33	206	225	139	18	11	4	..
..	77·55	35·53	..	..	43	138	148	..	56	5	..	..
..	2·65	0·63	..	..	28	324	152	56	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·90	9·03	9·71	4·61	1,311	491	2,061	1,490	685	290	108	40	9

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Age.								
	Deaths among Prisoners								
	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.	Classification not received.
Poona	..	3	9	2	2	..	..	1	..
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Sattara	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	2	1	5	3	2	3	..	..	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rutnagherry	..	1	3	1	2	1	..	1	..
Tanna	..	4	4	3	1	..	2	..	..
Sholapoor	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	1	4	5	2	..	1	..	..	..
Dhoolia	1	2	2	1	1	3	..	..	..
Surat	..	4	6	1	2	2	..	..	..
Kaira	1	9	2	..	3	1	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	16	72	40	21	6	3	..	..	..
Dohud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aden	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
Honore	..	2	4	3	2	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	..	10	7	4	1	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	27	58	36	..	8	3	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	14	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Total	62	183	127	47	30	18	3	2	158

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona, 17*th August* 1867.

No. II.—*continued.*

Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average Strength of								Remarks.
Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.	
....	2·36	10·23	2·53	8·00	....	....	100·	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	7·69	2·38	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
6·25	1·11	1·96	4·41	5·55	60·	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	1·11	6·	3·12	4·78	5·88	....	33·33	
....	2·88	3·63	8·57	5·00	....	50·00	....	
....	3·17	....	8·33	....	....	....	....	
1·85	4·44	6·76	8·00	....	50·	....	....	
7·14	3·85	4·08	1·37	2·63	11·11	....	....	
....	3·36	14·63	3·57	40·	100·	....	....	
0·77	6·57	14·28	....	150·	100·	....	....	
69·56	21·49	44·44	91·30	300·	150·	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	3·70	....	8·33	....	7·69	7·69	....	
....	4·68	5·71	10·00	25·00	....	....	....	
....	4·85	3·11	2·88	5·55	....	....	....	
62·79	42·03	24·33	....	14·29	60·00	....	....	
50·00	3·09	0·66	3·57	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
12·83	8·88	8·52	6·86	10·34	16·67	7·5	22·22	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. III.

Analysis of the Mortality in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the year 1865-66.

The deaths during the official year 1865-66 amount to 630, of whom there were, as regards—

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
I. Sex—		
Males	6,209	620
Females	276	10
Total.. ..	6,485	630
II. Religion—		
Hindoo	2,825	241
Mussulman	1,971	211
Christian	52	2
Other Denominations ..	326	18
Classification not received	1,311	158
Total....	6,485	630
III. Castes—		
Of Hindoos.		
Brahmun............	98	11
Purdesee............	26	5
Wanee..............	73	7
Coonbee	639	60
Cassar	9	..
Malee	17	1
Shimpee	16	..
Sonar	32	2
Bheel	109	2
Dhungur	32	1
Coolie	489	106
Mhar	162	6
Mang	50	1
Carried forward..	1,752	202

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward..	1,752	202
Ramoosee	194	2
Goosavee............	14	1
Purbhoo	2	..
Senoy	6	1
Jungum	11	..
Goozur..............	4	..
Oilmen..............	6	..
Coombhar	2	..
Chambhar	23	..
Carpenter............	2	..
Goorow	2	..
Blacksmith	7	..
Barber	8	..
Washermen	30	2
Weaver..............	13	..
Rawool..............	1	..
Marwarree	16	..
Tambut	1	..
Otaree	1	..
Hygar	9	5
Kokney..............	6	1
Sheroogar	3	..
Gonder..............	9	1
Achary..............	1	..
Kharvey	6	..
Bhundaree	6	..
Jain	2	..
Lingayet	23	3
Wuddur	5	..
Bhatt	7	..
Wanjaree............	34	6
Bhooe	2	1
Gungar..............	1	..
Teermullee	1	..
Gheesadee	4	..
Carried forward..	2,214	225

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward....	2,214	225
Mhetur	4	..
Thakoor	25	..
Rajpoot	21	3
Gowlee	9	1
Khuntie	3	..
Waghree	10	..
Mahratta	2	..
Ruhavie	4	..
Jogee	4	..
Lohana	17	2
Potadar	1	..
Kachee	1	..
Bricklayer	1	..
Nat	2	..
Bharwud	93	3
Gallas	1	..
Ghanchee	1	..
Hill & Desert Country..	125	1
Khaskhillee	75	3
Miscellaneous	212	..
Total of Hindoos....	2,825	241
Of Mussulmans.		
Shaik	157	30
Syud	105	4
Puthan	61	6
Khan	4	..
Mogul	7	1
Beloochee	255	40
Sumaja	209	2
Sindee	136	79
Khaskhilee	77	2
Bhora	4	1
Miscellaneous	956	16
Tôtal of Mussulmans ..	1,971	211
Of other Denominations.		
Chinese	110	7
Malay	60	4
Parsee	11	2
Carried forward....	181	13

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward....	181	13
Mang	8	..
Mahar	9	..
Holar	2	..
Dher	1	..
Madrasee	1	..
Bhungee	1	..
Ghasadee	1	..
Wuddur	1	..
Kykaree	2	..
Dombaree	1	..
Jew	1	..
Israel	1	..
Miscellaneous	116	5
Total of other Denominations	326	18
Christian	52	2
Classification not received..	1,311	158
Total of all Classes..	6,485	630

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
IV. Diseases—		
Hydrothorax	..	..
Hæmoptysis	..	..
Cachexia	..	4
Specific Diseases—		
Dysentery	..	69
Diarrhœa	..	110
Cholera	..	54
Ague	..	9
Fever	..	256
Phthisis	..	5
Total....	..	507

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
Brought forward	..	507
Ordinary Diseases—		
Pneumonia	..	19
Anasarca	..	..
Splenitis	..	..
Ascites	..	1
Asthma........	..	..
Anæmia	..	..
Morbus cordis	..	1
Scorbutus........	..	..
Purpura and Scurvy ..	..	13
Bronchitis	..	11
Dracunculus........	..	2
Hepatitis	..	..
Paralysis	..	5
Dropsy........	..	..
Syphilis	..	..
Pleuritis	..	1
Rheumatism........	..	..
Asthenia	..	..
Brain diseases........	..	..
Pericarditis	..	..
Lung diseases	..	..
Insanity	..	..
Icterus........	..	14
Epilepsy	..	1
Endocarditis........	..	1
Ulcer	..	5
Morbus cordis	..	1
Enteritis	..	..
Abscess	..	1
Ophthalmia........	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..
Nephria	..	.
Hypertrophy of the heart	..	..
Carditis	..	..
Tumour of the prostrate gland	..	..
Gastritis	..	..
Hernia........	..	1
Hepatitis........	..	5
Peritonitis	..	..
Influenza........	..	..
Concussio........	..	1
Carried forward....	..	590

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
Brought forward....	..	590
Compression of the brain	..	..
Dyspepsia	..	..
Phlegmon	..	..
Scirrhus	..	..
Carcinoma	..	..
Leprosy	..	..
Colic	..	..
Mortification	..	..
Encephalitis	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..
Jaundice	..	..
Diabetes	..	..
Vulnus	..	1
Paramenia	..	..
Otitis	..	..
Other causes	..	12
Accidental and Suicidal .	..	..
Atrophy and Debility..	..	24
Apoplexy........	..	1
Fractures and Contusions........	..	..
Wounds	..	..
Drowning........	..	..
Hanging	..	1
Old age	..	1
Total....	..	630

V. Occupation prior to imprisonment—	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
Agriculturists........	2,316	222
Coolies or Labourers ..	1,307	127
Domestic Servants	578	62
Carcoons........	36	2
Doocundars........	104	3
Sepoys........	50	3
Ramoosees	9	..
Tailors	19	1
Cloth Weavers........	80	5
Lohars........	59	3
Merchants	44	11
Zemindars	33	2
Carried forward....	4,635	441

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
Brought forward	4,635	441
Boatmen	11	2
Bakers	3	..
Tradesmen	22	2
Fishermen	80	15
Sailors	4	..
Cartmen	2	..
Carpenters	7	1
Shepherds	15	1
Prostitutes	3	1
Miscellaneous	392	9
Classification not received	1,311	158
Total....	6,485	630
VI.—Occupation at time of death—		
In-door Labourers.		
Employed on Manufactures..........	1,399	133
" as Gaol Servants..	651	21
" in Miscellaneous work	707	97
" as Hospital Attendants	69	..
" Convict Muccadums	46	..
" in repairing Gaols..	..	..
Employed on light labour, such as cleaning Gaol compound, weeding grass, levelling ground, &c.	..	..
Convalescents, old and weak men	438	85
Total ...	3,310	336
Out-door Labourers.		
Employed in making bricks	133	1
" miscellaneous works.	878	93
" on Roads	397	38
Carried forward....	1,408	132

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
Brought forward....	1,408	132
Employed in building..	416	97
" in Gaol Gardens..	258	24
Total....	2,082	253
Total of labouring prisoners........	5,392	589
Non-Labourers.		
Sentenced without labour and Civil prisoners ..	245	11
Inefficient from age, sick in hospital since admission, and convalescents excused labour .	679	26
Total....	924	37
Hajut prisoners	169	4
Grand Total....	6,485	630
VII. Crimes—		
Theft	2,317	246
Dacoity	292	18
Burglary	577	56
Murder..............	205	8
Cattle-stealing........	544	54
Culpable Homicide	122	12
Receiving stolen property	209	26
Perjury or subornation of perjury	125	13
Assault	200	15
Wounding	16	1
Plundering	46	3
Highway robbery	29	3
Bad livelihood........	98	3
Forgery	55	5
Rape	15	2
Rebellion	..	..
Assault attended with wounding..........	5	..
False accusation	41	5
Larceny	4	..
Riot	4	..
Carried forward ...	4,904	470

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward....	4,904	470
Illegal assemblage	..	..
Breach of contract	..	..
Affray with wounding..	..	..
Unlawful confinement..	10	..
Riot attended with wounding	25	..
Suspected to be rebels. .	15	..
Assault with plunder ..	20	1
Neglect of duty	30	..
Resisting process..	..	..
Embezzlement..	17	..
Poisoning	10	..
Arson	12	..
Disobedience of legal orders	..	..
Attempt at suicide	..	..
Desertion	..	..
Cutting of ears of person.	..	..
Destruction of cattle ..	25	..
Stealing children......	..	..
Seduction..	..	..
Thuggy	..	..
Fraud	..	..
Extortion............	20	..
Having in possession counterfeit coins	..	..
Obstructing the Railway Lines	..	..
Torturing	..	..
Blinding	..	..
Cheating	25	..
Offences against Abkaree and Salt Laws	..	..
Escapes from Gaol .. .	..	..
Aiding in rebellion	..	..
Wounding with intent to murder	..	..
Abortion	..	..
Mutiny.............	..	..
Complicity in mutiny..	..	..
Using abusive language.	15	..
Breach of peace	..	..
Bribery	..	..
Voluntarily causing hurt	..	..
Carried forward....	5,128	471

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward....	5,128	471
Breach of Law........	..	..
Abetting a person to cause hurt to another.	..	..
Prowling about a house by night	..	..
Exposing an infant	5	..
Picking pockets	16	..
Civil prisoners........	25	1
Classification not received	1,311	158
Total....	6,485	630
VIII. Sentences—		
Of 15 days and under..	96	2
„ 1 month	105	6
„ 2 ditto	104	4
„ 3 ditto	174	3
„ 4 ditto	89	3
„ 5 ditto	151	12
„ 6 ditto	919	117
„ 7 ditto	58	7
„ 8 ditto	116	10
„ 9 ditto	106	14
„ 10 ditto	59	6
„ 1 year	655	51
„ 1 year & 3 months.	73	17
„ 1 year & 6 months.	79	7
„ 1 year & 9 months.	97	8
„ 2 years..........	644	66
„ 2 years & 6 months.	53	4
„ 2 years & 9 months.	24	1
„ 3 years..........	169	16
„ 3 years & 6 months.	73	2
„ 3 years & 9 months.	23	1
„ 4 years..........	48	2
„ 5 years..........	189	39
„ 6 years 11 months & 19 days....	18	..
„ 7 years..........	182	5
„ 8 years..........	24	..
„ 9 years..........	29	1
„ 10 years..........	124	32
Carried forward....	4,481	436

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward....	4,481	436
Of 12 years	8	..
„ 12 years 3 months 21 days	27	2
„ 14 years	86	11
„ 15 years	28	1
„ 16 years	15	1
For life..	224	20
Civil prisoners	64	1
Till security is furnished	68	..
Hajut prisoners	173	..
Classification not received	1,311	158
Grand Total....	6,485	630
Unexpired periods of Sentences—		
Under 15 days........	96	2
1 month & above 15 days	105	6
2 months and above 1 month	104	4
3 months and above 2 months	174	3
6 months and above 3 months........	1,159	132
9 months and above 6 months........	280	31
1 year & above 9 months	715	57
1 year and 3 months and above 1 year	73	17
1 year and 6 months and above 1 year and 3 months..........	79	7
1 year and 9 months up to 1 year and 6 months..........	97	8
2 years and above 1 year and 9 months	..	..
2 years and 6 months and above 2 years .	644	66
3 years and above 2 years and 6 months	100	3
3 years and 6 months and above 3 years .	246	21
Carried forward....	3,872	357

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward	3,872	357
4 years and above 3 years and 6 months	12	..
4 years and six months and above 4 years .	39	2
5 years and above 4 years and 6 months	100	20
5 years and 6 months and above 5 years..	89	19
6 years and above 5 years and 6 months	..	..
6 years and 6 months and above 6 years.	18	..
7 years and above 6 years and 6 months.	100	3
7 years and 6 months and above 7 years..	82	2
8 years and above 7 years and 6 months.	..	..
8 years and above 6 months and above 8 years..........	16	..
9 years and above 8 years and 6 months	..	..
9 years and 6 months and above 9 years..	29	1
10 years and above 9 years and 6 months	..	..
10 years and 6 months and above 10 years ...	124	32
11 years and above 10 years and 6 months	..	..
11 years and 6 months and above 11 years.	..	..
12 years and above 11 years and 6 months	8	..
12 years and 6 months and above 12 years.	27	2
13 years and above 12 years and 6 months	..	..
13 years and 6 months and above 13 years.	..	..
14 years and above 13 years and 6 months	86	11
14 years and 6 months and above 14 years.	..	..
Carried forward....	4,602	449

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward	4,602	449
15 years and above 14 years and 6 months	..	..
15 years and 6 months and above 15 years.	28	1
16 years and above 15 years and 6 months	15	1
Life prisoners	221	20
Civil prisoners	61	1
Till security is furnished .	68	..
Hajut prisoners........	173	..
Classification not received	1,311	158
Grand Total....	6,485	630
X. Age—		
16 years	118	10
17 „	76	4
18 „	104	8
19 „	103	5
20 „	240	28
21 „	87	12
22 „	139	17
23 „	131	13
24 „	103	3
25 „	216	37
26 „	188	10
27 „	140	11
28 „	229	21
29 „	193	5
30 „	240	49
31 „	76	8
32 „	173	20
33 „	112	5
34 „	86	9
35 „	236	10
36 „	98	5
37 „	95	9
38 „	177	12
Carried forward	3,360	344

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward....	3,360	344
39 years..............	46	7
40 „	248	39
41 „	46	4
42 „	64	3
43 „	180	9
44 „	63	4
45 „	97	10
46 „	76	2
47 „	64	..
48 „	142	3
49 „	68	2
50 „	87	17
51 „	18	..
52 „	50	..
53 „	21	..
54 „	19	..
55 „	91	4
56 „	14	..
57 „	38	2
58 „	42	1
60 „	96	9
61 „	12	..
62 „	38	4
63 „	10	..
64 „	32	2
65 „	53	2
66 „	3	..
67 „	6	..
68 „	1	..
69 „	7	..
70 „	3	..
72 „	6	1
75 „	11	..
76 „	13	..
77 „	1	..
79 „	4	..
80 „	18	1
90 „	26	2
Classification not received	1,311	158
Total....	6,485	630

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

STATEMENT N° IV.

STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Admissions and ... *Aden, for the years* 1863-64, 1864-65, *and* 1865-66, *according*

Gaols.		Zymotic Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Violent Diseases.	Epidemic Cholera.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.
Poona	1863-64	212	3	53	4	4	2	..	278
	1864-65	182	1	35	13	7	21	..	259
	1865-66	108	1	47	2	11	1	..	170
Yerrowda	1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195
Sattara	1863-64	68	..	64	..	13	..	..	145
	1864-65	71	1	20	1	3	2	1	99
	1865-66	33	1	7	1	1	..	1	44
Dharwar	1863-64	281	48	382	53	5	2	..	771
	1864-65	226	1	131	19	1	..	..	378
	1865-66	208	..	99	5	52	10	..	374
Belgaum	1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	1863-64	184	2	70	3	43	..	..	302
	1864-65	202	..	65	6	14	..	..	287
	1865-66	287	..	64	4	17	17	..	389
Carwar gang	1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Rutnagherry	1863-64	155	4	104	1	38	1	2	305
	1864-65	282	10	145	5	16	..	..	458
	1865-66	247	2	108	3	59	..	..	419
Tanna	1863-64	364	1	158	12	57	26	1	619
	1864-65	428	..	100	2	47	2	..	579
	1865-66	431	3	148	7	83	1	4	677
Sholapoor	1863-64	137	1	86	1	14	..	5	244
	1864-65	167	..	44	2	12	14	..	239
	1865-66	108	..	50	2	17	..	21	198
Ahmednuggur	1863-64	362	..	177	16	41	9	7	612
	1864-65	160	..	34	8	8	9	..	219
	1865-65	161	..	47	4	9	10	..	231

No. IV.

Deaths in the Gaol Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and to the classification of the Registrar General of England.

Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. Total.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. Total.	Remarks.
26	..	26	444	62 61	5·86	..	5·86	8 99	..	8·99	
22	9	31	458	56 55	4·6	1 9	6·5	8 1	3 47	11 57	
17	.	17	357	47 62	4·76	..	4·76	10 00	..	10 00	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No data.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
91	6	97	661	180·79	13 77	0 91	11·68	7·61	0·50	8 11	
1	..	1	210	69 65	0·12	..	0·42	0 69	..	0 69	
..	1	1	202	49	..	0·51	0 51	..	1 1	1·1	
4	..	4	171	25 73	2 31	..	2 34	9 09	..	9 09	
10	2	12	421	183·13	2 38	0 48	2 86	1 28	0·26	1·51	
15	..	15	590	64 07	2 54	..	2 51	4 82	..	4 82	
14	2	16	486	76·95	2 88	0 41	3 29	3 74	0 53	4 27	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No data.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	..	10	173	174·57	5 78	..	5 78	3 31	..	3·31	
12	..	12	204	140 68	5·88	..	5 88	4·18	..	4 18	
4	7	11	161	241·61	2 48	4·35	6·83	1·03	1·80	2 83	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No data.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	2	165	121·24	1·21	..	1·21	0 98	..	0 98	
1	..	1	140	217·86	0 72	..	0·72	0 33	..	0·33	
11	..	11	269	170·26	4 1	..	4 1	2·4	..	2·4	
9	..	9	242	173·14	3·72	..	3 72	2·15	..	2 15	
30	12	42	372	166·40	8·06	3·23	11·29	4·2	1·95	6·15	
19	2	21	333	173·87	5 70	0·06	5·76	3·11	0·35	3·46	
14	..	14	331	204·53	4·23	..	4·23	2 07	..	2·07	
3	..	3	194	125·77	1·55	..	1·55	0 82	..	0 82	
1	5	6	212	112·74	0·47	2·35	2 82	0 42	2 1	2 52	
3	..	3	130	152·30	2·30	..	2 30	1·57	..	1·57	
6	11	17	244	250 08	2·46	4·51	6 97	0 98	1·8	2·06	
2	15	17	376	58·24	0·53	4·0	4·53	0·91	6 9	[illegible] 81	
10	3	13	250	92·4	4·	1·2	5·2	4·33	1·29	5·62	

STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the number of Admissions and *Aden, for the years 1863-64, 1864-65, and 1865-66, according*

Gaols.		Zymotic Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Violent Diseases.	Epidemic Cholera.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.
Dhoolia	1863-64	255	..	182	5	17	6	..	465
	1864-65	166	..	105	7	15	..	..	293
	1865-66	236	6	100	5	18	5	..	370
Surat	1863-64	110	1	25	9	10	39	..	194
	1864-65	192	2	48	4	5	16	..	267
	1865-66	177	2	27	10	3	9	..	228
Kaira	1863-64	308	1	206	38	15	..	..	568
	1864-65	255	2	253	21	15	26	1	553
	1865-66	509	1	302	16	29	..	..	857
Ahmedabad	1863-64	273	..	107	12	22	10	..	424
	1864-65	256	..	73	10	17	10	..	366
	1865-66	989	6	83	6	11	41	..	1,136
Dohud	1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486
Rajkote	1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213
Aden	1863-64	112	..	86	..	9	..	..	207
	1864-65	160	..	105	..	12	..	..	277
	1865-66	188	2	99	..	12	3	..	304
Kurrachee	1863-64	1,535	5	495	9	531	..	6	2,581
	1864-65	275	..	99	2	16	1	2	395
	1865-66	446	9	93	..	27	..	2	577
Hydrabad	1863-64	335	..	67	10	5	..	..	417
	1864-65	478	4	98	3	9	..	7	599
	1865-66	804	2	52	5	13	6	1	883
Shikarpoor	1863-64	456	..	179	10	10	..	..	655
	1864-65	484	..	150	5	18	..	..	658
	1865-66	584	5	148	9	4	..	..	750
Bukkur	1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707
Kulladghee	1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1864-65	10	..	3	..	1	..	..	14
	1865-66	137	1	59	..	18	..	..	215

No. IV.

Deaths in the Gaol Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and to the classification of the Registrar General of England.

Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Ratio per cent. of						Remarks.
					Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.			
By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.			By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	
9	4	13	430	108·14	2 1	0·9	3·0	1 91	0·86	2·80	
5	..	5	445	65·85	1·12	..	1 12	1·6	..	1 6	
8	2	10	266	139 09	3·01	0 75	3·76	2 16	0·54	2·70	
17	15	32	231	83 98	7 36	6·49	13 85	8 76	7 73	16 49	
8	6	14	235	113·62	3·4	2 55	5 95	3·	2·21	5 21	
15	..	15	198	115·66	7 58	..	7·58	6·58	..	6·58	
19	..	19	174	326·44	10 92	..	10 92	3 17	..	3 17	
10	5	15	221	250 23	4 51	2·25	6·76	1 81	0 90	2 71	
12	4	16	290	295 52	4 14	1·38	5·52	1 40	0 47	6·87	
34	4	38	599	72·45	5 68	0 67	6 35	5 42	0 94	6 36	
22	4	26	573	63 87	3·84	0·71	4 54	6·1	1 9	8·	
144	14	158	475	239·16	30 31	2·95	33·26	12 68	1 23	13·91	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No data
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30	6	36	183	265·57	16·39	3·28	19 67	6·17	1·23	7 40	
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	No data
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	1	51	417·65	..	1·96	1·96	..	0·47	0·47	
4	..	4	127	16·30	3·13	..	3 13	1·93	..	1·93	
1	..	1	131	21·14	0·76	..	0·76	0 36	..	0·36	
3	2	5	140	217·14	2·17	1·43	3 60	0·99	0·66	1·65	
184	..	184	927	278·42	19·85	..	19 85	7·13	..	7·13	
15	..	15	404	97·72	3·71	..	3·71	3·8	..	3·8	
21	1	22	636	90 70	3 30	0·16	3·46	3·64	0·17	3·81	
20	..	20	478	87 24	4·18	..	4 18	4·8	..	4·8	
34	..	34	499	120·04	6·81	..	6·81	5 68	..	5·68	
126	6	132	390	226·41	32·30	1·54	33·84	14·27	0·68	14·95	
20	..	20	470	139 36	4·26	..	4 26	3·05	..	3 05	
23	..	23	596	110·4	3 86	..	3·86	3·5	..	3·5	
27	..	·27	566	132·53	4·77	..	4 77	3·6	..	3 6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No data.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	..	22	211	36·49	10·43	..	10·43	3·11	..	3·11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	58	24·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	85	252·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	

C. G. WIEHE, M·D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. V.

***DEATHS** in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, from all Causes, during the year* 1865-66.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

	Causes of Death	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages
	All causes	25	228	215	87	46	22	2	5	630
	Specified causes	25	228	215	87	46	22	2	5	630
	Classes.									
Class.	I. Zymotic diseases	21	185	168	81	36	19	2	2	514
	II. Constitutional	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	9
	III. Local	1	30	23	6	2	2	1	2	67
	IV. Developmental	1	2	9	4	7	2	..	..	25
	V. Violent deaths	..	4	5	2	3	1	..	..	15
	Order.									
I.	1. Miasmatic diseases	21	180	157	81	36	19	2	2	498
	2. Enthetic	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3. Dietic	1	2	5	4	..	1	..	..	13
	4. Parasitic	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
II.	1. Diathetic	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
	2. Phthisis	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
III.	1. Diseases of Nervous System	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	7
	2. Diseases of Organs of Circulation	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	3. Diseases of Respiratory Organs......	..	1	18	9	2	..	..	1	31
	4. Diseases of Digestive Organs	..	11	6	2	2	..	..	..	21
	5. Diseases of Urinary Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Diseases of Organs of Generation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Diseases of Integumentary System ..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	6
IV.	1. Diseases of Children.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Diseases of Adults..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Diseases of old People.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	4. Diseases of Nutrition.	2	4	7	5	4	2	..	..	24
V.	1. Accident..........	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
	2. Battle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Execution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths (not classed)	2	4	3	2	..	1	..	..	12
	Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Causes not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17*th August* 1867.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. VI.

***DEATHS** in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, from all Causes, during the year* 1865-66.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
I.	ORDER I.									
	1. Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Scarlatina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Quinsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Hooping-cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Typhus and Infantile Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Metria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Dysentery	4	17	18	15	9	6	..	..	69
	13. Diarrhœa	10	25	30	18	27	..	..	..	110
	14. Cholera	5	15	20	7	5	2	..	..	54
	15. Ague	..	2	2	2	..	2	1	..	9
	16. Remittent Fever	25	40	55	75	51	10	..	..	256
	17. Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18. Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19. Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20. Beri-beri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER II.									
	1. Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Morbus cordis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Carried forward	44	99	125	118	92	20	1	..	499

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
	Brought forward....	44	99	125	118	92	20	1	..	499
I.	**Order III.**									
	1. Privation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Want of breast milk .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Purpura and scurvy .	2	3	4	2	2	..	..	..	13
	4. Alcoholism (*Del. tremens*), &c........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order IV.									
	1. Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Worms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Dracunculus	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
II.	**Order I.**									
	1. Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Anasarca..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Cachexia..........	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	4
	5. Hydrothorax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Carcinoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Mortification	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Otitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order II.									
	1. Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Tabes Mesenterica..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Tubercle or Phthisis.	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	5
	4. Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward....	46	105	132	122	97	20	1	..	523

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
	Brought forward....	46	105	132	122	97	20	1	..	523
III.	Order I.									
	1. Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Apoplexy	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3. Paralysis..........	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	5
	4. Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Epilepsy..........	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	7. Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Puerperal convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Staphyloma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Brain diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13. Scirrhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order II.									
	1. Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Endocarditis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3. Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Phlebitis..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Syncope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Heart diseases, &c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Morbus cordis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Order III.									
	1. Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Bronchitis	..	3	4	2	2	..	..	..	11
	3. Empyema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Pleuritis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Carried forward....	46	109	140	128	100	20	1	..	544

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
	Brought forward....	46	109	140	128	100	20	1	..	544
III.	ORDER III.—*contd.*									
	5. Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Pneumonia	2	5	4	3	2	3	..	..	19
	7. Lung diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Hæmoptysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER IV.									
	1. Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Ascites	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	5. Ulceration of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Hernia	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	7. Ileus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Intus-susception	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Hemorrhoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Stricture of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Stomach diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13. Pancreas diseases,&c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14. Melæna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15. Hepatisis..........	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	5
	16. Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17. Liver diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18. Spleen diseases, &c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19. Icterus............	..	3	4	5	2	..	..	..	14
	ORDER V.									
	1. Nephritis..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Ischuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward....	48	119	150	138	105	23	1	..	584

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
	Brought forward..	48	119	150	138	105	23	1	..	584
III.	ORDER V.—*contd.*									
	5. Cystitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Stricture of Urethra .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Extravasation of Urine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Kidney disease, &c. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER VI.									
	1. Ovarian Dropsy....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Uterine diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER VII.									
	1. Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Mollities ossium....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Joint diseases, &c. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER VIII.									
	1. Phlegmon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Abscess	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3. Ulcer	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	5
	4. Skin diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Scorbutus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.	ORDER I.									
	1. Premature Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Cyanosis.........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Spina bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward....	48	121	152	139	106	23	1	..	590

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
	Brought forward....	48	121	152	139	106	23	1	..	590
IV.	ORDER I.—*contd.*									
	4. Other malformation .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Teething	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER II.									
	1. Paramenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Childbirth(*see* Metria)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER III.									
	1. Old age	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	ORDER IV.									
	1. Atrophy and Debility	2	4	7	5	4	2	..	..	24
	2. Asthenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.	ORDER I.									
	(*Accident.*)									
	1. Fractures and contusions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Wounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Burns and Scalds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Poison............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. By bite of Snake ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. While digging a tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Shot.............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward....	50	125	159	144	111	25	1	..	615

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
V.	Brought forward....	50	125	159	144	111	25	1	..	615
	Order I.—*contd.*									
	10. Hanging..........	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	11. Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Concussio	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	13. Vulnus............	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Order III. (*Homicide.*)									
	1. Murder and Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order IV. (*Suicide.*)									
	1. Wounds.. Gun-shot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wounds.. Cut-stab.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order V. (*Execution.*)									
	1. Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths (not classed)	2	4	3	2	..	1	..	..	12
	Carried forward....	53	129	164	146	111	26	1	..	630

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total of all ages.
V.	Brought forward....	53	129	164	146	111	26	1	..	630
	Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Causes not specified or ill-defined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	53	129	164	146	111	26	1	..	630

Note.—Order II. comprises deaths in battle, and is therefore inapplicable to the above body of men.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17*th August* 1867.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. VII.

TABLE showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in each Gaol Hospital in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the 10 *years from* 1856, *specifying the Cause of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial Rate and the Mortality of* 1865-66.

Poona Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths: By Cholera.	Deaths: Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength: By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength: Total.	Deaths to Treated: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated: By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated: Total.
1856......	194	2	12	4	120	7	13	1	71	23	78	66	9	29	36	1	606	17	4	21	303	22·6	5·6	1·3	6·7	2·4	0·5	2·9
1857......	119	1	12	..	89	..	24	..	45	10	38	41	2	25	42	..	446	6	..	6	277	16·8	2·1	..	2·1	1·2	..	1·2
1858......	134	1	12	1	114	..	22	1	70	14	34	38	6	62	32	1	542	7	..	7	319	17 3	2·1	..	2 1	1·2	..	1·2
1859......	169	..	5	3	96	5	9	1	66	12	47	35	1	60	37	..	540	9	..	9	359	15·4	2·5	..	2·5	1·6	..	1 6
1860......	107	2	23	2	72	4	13	..	25	19	32	21	7	6	34	..	367	7	1	8	390	95·0	1·8	0 2	2·	1·9	0·2	2·1
1861......	36	2	13	1	52	..	6	..	11	10	31	22	2	8	49	5	248	9	..	9	270	96·2	3·3	..	3·3	3·4	..	3·4
1862......	92	..	4	..	36	1	5	1	5	12	20	11	3	5	38	..	233	7	1	8	248	97·9	3·1	0·1	3 2	3 1	0·1	3·2
1863......	71	..	13	2	93	2	3	..	5	13	28	7	2	3	31	..	273	22	..	22	309	91·9	7·1	..	7·1	7·7	..	7·7
1863-64 ...	90	..	6	..	61	21	1	1	3	12	10	7	5	1	41	..	259	25	..	25	444	80·1	7·3	..	7·3	8·9	..	8 9
1864-65 ...	90	..	6	..	61	21	1	1	3	12	10	7	5	1	41	..	259	22	9	31	458	57·4	4·8	1·97	6·77	8·1	3·4	11·5
	1,102	8	106	13	794	61	97	6	304	137	328	255	42	200	381	7	3.841	131	15	146	3,386	113·44	3·87	0·41	4·28	3·41	0·39	3·80
1865-66 ..	48	.. *	14	2	45	1	..	3	3	7	16	11	..	2	18	..	170	17	..	17	357	47·62	4·76	..	4·76	10·00	..	10·00

Suttara Gaol.

1856......	193	..	13	..	137	1	6	..	64	9	67	75	2	18	20	..	605	..	1	1	272	222·4	..	0·3	0·3	..	0·1	0·1
1857......	136	2	13	..	122	1	4	..	58	13	84	76	1	12	27	1	550	5	1	6	367	149·8	1·3	0·2	1·5	0·9	0·1	1·0
1858......	122	1	18	..	71	..	38	..	34	10	55	74	2	24	42	..	491	12	..	12	356	146·1	3·3	..	3·3	2·4	..	2·4
1859......	188	..	4	2	55	11	10	..	20	4	17	22	9	9	15	..	366	26	8	34	338	108·2	7·6	2·3	9·9	7·1	2·1	9·2
1860......	158	..	12	..	69	..	4	..	17	8	21	31	3	2	17	3	336	2	..	2	346	97·1	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5
1861......	53	..	1	..	37	..	..	..	5	6	16	10	2	2	8	..	140	3	..	3	231	60·6	1·2	..	1·2	2·1	..	2·1
1862......	17	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	5	17	7	..	2	1	..	56	2	..	2	205	27·3	0·9	..	0·9	3·5	..	3·5
1863......	116	..	4	..	50	1	2	..	52	7	62	54	1	27	19	1	396	1	..	1	240	165·	0·4	..	0·4	0·2	..	0·2
1863-64 ..	28	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	2	6	62	13	2	1	20	..	145	1	..	1	210	80·5	0·5	..	0·5	0·6	..	0·6
1864-65 ..	42	..	...	..	..	2	1	..	4	2	18	3	4	1	21	1	99	..	1	1	202	51·7	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·9	0·9
	1,053	3	70	2	542	16	67	..	257	70	419	365	20	98	190	6	3,184	52	11	63	2,767	115·07	1·88	0·40	2·28	1·64	0·35	1·99
1865-66 ..	20	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	12	1	44	4	..	4	171	25 73	2·34	..	2·34	9·09	..	9·09

Kulladgee Gaol.

1856......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65 ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	14	..	..	..	58	414·29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	14	..	..	..	58	414·29	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66 ..	71	..	3	25	25	..	5	..	5	2	39	17	1	29	18	..	215	..	..	..	85	252·15	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Dharwar Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1856....	390	1	27	2	198	..	4	1	34	17	95	30	6	34	72	..	811	10	..	10	681	119·	1·4	..	1·4	1·2	..	1·2
1857....	236	1	15	1	127	42	3	..	23	12	50	25	5	28	71	..	639	22	14	36	628	101·7	3·5	2·2	5·7	3·4	2·1	5·5
1858....	263	..	22	5	147	..	15	1	25	30	86	26	6	24	64	..	714	11	..	11	578	123·5	1·9	..	1·9	1·5	..	1·5
1859....	121	..	13	..	68	26	8	..	19	16	78	22	8	23	63	1	466	8	11	19	510	89·8	1·5	2·1	3·6	1·7	2·4	4·1
1860....	118	1	9	3	55	..	..	..	10	10	61	13	4	15	40	..	339	6	..	6	422	80·2	1·4	..	1·4	1·7	..	1·7
1861....	127	6	22	1	154	116	5	..	20	7	86	22	12	9	197	..	784	44	60	104	488	160·6	9	12·2	21·2	5·6	7·6	13·2
1862....	172	..	15	..	74	..	..	1	4	10	103	2	1	42	61	..	487	25	..	25	517	93·8	4·8	..	4·8	5·1	..	5·1
1863....	191	..	23	2	43	2	3	..	10	33	80	9	2	64	41	..	503	10	2	12	382	[illegible]	2·6	0·5	3·1	1·9	0·3	2·2
1863-64..	320	..	24	47	2	2	4	..	12	38	85	4	2	74	147	..	761	10	2	12	421	189·5	2·4	0·4	2·8	1·3	0·2	1·5
1864-65..	130	..	6	43	..	..	2	..	5	27	97	1	4	5	58	..	378	15	..	15	590	64·9	2·54	..	2·54	3·9	..	3·9
	2,068	9	176	104	868	188	44	3	162	200	821	154	50	318	814	1	5,980	161	89	250	5,217	114·62	3·0[illegible]	1·70	4·79	2·69	1·49	4·18
1865-66.	107	..	11	69	..	10	1	..	7	28	67	14	5	15	40	..	374	14	2	16	486	76·95	2·88	0·41	3·29	3·74	0·53	4·27

Honore Gaol.

1856....	46	26	14	..	37	..	2	2	11	3	21	13	..	5	19	2	201	5	..	5	167	120·3	3·0	..	3·0	2·4	..	2·4
1857....	37	..	16	..	33	..	2	3	10	3	17	13	..	3	21	1	159	6	..	6	163	96·9	3·6	..	3·6	3·7	..	3·7
1858....	21	..	15	..	27	..	1	..	20	4	48	21	2	5	13	..	177	1	..	1	180	97·7	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5
1859....	61	..	5	2	30	..	..	..	13	7	10	6	1	..	43	..	178	1	..	1	190	94·	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5
1860....	82	..	24	..	38	..	2	1	7	4	98	45	7	11	9	9	337	7	..	7	174	193·4	4·	..	4·	2·	..	2·
1861....	55	..	10	3	66	10	6	10	98	12	13	51	3	12	178	16	546	16	6	22	159	342·3	10·	3·7	13·7	3·	·1	4·
1862....	68	..	17	2	74	..	1	18	40	13	31	21	4	16	77	3	385	14	..	14	132	291·6	10·6	..	10·6	3·4	..	3·4
1863....	112	..	20	1	70	..	2	6	22	9	27	47	1	12	27	10	366	16	..	16	137	267·2	11·6	..	11·6	4·3	..	4·3
1863-64..	82	..	16	1	71	..	..	4	21	9	28	43	1	..	26	..	302	10	..	10	173	174·	5·76	..	5·76	3·21	..	3·21
1864-65..	59	..	9	..	107	..	1	3	24	5	40	14	2	..	23	..	287	12	..	12	204	140·68	5·88	..	5·88	4·18	..	4·18
	623	26	146	9	553	10	17	47	266	69	333	277	21	64	436	41	2,938	88	6	94	1,679	186·89	5·24	0·36	5·60	2·99	0·20	3·19
1865-66..	113	..	10	..	158	19	2	1	4	6	33	17	2	10	14	..	389	4	7	11	161	241·61	2·48	4·35	6·83	1·03	1·80	2·83

Rutnagherry Gaol.

1856....	130	1	9	..	65	1	2	..	14	11	60	46	5	24	31	..	399	5	..	5	226	176·5	2·2	..	2·2	1·2	..	1·2
1857....	106	..	20	..	71	..	4	..	20	10	49	99	6	8	65	29	487	8	..	8	270	184·4	2·9	..	2·9	1·6	..	1·6
1858....	153	..	15	..	78	..	2	1	15	6	33	76	5	16	92	1	493	16	..	16	407	126·7	3·9	..	3·9	3·1	..	3·1
1859....	109	..	9	..	60	..	2	..	31	..	30	39	3	8	27	..	318	17	..	17	326	93·4	5·2	..	5·2	4·8	..	4·8
1860....	63	1	4	..	63	..	..	..	9	7	22	36	5	4	17	1	232	6	..	6	130	184·8	4·8	..	4·8	2·8	..	2·8
1861....	47	..	8	..	49	..	5	..	14	10	74	35	9	13	59	3	326	3	..	3	175	189·7	1·7	..	1·7	0·9	..	0·9
1862....	38	..	11	..	50	..	14	..	22	6	50	18	3	10	46	..	268	5	..	5	135	203·7	3·7	..	3·7	1·8	..	1·8
1863....	33	..	23	1	35	..	2	..	32	34	40	36	..	13	29	1	279	2	..	2	110	141·8	1·8	..	1·8	0·7	..	0·7
1863-64.	43	2	30	1	41	..	2	..	29	18	45	38	..	7	47	2	305	1	..	1	140	223·4	0·7	..	0·7	0·33	..	0·33
1864-65.	109	..	38	2	69	..	8	..	38	27	62	59	4	16	69	1	502	11	..	11	269	184·4	4·09	..	4·09	2·2	..	2·2
	831	4	167	4	581	1	41	1	224	129	465	482	40	119	482	38	3,609	74	..	74	2,188	164·95	3·38	..	3·38	2·05	..	2·05
1865-66.	127	..	22	1	45	..	3	1	27	14	41	59	9	9	61	..	419	9	..	9	242	173·14	3·72	..	3·72	2·15	..	2·15

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Tanna Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1856	130	..	18	1	28	..	..	2	25	15	30	29	7	20	153	..	461	13	..	13	532	86·6	2·4	..	2·4	2·8	..	2·8
1857	227	4	33	1	77	8	..	1	26	20	91	16	8	37	123	..	672	12	1	13	567	136·1	2·1	0·1	2·2	1·7	0·1	2·8
1858	273	..	24	2	81	1	13	5	28	14	74	25	5	42	139	..	726	17	..	17	633	114·6	2·6	..	2·6	2·3	..	2·3
1859	178	6	20	1	28	..	3	..	9	17	61	19	14	13	151	..	520	17	..	17	661	78·6	2 5	..	2 5	3·2	..	3·2
1860	181	..	37	7	126	125	15	1	28	12	65	55	5	17	290	..	964	29	50	79	658	146 5	4·4	7·5	11·9	3·	5·2	8·2
1861	90	3	20	1	48	..	6	1	8	4	58	15	10	16	123	..	403	10	..	10	443	90·9	2·2	..	2·2	2·4	..	2·4
1862	222	..	19	5	99	29	3	9	23	7	77	19	6	7	118	..	643	19	14	33	476	130·5	4·2	2·9	7·1	2·9	2·1	5·
1863	105	..	20	5	75	..	5	..	14	25	93	47	8	39	81	1	518	21	..	21	339	152 8	6·1	..	6·1	4·	..	4·
1863-64	15[illegible]	..	8	3	67	26	3	..	16	26	70	49	10	36	112	1	584	39	2	41	372	156·2	6·6	3·	9·6	4·2	1 9	6·1
1864-65	275	1	14	4	46	4	2	..	1	3	54	44	5	30	95	1	579	19	2	21	333	173·8	5·71	0·6	6·31	3·1	0·3	3·6
	1,838	14	213	30	675	193	50	19	178	146	673	318	78	257	1385	3	6,070	196	69	265	5,014	121·06	3·91	1·38	5·29	3·23	1·14	4·37
1865-66	200	..	27	1	90	1	7	..	24	14	66	77	8	16	142	4	677	14	..	14	331	204·53	4·23	..	4·23	2·07	..	2·07

Sholapoor Gaol.

1856....	166	..	4	2	25	..	..	1	6	10	48	1	8	4	34	..	309	13	..	13	199	155·	6·	..	6·	4·	..	4·
1857....	159	..	1	1	58	..	2	..	10	6	24	1	5	2	27	..	299	2	..	2	187	160·	2·	..	2·	0 6	..	0·6
1858....	98	..	3	3	15	..	1	..	9	5	29	2	2	3	22	..	192	2	..	2	208	92·	1·	..	1·	1·	..	1·
1859....	128	..	..	..	32	7	6	1	11	5	24	10	6	12	28	..	270	7	1	8	206	131·	3·	0·5	3·5	2·6	0·4	3·
1860....	154	..	3	..	31	2	4	..	10	6	24	7	2	6	29	..	278	3	2	5	172	161·	1·7	1·	2·7	1·	0·7	1·7
1861....	141	..	6	..	74	..	26	..	23	4	31	21	4	4	51	..	385	8	..	8	173	222·	4·6	..	4·6	2·	..	2·
1862....	55	..	7	1	37	..	9	3	14	15	37	11	8	18	54	..	269	14	..	14	178	151·	8·	..	8·	5·	..	5·
1863....	74	..	12	..	14	..	5	1	8	19	37	14	4	24	27	5	244	2	..	2	196	194·	1·	..	1·	..	..	..
1863-64.	61	..	15	..	23	..	6	..	9	24	30	9	3	14	35	5	234	3	..	3	194	121·	1·5	..	1·5	1·3	..	1·3
1864-65.	43	..	7	..	14	14	..	..	16	6	24	12	13	28	62	..	239	1	5	6	212	112·	0·47	2·36	2·83	0·4	1·7	2·1
	1,079	..	58	7	323	23	59	6	116	100	308	91	55	115	369	10	2,719	55	8	63	1,925	141·25	2·86	0·42	3·28	2·02	0·29	2 31
1865-66.	28	..	4	1	24	..	7	..	5	5	26	19	2	16	42	19	198	3	..	3	130	152·30	2·30	..	2 30	1·57	..	1·57

Ahmednuggur Gaol.

1856....	195	..	9	2	47	..	2	3	6	7	38	32	14	8	105	..	468	11	..	11	283	155·4	3·9	..	3·9	2 3	..	2 3
1857....	170	..	15	..	73	1	1	1	6	10	25	16	10	5	102	..	435	22	1	23	277	157·	7·9	0·4	8·3	5·	0·2	5·2
1858....	156	..	8	4	57	..	2	..	6	9	23	14	5	6	105	..	395	10	..	10	283	136 1	3·5	..	3·5	2·4	..	2 4
1859....	68	..	1	3	25	2	5	..	6	2	13	15	3	4	29	..	176	10	2	12	214	82·2	4·7	0·9	5 6	5·4	1·1	6·5
1860....	176	..	1	9	68	2	1	..	2	11	25	9	3	8	62	..	377	6	2	8	230	163·9	2·6	0·9	3 5	1·8	0·5	2·3
1961....	165	1	8	4	111	..	1	..	9	11	21	13	8	..	63	..	415	15	..	15	226	183·6	6·6	..	6 6	3·5	..	3·5
1862....	118	..	7	1	60	9	..	1	5	4	24	3	1	1	21	..	255	9	5	14	170	150·	5·3	2·9	8 2	3 6	1·9	5 5
1563....	185	..	9	3	140	..	..	..	16	5	133	42	3	7	72	..	615	12	..	12	218	282·1	5·5	..	5 5	1·9	..	1·9
1863-64.	183	..	7	3	130	9	..	..	16	8	125	43	4	7	70	..	605	11	6	17	244	250·8	4·5	2·5	7·0	1 8	1·	2·8
1864-65.	51	..	1	..	41	9	..	..	15	11	24	7	9	11	40	..	219	15	2	17	376	58·2	3 99	0·53	4·52	6·8	0 41	7·7
	1,467	1	66	29	752	32	12	5	87	78	451	194	60	57	669	..	3,960	121	18	139	2,521	157·08	4·80	0·71	5·51	3·06	0·45	3·51
1865-66.	66	..	5	..	49	10	1	..	5	10	36	9	5	6	29	..	231	10	3	13	250	92·4	4·	1·2	5·2	4·33	1·29	5·62

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Dhoolia Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of						
																						Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.			By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1856....	68	..	9	1	23	..	1	..	7	4	53	15	4	1	37	..	217	8	..	8	213	69·3	2·5	..	2·5	3·6	..	3·6
1857....	115	..	9	..	36	.	3	1	13	6	97	11	13	1	47	..	352	14	..	14	292	123·	4·7	..	4·7	3·8	..	3·8
1858....	179	..	3	4	19	..	2	3	12	13	59	10	7	7	29	..	347	9	..	9	387	90·3	2·3	..	2·3	2·5	..	2·5
1859....	203	..	16	6	23	7	13	..	35	5	132	29	4	15	23	..	511	18	5	23	333	155·9	5·4	1·5	6·9	5·6	1·5	7·1
1860....	103	1	14	..	63	..	8	2	44	17	180	70	21	10	54	..	587	8	..	8	332	180·6	2·4	..	2·4	1·3	..	1·3
1861....	49	..	16	2	55	..	5	1	19	4	120	30	5	3	30	..	339	12	..	12	220	160·4	5·4	..	5·4	3·3	..	3·3
1862....	79	..	11	1	68	2	8	..	4	16	86	43	5	15	42	..	380	14	..	14	226	172·7	6·1	..	6·1	3·5	..	3·5
1863....	102	..	10	..	50	..	8	1	3	28	150	12	5	5	62	..	436	9	..	9	322	13·5	2·7	..	2·7	2·	..	2·
1863-64..	116	..	13	..	53	6	8	1	4	34	142	9	7	6	66	..	465	9	4	13	420	113·4	2·1	0·9	3·	1·8	0·8	2·8
1864-65.	60	..	3	2	35	..	3	..	13	20	80	14	9	5	49	..	293	5	..	5	445	6·5	1·12	..	1·12	1·6	..	1·6
	1,074	1	98	16	425	15	59	9	154	147	1,099	243	80	68	429	..	3,927	106	9	115	3,200	122·72	3·31	0·28	3·59	2·70	0·23	5·93
1865-66.	89	..	1	2	58	5	6	1	3	19	70	13	8	12	83	..	370	8	2	10	266	139·09	3·01	0·75	3·76	2·16	0·54	2·70

Surat Gaol.

1856	129	..	16	..	65	8	3	1	10	11	33	10	2	38	23	..	349	7	5	12	160	218·1	4·3	3·1	7·4	1·9	1·4	3·3
1857	96	1	9	2	117	16	1	..	3	12	44	7	5	22	17	..	352	10	7	17	170	208·	5·9	4·1	10·	2·9	1·9	4·8
1858	167	..	5	..	123	..	..	..	4	4	16	5	5	7	16	..	350	8	..	8	149	234·9	5·3	..	5·3	2·3	..	2·3
1859	122	..	7	..	55	5	..	1	4	1	21	9	3	8	14	..	250	6	3	9	110	222·9	5·4	2·7	8·1	2·4	1·1	3·5
1860	122	..	9	..	60	21	..	..	8	3	32	8	1	6	6	..	276	4	11	15	180	118·3	2·2	6·1	8·3	0·7	4·3	5·
1861	194	1	6	6	145	..	1	2	14	14	32	13	3	19	16	..	376	20	..	20	142	264·8	14·	..	14·	5·2	..	5·2
1862	32	..	6	2	79	32	..	..	10	7	21	2	7	7	23	..	228	35	15	50	193	118·1	18·2	7·7	25·9	14·7	6·2	20·9
1863	43	..	4	..	78	..	..	..	..	8	14	6	13	4	33	..	202	26	..	26	221	64·2	11·9	..	11·9	18·5	..	18·5
1863-64..	46	..	3	..	41	39	..	2	..	5	17	10	6	6	19	..	194	17	15	32	231	80·9	7·3	6·4	13·7	8·7	7·7	16·4
1864-65..	103	1	2	..	67	16	..	1	2	14	30	5	1	8	17	..	267	8	6	14	235	113·6	3·4	2·56	5·96	2·99	2·25	5·24
	964	3	67	10	830	137	5	7	53	79	260	75	46	125	184	..	2,845	141	62	203	1,791	158·87	7·87	3·46	11·33	4·96	2·18	7·14
1865-66..	122	3	2	8	49	9	2	..	1	2	9	2	1	2	16	..	228	15	..	15	198	115·66	7·58	..	7·58	6·58	..	6·58

Kaira Gaol.

1856	60	..	3	1	67	..	..	..	4	..	26	16	1	39	11	..	228	5	..	5	111	205·	4·4	..	4·4	2·1	..	2·1
1857	76	..	4	..	83	..	..	..	6	..	27	7	1	78	2	..	284	5	..	5	175	162·1	2·8	..	2·8	1·2	..	1·2
1858	124	..	1	..	89	..	2	..	18	9	61	14	4	135	16	1	474	8	..	8	177	267·4	4·5	..	4·5	1·6	..	1·6
1859	155	..	23	..	68	..	2	..	16	9	69	31	4	104	20	1	502	7	..	7	174	288·5	4·	..	4·	1·3	..	1·3
1860	100	..	6	..	87	13	..	..	17	7	67	27	3	60	21	2	410	14	2	16	165	247·5	8·4	1·2	9·6	3·4	0·4	3·8
1861	81	..	3	..	66	.	1	..	4	3	38	18	3	57	15	..	259	5	..	5	178	162·1	2·8	..	2·8	1·7	..	1·7
1862	85	..	1	1	53	13	3	1	8	12	61	9	1	34	18	..	300	10	6	16	158	188·	6·2	3·7	9·9	3·3	2·	5·3
1863	143		6	2	79	..	1	..	6	20	121	11	6	32	37	..	467	20	..	20	163	286·3	12·2	..	12·2	4·2	..	4·2
1863-64..	186	1	9	5	75	1	3	..	5	14	169	13	4	25	61	..	568	18	..	18	174	326·	10·3	..	10·3	25·4	..	25·4
1864-65..	131	1	5	13	75	26	4	1	10	10	185	15	13	22	41	1	553	10	5	15	221	249·5	4·53	2·26	6·79	1·81	0·90	2·71
	1,141	2	61	22	742	53	16	2	94	84	824	161	40	586	242	5	4,075	102	13	115	1,696	240·86	6·01	0·77	6·78	2·50	0·42	2·92
1865-66..	292	1	17	17	127	14	6	..	24	15	214	20	7	35	65	3	857	12	4	16	290	295·52	4·14	1·38	5·52	1·40	0·47	1·87

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Ahmedabad Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1856....	218	..	74	2	185	17	43	1	29	6	131	12	7	24	110	..	859	15	5	20	484	156·7	3·1	1·	4·1	1·7	0·6	2·3
1857....	217	1	10	1	200	..	4	1	9	7	132	35	5	56	43	..	721	8	..	8	479	148·4	1·7	..	1·7	1·1	..	1·1
1858....	153	1	13	4	297	3	1	..	13	15	103	28	9	39	65	5	749	39	3	42	527	142·1	7·4	0·5	7·9	5·	0·4	5·4
1859....	273	..	29	6	233	16	5	1	10	3	89	39	11	37	27	1	780	26	11	37	500	156·	5·2	2·2	7·4	3·2	1·4	4·6
1860....	210	..	13	1	161	4	2	1	9	12	102	40	15	28	30	2	630	16	3	19	465	135 5	3·5	0·6	4 1	2·4	0·5	2·9
1861....	227	..	7	..	172	..	4	1	9	3	63	38	6	36	19	2	587	9	..	9	486	120 8	1·9	..	1·9	1·5	..	1·5
1862....	167	..	15	1	117	9	10	3	7	4	62	25	5	16	23	..	464	19	7	26	493	94·1	3·9	1·4	5·3	3 9	1·4	5·3
1863....	210	..	13	2	170	..	9	2	8	10	98	31	7	41	50	2	653	42	..	42	579	112·8	7·3	..	7·3	6·4	..	6·4
1863-64.	190	7	15	..	112	..	7	1	13	15	112	30	9	54	43	2	610	38	..	38	599	107·	6·4	..	6·4	5·9	..	5·9
1864-65.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	22	4	26	575	156·56	3·84	0·7	3·91	6 01	1·09	6·10
	1,865	9	189	17	1647	49	85	11	107	75	892	278	74	331	410	14	6,419	234	33	267	5,187	123·85	4·51	0·64	5·16	3·65	0·51	4·16
1865-66.	895	..	8	24	72	41	6	4	11	6	38	11	2	6	12	..	1,136	144	14	158	475	239·16	30·31	2·95	33·26	12·68	1·23	13·91

Aden Gaol.

1856....	26	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	27	4	..	..	9	..	77	5	..	5	154	50·	8·24	..	3·24	6·23	..	6·23
1857....	47	7	3	1	9	..	2	2	2	3	31	14	1	1	7	..	130	3	..	3	152	85·52	1·97	..	1·97	2·30	..	2·30
1858....	60	2	11	2	21	1	4	..	17	9	41	8	6	1	20	8	211	5	1	6	161	131·	3·10	0·62	3·72	2·36	0·47	2·83
1859....	15	..	6	..	18	..	1	1	4	8	44	9	2	1	7	..	116	1	..	1	159	82·38	0·62	..	0·62	0·76	..	0·76
1860....	32	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	2	4	21	4	3	10	58	..	145	3	..	3	172	84·30	1·74	..	1·74	2·06	..	2·06
1861....	55	..	9	..	17	..	2	..	12	3	24	7	3	2	15	..	149	4	.	4	144	103·47	2·77	..	2·77	2·67	..	2·67
1862....	110	1	10	..	35	..	3	..	21	4	28	2	2	..	17	..	233	5	..	5	131	177·86	3·83	..	3·83	2·14	..	2·14
1863....	70	..	14	1	39	..	4	..	21	2	30	13	5	2	8	..	209	2	..	2	121	172·7	1·6	..	1·6	0·9	..	0·9
1863-64.	69	..	5	.	35	..	3	..	22	2	44	9	4	2	12	..	207	4	..	4	127	15·25	3·1	..	3·1	1·36	..	1·36
1864-65.	78	..	4	3	71	..	1	..	9	15	74	12	..	2	8	..	277	1	..	1	131	47·3	0·76	..	0·76	0·36	..	0·36
	562	11	66	7	261	1	20	3	111	50	364	82	26	21	161	8	1,754	33	1	34	1,452	120·80	2·27	0·06	2·33	1·88	0·06	1·94
1865-66.	84	..	10	3	79	3	2	..	10	17	51	12	1	2	30	..	304	3	2	5	140	217·14	2·17	1·43	3·60	0·99	0·66	1·65

Kurrachee Gaol.

1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858....	121	..	3	..	67	..	3	..	24	9	68	11	9	18	44	26	403	22	..	22	428	94·	5·	..	5·	5·	..	5·
1859....	163	1	10	1	148	..	8	..	25	11	85	19	13	18	26	71	599	22	..	22	484	124·	5·	..	5·	3·	..	3·
1860....	202	2	19	1	128	15	5	..	19	9	57	12	17	3	21	29	519	6	5	11	509	106·	1·	1·	2·	1·	0·9	1·9
1861....	315	4	20	2	129	10	9	1	13	9	41	29	11	6	41	4	644	10	2	12	602	100·	2·	..	2·	1·	0·2	1·2
1862....	374	2	24	1	189	..	22	1	41	10	104	367	38	29	42	4	1,248	17	..	17	704	177·	2·	..	2·	1·	..	1·
1863....	497	5	31	1	203	..	22	2	70	18	395	460	45	50	75	9	1,883	30	..	30	904	217·	3·	..	3·	1·5	..	1·5
1863-64..	1,189	7	15	1	195	..	12	2	41	14	410	531	38	56	64	6	2,581	184	..	184	927	278·	19·8	..	19·8	7·1	..	7·1
1864-65..	181	..	5	1	49	1	4	1	14	4	71	16	10	23	13	2	395	15	..	15	404	97·77	3·71	..	3·71	3·8	..	3·8
	3,042	21	127	8	1108	26	85	7	247	84	1,231	1,445	181	203	326	151	8,292	306	7	313	4,962	167·11	6·17	0·14	6·31	3·69	0·08	3·77
1865-66..	227	3	25	..	90	2	2	..	17	9	54	18	31	7	83	9	577	21	1	22	636	90·7	3·30	0·16	3·46	3·64	0·17	3·81

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Hydrabad Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1856....	447	..	48	10	57	..	4	1	60	13	109	18	19	18	46	75	925	12	..	12	386	210·	3·11	..	3·11	1·30	..	1·30
1857....	288	..	47	4	89	..	20	2	72	9	133	15	20	9	49	28	785	15	..	15	377	208·	3·78	..	3·78	1·91	..	1·91
1858....	218	..	32	5	27	..	3	3	16	6	112	5	21	6	24	..	478	18	..	18	377	127·	4·77	..	4·77	3·77	..	3·77
1859....	268	..	61	4	76	..	6	3	36	15	99	13	18	1	23	5	628	11	..	11	385	163·	2·86	..	2·86	1·75	..	1·75
1860....	108	..	18	4	25	..	5	1	22	11	56	11	2	2	21	3	289	10	..	10	404	72·	2·48	..	2·48	3·64	..	3·64
1861....	103	..	31	3	37	..	3	2	7	14	36	10	2	2	22	..	272	14	1	15	484	56·	3·09	0·30	3·39	5·51	0·37	5·51
1862....	321	25	16	2	93	5	2	2	47	11	99	7	15	4	26	..	675	14	..	14	475	156·	3·35	..	3·35	2·15	..	2·15
1863....	186	..	20	..	79	..	4	1	17	12	74	14	7	10	215	.	639	17	..	17	401	112·	4·73	..	4·73	3·78	..	3·78
1863-64.	179	8	26	2	72	..	2	..	25	7	36	10	8	5	37	.	417	20	..	20	479	0·8	0·6	..	0·6	0·7	..	0·7
1864-65.	337	2	28	3	87	..	2	3	24	14	43	7	9	3	30	7	599	34	..	34	499	120·04	6·81	..	6·81	5·68	..	5·68
	2,455	35	327	37	642	5	51	18	326	112	797	110	122	60	493	118	5,707	165	1	166	4,267	133·75	3.87	0·02	3·89	2·89	0·02	2·91
1865-66..	401	1	12	3	287	6	2	3	66	6	28	9	5	4	49	1	883	126	6	132	390	226·4	132·30	1·54	33·84	14·27	0·68	14·95

Shikarpoor Gaol.

1856....	1,195	..	114	10	351	..	11	7	82	15	252	[illegible]	42	10	92	6	2,215	105	..	105	571	387·9	18·3	..	18·3	4·7	..	4·7
1857....	281	..	57	2	176	..	32	5	74	5	237	18	40	36	90	11	1,064	50	..	50	477	223·	10·5	..	10·5	4·6	..	4·6
1858....	85	..	6	..	42	..	5	..	5	5	63	2	5	..	40	2	260	11	..	11	311	80·	3·5	..	3·5	4·4	..	4·4
1259....	64	..	16	..	73	..	2	..	7	9	10	3	15	6	38	9	252	9	..	9	357	87·4	2·5	..	2·5	2·8	..	2·8
1860....	79	1	8	2	49	..	4	1	12	1	33	7	16	2	29	..	244	10	..	10	377	64·7	2·6	..	2·6	4·1	..	4·1
1861....	223	..	15	3	74	..	3	1	18	2	31	3	15	1	32	..	421	12	..	12	391	107·	3·	..	3·	2·9	..	2·9
1862....	193	..	29	2	115	..	5	1	16	7	78	6	21	..	51	..	524	14	..	14	344	149·4	4·	..	4·	2·7	..	2·7
1863....	313	4	19	8	186	..	9	..	39	11	109	9	11	8	29	1	756	18	..	18	447	169·1	4·	..	4·	2·4	..	2·4
1863-64 .	284	..	27	6	147	..	9	..	36	7	95	9	8	8	19	..	655	20	..	20	470	139·3	4·2	..	4·2	3·	..	3·
1864-65 .	332	..	89	4	108	..	7	1	4	7	55	6	7	5	33	..	658	23	..	23	596	110·4	3·86	..	3·86	3·5	..	3·5
	3,049	5	380	37	1321	..	87	16	293	69	963	91	180	76	453	29	7,049	272	..	272	4,341	162·38	6·26	..	6·26	3·86	..	3·86
1865-66 .	465	..	80	2	72	..	..	..	1	2	71	3	16	4	34	..	750	27	..	27	560	132·53	4·77	..	4·77	3·6	..	3·6

Yerrowda Gaol.

1856* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66 .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,195	91	6	97	661	180·79	13·77	0·91	14·68	7·61	0·50	8·11

* No data.

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Belgaum Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoner.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. Total.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. Total.
1856* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66 .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* No data.

Canwar Gang.

1856* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	2	..	2	165	124·24	1·21	..	1·21	0·98	..	0·98

Dohud Gaol.

1856* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	26	18	265·77	16·39	3·28	19·67	6·17	1·23	7·40

* No data.

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Rajkote Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of						
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																							By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1856*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	..	1	1	51	417·65	..	1·96	1·96	..	0·47	0·47

* No data.

Bukkur Gaol.

1856* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	22	..	22	211	36·49	10·43	..	10·43	3·11	..	3·11

* No data.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

Showing the PARTICULARS *of* ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, *&c. of* PRISONERS *of all* ... *during the*

GAOLS.	ADMISSION.																Acquitted after Trial by the Magisterial Authorities in the District.	Do. by the Session Judges.
	Committed to Gaol by order of the Magistrates and Assistants in the District.	Do. do. by the Civil, Revenue, and Abkaree Authorities in do. do.	Do. under sentence of Courts Martial.	Do. under orders of Government.	Do. do. of [illegible] Commissioner.	Do. [illegible] Police.	Transferred from other Districts for Trial.	Do. do. for Punishment.	Do. do. for Transportation.	Do. do. for benefit of Health.	Do. do. for Release.	Do. do. for Confinement.	Do. do. after Recapture.	Do. do. from Subdivision Lock-ups to Sudder Gaols.	Kept in the Gaol while on the way from one District to another.	Total of Admissions.		
Poona	1,156	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	..	..	..	1,488	..	49
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,278	..	..	..	1,278	..	..
Sattara	[illegible]	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	585	2	23
Kulladghee	331	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332	1	68
Dharwar	719	52	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	809	..	36
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	40	..	..
Honore	394	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	6	57
Carwar gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	227	4	2
Tanna	1,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	691	..	..	16	..	..	3	1,940	..	62
Sholapoor	387	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..		..	..	..	..	391	7	3
Ahmednuggur	400	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	498	..	..
Dhoolia	859	98	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	958	1	65
Surat	[illegible]	36	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	655	4	10
Kaira	969	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1,006	30	47
Ahmedabad	991	287	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	24	1,222	68	140
Dohud	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	534	..	..
Rajkote	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	..
Aden	545	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	* 558	13	..
Kurrachee	662	115	9	..	..	..	..	..	379	..	..	499	..	..	..	1,664	11	44
Hydrabad	1,795	104	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	..	..	..	..	..	2,175	774	56
Shikarpoor	775	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	895	4	..
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	628	..	..	..	628	..	..
Total	13,095	946	41	1	..	1	1	..	1,073	274	..	2,998	1	..	27	18,461	925	670

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

No. VIII.

Classes in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, year 1865-66.

Discharges, Removals, Releases, Transfers, &c.																						
Do. by the Sudder Court.	Liberated by order of Government.	Released on expiry of Sentence.	Do. on Appeal.	Do. for good Conduct.	Do. for extreme Sickness.	Do. under the provisions of Inspector General's Circular Order No. 65 of 2nd April 1857.	Transferred from other Districts for Trial.	Do for Banishment.	Do Transported.	Do. for Transportation.	Do. for special reasons.	Do. for Confinement.	Do. after recapture in the District.	Do. to Lunatic Asylums.	Do. from District Gaols to Subdivision Gaols.	Do. from Subdivision Gaols to District Gaols.	Kept in Gaol while in transit from one District to another.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Total of Discharges, Removals, &c.	Remarks.
5	13	780	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	384	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	3	1,262	
..	..	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	1	97	..	658	
21	1	492	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	2	679	
5	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	1	..	5	236	
..	33	756	..	..	..	..	7	..	12	..	..	40	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	6	907	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
3	..	352	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	442	
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	137	
1	..	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	285	
8	..	1,030	..	..	.	..	4	..	..	843	..	71	..	1	..	..	3	..	14	3	2,039	
2	..	397	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	418	
..	..	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	562	
8	6	824	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	1,142	
3	..	611	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	2	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	714	
5	..	819	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	130	..	1	..	..	..	2	16	1	1,057	
4	4	854	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	1	184	..	1	..	..	..	3	158	2	1,426	
..	..	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	36	..	443	
..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	154	
..	..	506	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	541	
..	..	651	..	..	..	..	2	..	385	..	1	59	..	2	..	..	..	3	22	..	1,171	
14	..	571	..	..	19	..	..	..	17	..	..	701	..	..	..	..	..	5	153	7	2,317	
..	..	515	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	430	..	..	3	27	8	1,014	
..	..	14[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	3	22	..	290	
79	57	11,107	..	..	32	..	24	..	497	843	9	2,207	..	6	460	233	3	35	651	57	17,895	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the state of Education of the Prisoners Sind and Aden, during

Gaols.	Labouring Prisoners who can read and write.						Non-labouring Prisoners who can read and write.					
	Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Other Denominations.		Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Other Denominations.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Poona	101	..	4	..	6	..	12	..	1	..	1	..
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	19	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	3	..
Kulladghee	20	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	49	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	..	..	..	..
Honore	20	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	32	..	9	..	3	..	20	..	1	..	2	1
Sholapoor	13	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	24	..	3	..	4	..	9	..	1	..	..	..
Surat	30	..	16	..	15	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Kaira	37	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	33	1	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..
Dohud	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	1	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kurrachee	16	..	5	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Hydrabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	481	1	48	..	116	..	75	..	9	..	9	1

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17*th August* 1867.

No. IX.

admitted into the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, including the year 1865–66.

Civil Prisoners who can read and write.						Total of Prisoners who can read and write.		Prisoners well educated for their position in life.		Prisoners altogether ignorant and uneducated.		Grand Total.		Remarks.
Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Other Denominations.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	.	..	..	125	..	18	..	1,213	102	1,386	102	Details not furnished.
..	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	1,278	..	1,278	..	
10	.	..	.	1	..	45	..	3	.	485	52	533	52	
..	..	..	.	..	..	27	..	8	.	274	23	309	23	
5	..	..	..	..	.	59	..	3	..	685	62	717	62	
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	..	40	..	
4	..	..	.	1	..	31	.	..	..	369	20	400	20	
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	.	..	.	..	..	19	..	19	..	162	27	200	27	
..	.	..	..	..	.	67	1	7	..	1,759	106	1,833	107	
..	.	..	..	..	.	21	..	1	..	336	33	358	33	
..	..	..	..	..	.	40	.	3	.	411	41	457	41	
..	..	..	..	.	.	41	..	12	.	838	67	891	67	
..	..	..	..	..	..	65	.	15	.	510	35	620	35	
..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	8	..	919	39	967	39	
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	1	61	..	1,039	78	1,143	79	
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	509	..	534	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	153	3	155	3	
..	.	..	..	11	..	58	..	..	..	455	45	513	45	
..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	23	..	1,532	47	1,617	47	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	2,087	63	2,112	63	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	.	859	17	878	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.	625	..	628	..	
19	..	..	..	13	..	770	2	229	..	16,600	860	17,599	862	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. X.

ANALYSIS of the Occupation and Caste of Prisoners admitted into the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1865-66.

Of the 18,461 admissions into the gaols during the year, there were, as regards—

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.		Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Agriculturists	5,997	Kabeerajs	1
Labourers	4,192	Boatmen	67
Servants	1,273	Songsters	7
Girhusts	41	Burkundauzes	17
Moodies	13	Pick-pockets	23
Weavers	260	Poorohits	18
Shopkeepers	327	Jewellers	3
Beggars	568	Budmashes	98
Fishermen	109	Butchers	31
Milk-sellers	39	Goomastahs	25
Tradesmen	148	Saltpetre manufacturers	12
Basket-makers	49	Malees	14
Chowkeedars	25	Syces	4
Manjees	1	Cooks	56
Priests	11	Maid-servants	121
Peons	79	Furashes	2
Barbers	59	Teshildars	1
Carpenters	42	Murdafurashes	1
Shepherds	230	Artizans	79
Prostitutes	38	Ghuramees	..
Mehters	23	Ejurdars	..
Durwans	4	Earthen-pot makers	25
Oil-sellers	44	Dusteries	..
Writers	53	Blanket-makers	6
Washermen	40	Bheestees	45
Talookdars	2	Russoy Brahmuns	20
Blacksmiths	112	Cartmen	54
Sailors	63	Lattials	3
Zemindars	40	Havildars	1
Goldsmiths	77	Leather-makers	44
Tailors	48	Landholders	7
Putwaries	10	Domes	1
Mohurers	10	Bricklayers	15
Sepoys	89	Betel-sellers	2

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Umbrella-sellers	..
Dyers	22
Dancers	10
Jemadars	1
Mat-makers	12
Khallasees	37
Wine-sellers	4
Teachers	..
Bhundaries	10
Horse trainers	1
Ghatwallas	..
Tindals	..
Poets	1
Pressmen	..
Sweepers	71
Native doctors	3
Mahajuns	..
Sweetmeat-sellers	4
Sugar-sellers	2
Wood-cutters	27
Vegetable-sellers	10
Baparees	115
Hawkers	15
Khitmutgars	20
Householders	58
Brokers	36
Thread-makers	3
Apprentices	..
Carkoons	80
Sirkars	..
Ameens	..
Braziers	7
Soorkeywallas	..
Bajoondars	1
Godown Sirkars	..
Marksmen	..
Distillers	..
Jugmanees	..
Masons	32
Opium-sellers	..
Amlahs	..
Musicians	8
Dancing girls	4
Sheristadars	..
Confectioners	1
Bakers	7

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Indigo planters	..
Captains of ships	..
Lunatics	2
Classifications not received	2,638
Total	18,461

Castes of Hindoos.

Bhat	22
Purbhoo	10
Bheel	211
Mason	7
Gheesadee	16
Ramoosee	120
Mang	64
Mahar	516
Marwarree	54
Wanee	282
Kostee	28
Pinjaree	120
Brahmun	396
Carpenter	51
Rajpoot	229
Khuttree	42
Trimullee	44
Kochia	3
Dhungur	109
Jungum	5
Goozrathee	15
Dhore	13
Kollattee	11
Jingur	2
Bhyragee	20
Barber	32
Malee	62
Chambhar	77
Tellee	60
Goldsmith	60
Kamatee	16
Kuttaree	3
Shimpee	35
Purdesee	54
Kanyest	1

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Kasar	18
Gowlee	24
Coombhar	29
Kolee	1,246
Bhundaree	34
Thakoor	17
Kutwadee	27
Lunraus	47
Tambut	4
Pureet	14
Goorow	15
Coonbee and Mahratta	1,484
Goosavee	47
Senoy	13
Goozur	58
Lingayet	229
Jain	13
Hatgar	8
Oopar	12
Kubhairs	4
Baider	83
Korwa	29
Wuddur	61
Kutkuree	225
Agrus	139
Kunjaree	22
Boorood	1
Kharvey	22
Bhungee	23
Garoodee	13
Kykaree	13
Pi jaree	2
Jat	49
Chutree	22
Pathuroat	1
Aheer	9
Lohana	78
Bhora	31
Doobla	111
Wurlee	61
Bhattia	11
Pachkulsee	4
Charculsee	1
Waghree	86
Khalpa	6
Putwagar	1
Waspora	1
Ruhavee	14
Miscellaneous	1,255
Total	8,507
Mahomedans.	
Bhora	26
Shaik	747
Puthan	213
Syud	183
Mogul	26
Khan	37
Beloochee	1,726
Mehmon	4
Mohana	271
Balashagee	46
Khaskhilee	142
Seedee	18
Smolie	736
Desert country	157
Hill country	97
Miscellaneous	2,106
Total	6,535
Christians.	
Portuguese	52
European	37
Native Christian	127
Total	216
Other Denominations.	
Chinese	115
Yehoodie	2
Malay	27

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.		Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Parsee	15	Jew	6
Mang	58	Miscellaneous	254
Mahar	29		
Dher.......................	11	Total....	565
Madrasee	11		
Wuddur	14	Classification not received ..	2,638
Ghusadee	1		
Bhungee	22	Grand Total....	18,461

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17*th August* 1867.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Number of Escapes including Sind and Aden, during

Gaols.	1864-65. 1 Average daily number of Prisoners during the year.	Number escaped during the year 2 From inside the Gaol. M.	2 F.	3 From outside the Gaol. M.	3 F.	4 From Hospital. M	4 F.	5 From Subdivision Lock-up. M.	5 F	6 Total. M.	6 F.	Total number recaptured of 7 1864-65. M.	7 F.	8 Former years. M	8 F.	9 Remaining uncaptured. M	9 F.	10 mount of Rewards paid for recapture. Rs.	10 a.	10 p.
Poona	458	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dharwar	590	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	204	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar gang	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	269	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0	0
Tanna	333	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sholapoor	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	376	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	445	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Surat	235	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kaira	221	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dohud	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	.	..	..	..
Aden	131	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	404	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	499	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	596	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..
Bukkur	..	..	.	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,806	6	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	12	..	4	..	32	..	25	0	0

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

No. XI.

and Re-apprehensions of Prisoners in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, the years 1864-65 *and* 1865-66.

11	1865-66. Number escaped during the year										Total number recaptured of				19		20			Remarks.
	12		13		14		15		16		17		18							
Average daily number of Prisoners during the year.	From inside the Gaol.		From outside the Gaol.		From Hospital.		From Subdivision Lock-up.		Total.		1865-66.		Former years.		Remaining uncaptured.		Amount of Rewards paid for recapture.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	Rs.	a.	p.	
357	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
661	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
171	5	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
85	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
242	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
331	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
266	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
290	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
475	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
183	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
140	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
636	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
390	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	
566	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	
211	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
6,485	16	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	18	..	1	..	48	..	..	..	..	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the Number, Crimes, &c. of Prisoners who were
Aden, during the

Gaols.	Total Number.	Crimes for which the Prisoners were																			
		Theft.	Assault.	Burglary.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Cattle-stealing.	Escape.	Bad livelihood.	Contempt of Court.	House Trespass.	Illegal assemblage.	Affray.	Plunder.	Absconding.	Riot.	False Complaint.	Lurking.	Dacoity.	Forcibly cutting Paddy.	Mischief.	Br .ch of Contract.
Poona	72	25	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..
Yerrowda*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	6	2	..	..	2		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	10	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dharwar	82	59	4	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	2	..
Belgaum*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	19	11	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carwar gang*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Tanna	29	16	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sholapoor	33	22	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ahmednuggur*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	27	15	2	3	2	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	55	33	6	1	2	1	..	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	26	10	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ahmedabad	99	41	6	6	4	..	1	1	..	17	..	2	..	..	5	..	5	2	..	..	..
Dohud*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	49	28	2	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	100	54	..	6	9	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
Hydrabad	197	96	30	3	15	..	29	9	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	32	21	3	..	..	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...	847	443	64	26	48	18	37	16	9	51	8	9	4	6	7	5	9	7	..	21	..

* No data.

No. XII.

committed to Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and *year* 1865-66.

recommitted to Goal.											Their previous Crimes.																		
Neglect of duty.	Forgery.	Destroying Indigo.	Extortion.	Unlawful detention.	Seduction.	Taking Land forcibly.	Rape.	Breach of Trust.	Attempt at Suicide.	Arson.	Theft.	Assault.	Burglary.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Cattle-stealing.	Escapes.	Bad livelihood.	Contempt of Court.	House Trespass.	Illegal assemblage.	Affray.	Plunder with Wounding.	Absconding.	Riot.	False Complaint.	Lurking.	Dacoity.	Forcibly cutting Paddy.	Mischief.
3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	.	..	40	8	3	5	.	..	4	..	..	6	.	2	..	1	1	..	2	.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	...	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.	..	1	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..		..	.	.	..	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	61	5	..	1	.	1	.	.	4	..	..	..		..	..	2	1	.	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		.		..	..	..	..	..		..	..		..		..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	14	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	.	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		.	3
..	1	..	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	20	..	.	1	..	..	1		1		.	.	..	..	..	2	1		..
2	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	1	.	..	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		.		..	.	..		.	.	.	..	.	..	..
..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	.	..	..	5	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
..	..	1	..	..	.	..	.	..	1	..	9	2	..	4	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	.	..	1	1	1		..
1	2	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	78	..	4	6	..	.	..	..	9	..	.	..	..	.	..	2	.	..	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	28	4	..	5	..	..	2	1	..	..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	49	..	12	5	17	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	93	13	27	15	..	9	29	..	2	.	..	..	.	..	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	21	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
20	9	1	3	..	..	1	1	16	4	4	421	39	48	45	25	11	36	2	45	6	2	3	..	1	4	16	5	1	12

* No data. † No record.

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Their previous Crimes.														Sentences awarded recom			
	Breach of Contract.	Neglect of duty.	Forgery.	Allowing a Prisoner under his charge to escape.	Breach of Law.	Wounding.	Assault with Wounding.	Murder.	Riot attended with Wounding.	False personation.	Attempt at Theft.	Resistance of Process.	Criminal force.	Oppression.	3 months and under.	From 3 months and less than 6 months.	From 6 months and less than one year.	From 1 year and less than 2 years.
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	35	6	11
Yerrowda*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1
Kulladghee	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	2
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	38	10	19	12
Belgaum*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	2	1
Carwar gang*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	1
Tanna	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	11	5	4
Sholapoor*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	5	4	2
Surat	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	23	..	17	10
Kaira	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	5	1
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	14	19	11
Dohud*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	36	8	4	..
Kurrachee	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	33	37	11
Hydrabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	69	59	27
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	17
Bukkur*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	5	13	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	11	3	228	202	190	111

* No data. † No record.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

No. XII.—*continued.*

on mittal.			Sentences that were awarded for their previous Crimes.								Period during which the Prisoners were at large.												Remarks.
From 2 years and less than 5 years.	From 5 years and less than 10 years.	From 10 years and above.	3 months and under.	From 3 months and less than 6 months.	From 6 months and less than one year.	From 1 year and less than 2 years.	From 2 years and less than 5 years.	From 5 years and less than 10 years.	From 10 years and above.	Hajut released.	Under 15 days.	From 15 days and less than one month.	From 1 month and less than 2 months.	From 2 months and less than 6 months.	From 6 months and less than 1 year.	From 1 year and less than 2 years.	From 2 years and less than 3 years.	From 3 years and less than 5 years.	From 5 years and less than 7 years.	From 7 years and less than 10 years.	From 10 years and above.	Hajut released.	
6	4	..	20	28	15	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	20	18	8	8	3	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	4	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	
2	1	..	31	17	20	7	6	1	..	..	3	2	3	15	23	11	13	3	5	2	2	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	10	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	5	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	20	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	..	..	14	4	2	2	2	1	2	..	..	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	
4	..	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
3	2	.	13	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	5	6	3	3	1	1	..	..	
7	1	2	58	23	9	8	1	..	..	..	7	15	18	17	18	12	5	4	1	..	2	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	42	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	28	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	..	16	17	25	28	14	..	..	..	7	28	26	24	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
19	3	..	47	59	26	59	..	..	..	6	9	11	57	69	39	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	2	..	2	5	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	3	.	..	..	..	..	..	
..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
67	13	3	281	177	140	122	27	3	3	6	35	59	131	221	154	77	36	22	15	4	5	..	

† No record.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred for the Maintenance of official years 1864-65 *and* 1865-66, *showing the Amount under each*

	POONA.		YERROWDA.		SAT
	Prisoners in 1864-65, 458. Prisoners in 1865-66, 357.		Prisoners in 1864-65.* Prisoners in 1865-66, 661.		Prisoners in Prisoners in
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	16,769 8 3	19,571 8 8	....	32,702 8 4	7,935 11 6
Money allowance	49 1 9	57 4 0	....	336 3 0	37 0 9
Total	16,818 10 0	19.628 12 8	....	33,038 11 4	7,072 13 3
Cost per prisoner	33 11 7	54 15 8	....	49 15 9	39 7 6
Fixed Establishment	4,441 13 1	4,651 15 2	....	17,985 0 6	2,700 7 9
Cost per prisoner	9 11 2	13 0 6	....	27 3 4	13 5 11
Extra Establishment	1,767 14 5	....	....	....	....
Cost per prisoner	3 13 9	....	....	....	....
Guards, Police or Military	7,742 2 2	4,941 11 7	....	5,080 0 0	2,268 0 0
Cost per prisoner	16 14 0	13 13 5	....	7 10 11	11 3 7
Total	13,951 13 8	9,590 10 9	....	23,065 0 6	4,968 7 9
Cost per prisoner	30 6 11	26 13 11	....	34 14 3	24 9 6
Hospital Charges. Europe Medicines	....	148 4 4	....	152 0 0	....
Cost per prisoner	....	0 7 6	....	0 3 8	....
Bazar Medicines	164 8 6	183 11 10	....	376 5 5	87 14 4
Cost per prisoner	0 5 9	0 8 2	....	0 9 1	0 7 0
Sick diet	649 9 5	274 4 10	....	645 3 6	53 0 4
Cost per prisoner	1 6 8	0 12 3	....	0 15 7	0 4 2
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets	....	....	....	92 9 10	55 8 6
Cost per prisoner	....	....	....	0 2 2	0 4 5
Total	814 1 11	696 5 0	....	1,266 2 9	196 7 2
Cost per prisoner	1 12 5	1 11 11	....	1 14 6	0 15 7
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	2.060 8 3	1,171 15 0	....	8,516 7 3	1,218 7 7
Cost per prisoner	4 7 11	3 4 6	....	12 14 10	6 0 6
Contingencies	743 4 1	1,721 3 0	....	7,904 11 3	119 15 0
Cost per prisoner	1 10 3	4 12 6	....	11 15 6	0 9 6
**Additions, alterations, and repairs	79 13 9	....	....	....	119 15 0
Cost per prisoner	0 2 9	....	....	....	0 9 6
Gross cost of maintenance	34,468 3 8	32,721 14 5	....	73,821 1 1	14,596 0 9
Gross cost per prisoner	75 3 10	91 10 6	....	111 10 10	72 4 1
Deduct value of labour	3,035 0 11	11,159 5 7	....	69,812 13 6	9,541 4 0
Net cost of maintenance	31,433 2 9	21,562 8 10	....	4,008 3 7	5,054 12 9
Net total cost per prisoner	68 9 3	60 6 4	....	6 1 0	25 0 6

* No data.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17*th August* 1867.

No. XIII.

the Prisoners in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the

TARA.	KULLADGHEE.		DHARWAR.		MMARY.	
1864-65, 202. 1865-66, 171.	Prisoners in 1864-65, 58. Prisoners in 1865-66, 85.		Prisoners in 1864-65, 590. Prisoners in 1865-66, 486.		1864-65, 5,806. 1865-66, 6,185	
1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.		1865-66.
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	p.	Rs. a. p.
1,684 6 0	346 9 7	3,982 5 4	31,497 11 0	23,224 6 1	7	2,91,060 9 2
119 10 7	....	10 7 6	233 11 3	292 3 0	11	7,042 10 9
6,604 0 7	346 9 7	3,992 12 10	31,731 9 3	26,506 9 1	6	2,98,103 3 11
38 9 11	5 15 7	43 15 7	53 12 6	54 8 8	9	45 15 6
2,884 0 0	427 0 0	2,883 8 10	5,882 14 11	5,856 8 11	4	96,095 8 1
16 13 11	7 5 9	33 14 9	9 15 6	12 0 9	5	20 8 2
....	....	....	412 5 1	....	9	2,259 13 1
....	....	....	0 12 6	....	9	0 5 7
2,268 0 6	236 1 4	1,288 10 5	12,494 8 6	11,628 12 4	7	1,79,208 3 0
13 4 9	4 1 2	15 2 7	21 0 5	23 14 10	10	21 15 3
5,152 0 6	663 1 4	4,172 3 8	18,729 12 6	17,985 5 3	8	2,77,653 8 2
30 2 1	11 6 11	49 1 4	31 11 11	45 15 7	0	42 13 0
80 2 9	....	75 11 4	....	199 3 2	3	2,930 11 10
0 7 6	....	0 11 3	....	0 6 8	6	0 6 10
70 14 4	3 10 0	139 10 7	145 7 1	176 4 5	1	3,758 7 4
0 6 [illegible]	0 1 0	1 10 4	0 3 11	0 5 9	9	0 9 3
55 4 1	1 5 4	....	1,045 1 5	1,204 2 8	11	7,935 8 6
0 5 2	0 0 4	....	1 12 4	2 10 7	3	1 3 7
110 10 0	....	....	....	....	0	719 15 6
0 10 4	...	....	....	....	9	0 1 9
317 15 2	4 15 4	215 5 11	1,190 8 6	1,669 10 3	3	15,344 11 2
1 13 9	0 1 4	2 8 7	2 0 3	3 7 0	3	2 5 5
1,280 1 5	198 10 1	1,509 4 4	2,615 0 10	2,328 12 10	1	51,724 9 2
7 7 9	3 6 10	17 12 1	4 6 11	4 12 8	9	7 13 2
603 8 7	127 7 0	2,487 1 11	1,369 11 9	1,468 7 11	8	44,069 3 8
3 8 5	2 3 2	29 4 2	2 5 2	3 0 4	11	6 12 9
174 8 8	34 0 0	18 14 10	386 14 6	230 0 0	10	10,833 3 5
1 0 4	0 9 5	0 3 7	0 12 7	0 7 7	1	1 10 9
14,192 2 5	1,374 11 4	12,395 11 1	56,023 9 4	49,688 13 4	0	6,96,728 7 6
82 10 3	23 11 3	145 13 4	94 15 4	102 3 10	9	107 6 7
141 15 0	284 10 0	3,073 0 11	4,067 8 1	4,927 6 6	7	1,52,982 5 10
13,990 3 5	1,090 1 4	9,322 10 2	51,956 1 3	44,761 6 10	5	5,43,746 1 8
81 13 0	18 12 0	109 10 11	88 0 10	92 1 8	9	83 13 7

IEHE, M.D.,
General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

Showing the Out-turn of Manufactures in the Gaols of the Bombay

Gaols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Average daily number of Prisoners employed in Manufactures.	Value of Articles sold in the Bazar.	Value of Articles consumed for Public purposes.	Total Receipts.	Value of Articles remaining in Store at the close of the year.	Grand Total.	Deduct Value of Articles in Store at the close of the past year.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. [illegible] p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	100	12,764 2 5	796 4 9	13,560 7 2	18,559 8 8	32,119 15 10	3,753 1 0
Yerrowda	..	4,620 14 3	....	4,620 14 3	....	4,620 14 3	....
Sattara	19	517 8 6	677 9 5	1,195 1 11	145 5 5	1,340 7 4	175 14 4
Kulladghee ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dharwar	129	10,117 1 10	....	10,117 1 10	9,020 12 1	19,137 13 11	8,352 1 9
Belgaum	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Honore	25	1,661 6 4	....	1,661 6 4	283 0 0	1,944 6 4	83 11 9
Carwar gang ..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rutnagherry ..	72	3,076 9 2	1,051 10 5	4,128 3 7	3,675 13 11	7,804 1 6	2,181 11 1
Tanna	130	11,732 14 10	3,723 11 9	15,456 10 7	8,533 5 11	23,990 0 6	4,497 6 11
Sholapoor	13	1,621 3 4	62 9 0	1,683 12 4	518 6 10	2,202 3 2	525 13 0
Ahmednuggur .	15	3,919 9 11	850 6 11	4,770 0 10	2,058 7 11	6,828 8 9	1,945 11 11
Dhoolia	147	10,334 3 7	2,890 2 2	13,224 5 9	2,378 13 4	15,603 3 1	7,201 12 6
Surat	97	5,344 11 11	2,741 4 5	8,086 0 4	3,011 6 4	11,097 6 8	5,369 13 10
Kaira	19	5,663 4 2	....	5,663 4 2	2,296 0 3	7,959 4 5	2,043 6 2
Ahmedabad....	134	11,732 14 10	3,723 11 9	15,456 10 7	8,533 5 11	23,990 0 6	8,830 9 1
Dohud........	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rajkote	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden	53	4,287 3 9	....	4,287 3 9	393 8 10	4,680 12 7	196 6 0
Kurrachee	281	13,151 15 11	....	13,151 15 11	4,305 0 4	17,457 0 3	2,416 13 3
Hydr[illegible]d	75	5,398 8 2	....	5,398 8 2	2,063 3 11	7,461 12 1	2,486 8 5
Shikarpoor....	89	14,194 11 11	1,305 3 10	15,499 15 9	4,935 15 6	20,435 15 3	1,834 4 0
Bukkur	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	1,399	1,20,139 0 10	17,822 10 5	1,37,961 11 3	70,712 3 2	208,673 14 5	51,895 1 0

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

No. XIV.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1865-66.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross Receipts of the year.	Charges incurred during the year.	Profits.	Average earning per Prisoner.	Loss.	Profit on Manufactures during the year 1864-65.	Average earning per Prisoner.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
28,366 14 10	18,889 7 11	9,477 6 11	94 12 5	....	5,033 1 2	56 8 10	
4,020 14 3	....	4,620 14 3	....	....	....	....	
1,164 9 0	1,022 10 0	141 15 0	7 7 6	....	211 3 11	15 1 5	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
10,785 12 2	7,189 12 8	3,595 15 6	27 14 0	....	4,067 4 1	15 1 0	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1,860 10 7	678 4 7	1,182 6 0	47 4 9	....	1,192 2 11	23 13 6	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
5,622 6 5	3,341 0 9	2,281 5 8	31 11 2	....	4,071 5 6	66 11 1	
19,492 9 7	11,678 7 2	7,814 2 5	60 1 10	....	6,401 7 2	46 11 7	
1,676 6 2	1,300 9 5	375 12 9	18 14 6	....	317 0 6	4 1 0	
4,882 12 10	3,563 2 0	1,319 10 10	8 15 8	....	5,504 2 1	49 9 5	
8,401 6 7	8,818 1 11	....	....	416 11 4	3,146 9 4	20 13 5	
5,727 8 10	5,368 2 7	359 6 3	3 11 3	....	1,962 11 3	13 14 9	
5,915 14 3	4,786 2 2	1,129 12 1	59 7 4	....	3,169 10 1	37 2 11	
15,159 7 5	11,678 7 2	3,481 0 3	25 15 8	....	2,070 4 3	7 15 11	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
4,484 6 7	1,623 4 2	2,861 2 5	53 15 9	....	2,762 13 6	52 2 1	
15,040 3 0	14,149 0 10	891 2 2	3 2 9	....	177 9 3	0 15 3·3	
4,975 3 8	3,316 14 10	1,658 4 10	22 1 9	....	959 12 10	11 11 3·3	
18,601 11 3	8,817 10 9	9,784 0 6	109 15 0	....	4,460 2 0	47 7 2	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
156,778 13 5	106,221 2 11	50,974 5 10	36 7 5	416 11 4	45,498 3 10	24 7 2	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

Showing the Abstract of the Prisoners' Employment and their Earnings in each

GAOLS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Daily average number of Prisoners.													Net Profit on		
														In Column 2.		In Co
	Total sentenced to Labour.	Employed in Manufactures.	Hired by the Department of Public Works.	Hired by the other Departments.	Employed on the Roads.	Employed as Convict Guards.	Employed as Khullasees.	Employed as Gaol Servants.	Employed on light Labour.	On Miscellaneous Works.	Sick in Hospital.	Inefficient from age.	On account of Sundays.	Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total.
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	319	100	32	10	51	7	..	52	22	1	16	13	15	9,477 6 11	94 12 5	1,290 10 8
Yerrowda	661	..	418	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	30	140	4,620 14 3	....	65,191 15 3
Sattara	152	19	..	..	3	..	..	16	12	96	2	4	..	141 15 0	7 7 6	....
Kulladghee ..	79	1	31	..	..	..	..	24	..	17	6	..	..	....	....	3,073 0 11
Dharwar	470	129	11	15	..	25	..	73	69	69	18	5	56	3,595 15 6	27 14 0	206 9 4
Belgaum	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	38	..	..	..	....	....	....
Honore	148	25	..	..	23	..	..	21	..	46	12	..	21	1,182 6 0	47 4 9	....
Carwar gang..	165	..	146	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	11	....	....	16,774 8 0
Rutnagherry..	229	72	..	1	..	..	..	54	..	32	13	33	24	2,281 5 8	31 11 2	....
Tanna........	309	130	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	82	27	..	50	7,814 2 5	60 1 10	....
Sholapoor	110	13	..	3	..	..	..	21	14	36	9	..	14	375 12 9	18 14 6	101 9 0
Ahmednuggur.	243	15	..	..	..	..	..	12	31	150	6	4	25	1,319 10 10	8 15 8	....
Dhoolia	245	147	..	20	40	..	..	27	..	..	11	..	..	....	....	....
Surat	177	97	..	..	..	2	..	34	..	20	5	1	18	359 6 3	3 11 3	....
Kaira........	267	19	..	22	..	..	..	17	..	112	29	13	55	1,129 12 1	59 7 4	....
Ahmedabad ..	427	134	..	..	..	12	..	9	22	130	48	17	55	3,481 0 3	25 15 8	....
Dohud	175	..	..	..	74	..	..	20	..	58	7	11	5	....	....	....
Rajkote	46	..	..	2	6	..	..	11	..	12	2	8	5	....	....	....
Aden	93	53	..	11	..	..	..	21	..	..	4	..	4	2,861 2 5	53 15 9	....
Kurrache	606	281	..	..	..	..	..	59	30	101	31	3	101	891 2 2	3 2 9	....
Hydrabad	344	75	..	7	..	..	..	54	78	57	25	11	37	1,658 4 10	22 1 9	....
Shikarpoor ..	555	89	44	155	23	5	..	6	..	124	22	..	87	9,784 0 6	109 15 0	718 12 2
Bukkur	211	..	177	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	6,669 4 11
Total....	6,071	1,399	859	263	220	51	..	651	278	1,181	293	153	723	50,974 5 10	36 7 5	94,026 6 3
Deduct....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416 11 4	....	....
														50,557 10 6		

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

No. XV.

Gaol of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1865-66.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
account of Prisoners.					Fines under Regulation III. of 1831.		
lumn 8.	In Columns 4 and 5.						
Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total Receipts as per Columns 14, 16, and 19.	Annual average of each Prisoner sentenced to Labour	Imposed.	Realized.	Total of Columns 20 and 23.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
40 5 3	391 4 0	6 6 7	11,159 5 7	34 15 9	....	....	11,159 5 7
107 0 3	....	....	69,812 13 6	105 9 10	....	....	69,812 13 6
....	....	....	141 15 0	0 14 11	....	....	141 15 0
....	....	....	3,073 0 11	....	....	....	3,073 0 11
18 12 6	1,124 13 8	74 15 10	4,927 6 6	10 7 9	....	....	4,927 6 6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1,182 6 0	7 15 10	....	....	1,182 6 0
114 14 4	....	....	16,774 8 0	101 10 7	....	....	16,774 8 0
....	39 2 0	39 2 0	2,320 7 8	10 2 1	....	....	2,320 7 8
....	....	....	7,814 2 5	28 8 5	....	....	7,814 2 5
36 8 4	....	....	477 5 9	4 5 5	....	....	477 5 9
....	....	....	1,319 10 10	5 6 10	....	....	1,319 10 10
....	217 9 8	3 10 0	217 9 8	0 14 2	....	....	217 9 8
....	....	....	359 6 3	2 0 6	....	....	359 6 3
....	....	....	1,129 12 1	4 3 8	....	....	1,129 12 1
....	....	....	3,481 0 3	8 2 5	....	....	3,481 0 3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	472 4 6	....	472 4 6	....	....	....	472 4 6
....	1,246 3 0	113 4 5	4,107 5 5	44 2 8	....	....	4,107 5 5
....	....	....	891 2 2	1 7 6	....	....	891 2 2
....	620 3 9	88 9 8	2,278 8 7	6 10 0	....	....	2,278 8 7
16 5 4	3,870 1 2	21 11 10	14,372 13 10	25 14 4	....	....	14,372 13 10
34 6 1	....	....	6,669 4 11	31 9 9	....	....	6,669 4 11
109 7 4	7,981 9 9	16 8 5	1,52,982 5 10	25 2 1	....	....	1,52,982 5 10
....	....	....	416 11 4	....	....	....	416 11 4
			1,52,565 10 6				1,52,565 10 6

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

Showing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed

Gaols.	Brick making.	Pounding Soorkey.	Manufacturing Lime.	Pottery.	Manufacturing Saltpetre.	Splitting Wood for Fuel.	Making Charcoal and Gaols.	Husking Rice and grinding Atta and Dhall.	Manufacturing Oil.	Carpentry.	Iron work.	Saddlery.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Manufacturing Gunny.	Manufacturing Blankets.	Manufacturing Cloth.	Manufacturing Table-covers, Towels, and Dusters.	Manufacturing Tape.	Spinning Thread.
Poona	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	2
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	3	1	1	8	..	..	..
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	25	..	1	6	..	1	12	1	6	12	2	3	6
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	20	3	..	7
Tanna	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	3	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	28	1	1	..
Sholapoor	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	3	..	1	2	..	2	4	5	1	4
Surat	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	9	6	3	5
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	12	3	..	..	10	..	20	..	22	..	..
Dohud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	5	3	..	1	14	..	6	60	11	5	35
Hydrabad	15	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	1	2	..	1	5	..	1	4	1	1	15
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	12	7	..	8	7	1	1	4
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	110	3	3	11	..	3	..	126	12	39	35	..	18	68	3	44	152	52	19	78

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

No. XVI.

in each branch of Manufacture during the year 1865-66.

Manufacturing Carpets, Durrees, &c.	Manufacturing String and Twine.	Manufacturing Paper.	Manufacturing Bamboo, Rattan, and Reed articles.	Breaking Stones.	Manufacturing Ink.	Gardening.	Making Bread.	Building.	Making Tiles, Khuprels, &c.	Preparing Kunker.	Cutting Stone.	Miscellaneous Manufactures.	Total.	REMARKS.
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	100	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
6	8	6	2	..	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	13	129	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	..	10	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	72	
..	..	..	9	36	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	14	130	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
4	2	..	4	..	..	24	7	4	..	..	..	63	147	
1	..	..	10	..	..	19	6	9	..	..	..	17	97	
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	134	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	53	
4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	116	281	
6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	75	
6	..	2	4	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	11	89	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27	12	8	61	37	1	103	32	22	1	..	5	314	1,399	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XVII.

Showing the result of Prisoners' Labour in each of the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1865-66.

Names of Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to Labour.	Average number of Prisoners employed in Manufactures.	Amount of Out-turn of Manufactures.			Average earning during 1865-66 of Prisoners employed in Manufactures.			Average earning during 1865-66 from Manufactures of each Prisoner sentenced to Labour.			Average earning during 1864-65 of each Prisoner sentenced to Labour, as per Statement appended to the Report for that year.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	319	100	9,477	6	11	94	12	5	34	15	9	18	5	2
Yerrowda	661	....	4,620	14	3	....			....			....		
Sattara	152	19	141	15	0	7	7	6	0	14	11	1	3	2
Kulladghee	79	1	....			....			....			....		
Dharwar	470	129	3,595	15	6	27	14	0	10	7	9	10	8	1
Belgaum	40	....	....			....			....			....		
Honore	148	25	1,182	6	0	47	4	9	7	15	10	7	8	9
Carwar gang	165	....	....			....			....			....		
Rutnagherry	229	72	2,281	5	8	31	11	2	10	2	1	17	0	2
Tanna	309	130	7,814	2	5	60	1	10	28	8	5	20	9	4
Sholapoor	110	13	375	12	9	18	14	6	4	5	5	2	2	4
Ahmednuggur	243	15	1,319	10	10	8	15	8	5	6	10	28	0	10
Dhoolia	245	147	....			....			0	14	2	13	8	5
Surat	177	97	359	6	3	3	11	3	2	0	6	8	14	1
Kaira	267	19	1,129	12	1	59	7	4	4	3	8	28	1	1
Ahmedabad	427	134	3,481	0	3	25	15	8	8	2	5	3	13	0
Dohud	175	....	....			....			....			....		
Rajkote	46	....	....			....			....			....		
Aden	93	53	2,861	2	5	53	15	9	44	2	8	4	0	8
Kurrachee	606	281	891	2	2	3	2	9	1	7	6	0	7	5
Hydrabad	344	75	1,658	4	10	22	1	9	6	10	0	2	1	9
Shikarpoor	555	89	9,784	0	6	109	15	0	25	14	4	17	7	8
Bukkur	211	....	....			....			....			....		
Total	6,071	1,399	50,974	5	10	36	7	5	24	9	10	11	15	10
Deduct	....	....	416	11	4									
			50,557	10	6									

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing the Names and Periods of Service of the Officers and Medical Officers who were in charge of the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the period embraced in this Report; viz., from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.

Gaols.	Names of Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Names of Medical Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Poona	J. Gibbs, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st May 1865 to 30th November 1865. R. Millar, Surgeon Major, Superintendent, Gaol, from 1st December 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Robert Millar, Surgeon Major, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Yerrowda	Mr. J. C. Fernandez, Superintendent, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	No data.
Sattara	R. F. Mactier, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st May 1865 to 30th November 1865. H. V. Carter, Esq., M.D., from 1st December 1865 to 30th April 1866.	H. V. Carter, Esq., from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Kulladghee	C. M. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st May 1865 to 27th November 1865. H. A. Lewis, Esq., Superintendent, from 28th November 1865 to 30th April 1866.	No data.
Dharwar	F. Lloyd, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st May to 26th December 1865. R. Thorpe, Esq., Surgeon, from 27th December 1865 to 16th January 1866. J. Cruikshank, Assistant Surgeon, from 17th January to 28th February 1866. R. Thorpe, Esq., Surgeon, from 29th February to 28th April 1866. M. M. Mackenzie, Esq., Surgeon, from 28th to 30th April 1866.	J. Cruikshank, Assistant Surgeon, from 1st May to 29th November 1865. E. Langley, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, from 30th November 1865 to 16th December 1866. J. Kilroy, Esq., Surgeon, from 17th to 21st December 1865. R. Thorpe, Esq., Surgeon, from 22nd December 1865 to 16th January 1866. J. Cruikshank, Assistant Surgeon, from 17th January 1865 to 1st February 1866. R. Thorpe, Esq., Surgeon, from 2nd February to 27th April 1866. M. M. Mackenzie, Esq., Surgeon, from 28th to 30th April 1866.
Belgaum	No data.	No data.
Honore	R. White, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st May to 30th November 1865. Dr. H. Wakefield, Superintendent, from 1st December 1865 to 25th March 1866. Dr. J. Davies, Superintendent, from 26th March to 30th April 1866.	Dr. H. Wakefield, Assistant Surgeon, from 1st May 1865 to 25th March 1866. Dr. J. Davies, Assistant Surgeon, from 26th March to 30th April 1866.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—*continued.*

Gaols.	Names of Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Names of Medical Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Carwar gang ..	No data.	No data.
Rutnagherry	W. H. Newnham, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Judge, from 1st May 1865 to 18th November 1865. Ramchunder Amroot Dugle, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, from 19th to 30th November 1865. C. Johnstone, Esq., Civil Surgeon, from 1st December 1865 to 30th April 1866.	H. Day, Esq., Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1865 to 30th November 1865. C. Johnstone, Esq., Civil Surgeon, from 1st December 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Tanna	R. H. Pinhey, Esq., from 1st May 1865 to 6th November 1865. C. B. Izon, Esq., from 7th November 1865 to 11th January 1866. G. Asher, Esq., from 12th January to 30th April 1866.	Dr. Asher, in Medical Charge, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Sholapoor ..	Venaik Govind, Esq., Principal Sudder Ameen, from 1st May to 31st August 1865. W. Sandwith, Esq., Joint Judge, from 1st to 30th September 1865. Thomas Moore, Esq., Moonsiff, from 1st October to 30th November 1865. C. F. Ogilvie, Esq., Superintendent, from 1st December 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Dr. C.F. Ogilvie, M.D., Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Ahmednuggur	A. Richardson, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st May 1865 to 27th November 1865. Dr. M. Mackenzie, Superintendent, Gaol, from 28th November 1865 to 18th March 1866. Dr. Turnbull, Superintendent, Gaol, from 19th March to 30th April 1866.	No data.
Dhoolia	J. M. Coghlan, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 1st May 1865 to 24th September 1865. Vishnoo Purshram, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, from 25th September to 15th October 1865. J. M. Coghlan, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 16th October to 26th November 1865. Dr. Colston, Superintendent, from 27th Nov. 1865 to 4th March 1866. W. Cates, Esq., Superintendent, from 5th March to 30th April 1866.	C. K. Colston, Esq., from 1st May 1865 to 10th March 1866. W. E. Cates, Esq., from 11th March to 30th April 1866.
Surat	C. H. Cameron, Esq., from 1st May 1865 to 30th November 1865. W. A. Shepherd, Esq., from 1st December 1865 to 30th April 1866.	W. A. Shepherd, Esq.. from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—*continued.*

Gaols.	Names of Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Names of Medical Officers, with periods of service, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Kaira	J. King, Esq., Acting Assistant Session Judge, from 1st to 23rd May 1865. Choonilal Venilal, Esq., Magistrate, F. P., from 24th May to 30th June 1865. A. Bosanquit, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge, from 1st July to 30th November 1865. C. Johnstone, Esq., Superintendent, from 1st December 1865 to 23rd March 1866. A. Brown, Esq., Superintendent, from 24th March to 30th April 1866.	C. Johnstone, Esq., Civil Surgeon, from 1st May to 29th June 1865. Ruttonjee Hormusjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from 30th June to 7th July 1865. C. Johnstone, Esq., Civil Surgeon, from 8th July 1865 to 23rd March 1866. A. Brown, Esq., Superintendent, from 24th March to 30th April 1866.
..umedabad ..	E. P. Down, Esq., Session Judge, from 1st to 26th May 1865. J. King, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 27th to 30th May 1865. G. Macpherson, Esq., Acting Session Judge, from 31st May to 16th June 1865. A. R. Grant, Esq., Session Judge, from 17th June to 30th November 1865. D. Wyllie, Esq., Superintendent, from 1st December 1865 to 12th March 1866. Mr. Ruttonjee Hurmusjee, Acting Superintendent, Gaol, from 13th to 30th March 1865 D. Wyllie, Esq., Superintendent, Gaol, from 21st March to 30th April 1866.	D. Wyllie, Surgeon Major, from 1st May 1865 to 12th March 1866. Mr. Ruttonjee Hurmusjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from 13th to 20th March 1866. D. Wyllie, Surgeon Major, from 21st March to 30th April 1866.
Dohud........	No data.	No data.
Rajkote	No data.	No data.
Aden........	Lieutenant R. Goodfellow, Assistant Political Resident, from 1st May 1865 to 8th Dec. 1865. Surgeon Major J. F. Steinhauesr, from 9th December 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Surgeon Major J. F. Steinhauesr, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Kurrachee ..	A. H. Plunkett, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, from 1st May to 4th December 1865. John Bean, Esq., Civil Surgeon, from 5th December 1865 to 30th April 1866.	John Bean, Esq., Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Hydrabad ..	B. Bradford, Esq., Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate, from 1st May to 30th November 1865. Dr. Hopkins, from 1st December 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Dr. N. Hopkins, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Shikarpoor	Dr. J. Ffolliott, Superintendent, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Dr. J. Ffolliott, Civil Surgeon, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Bukkur	No data.	No data.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17*th August* 1867.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Out-turn of Manufactures in the Gaols namely, 1860

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8		
YEARS	Number of Manufacturing Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to Labour in all Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners employed upon Manufactures	Value of Articles sold and consumed for Public purposes.			Add Value of Articles in Store at the close of the year.			Total.			Deduct Value of Articles in Store at the close of the preceding year.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1860..........	16	3,972	1,360	1,15,708	10	7	42,734	2	7	1,58,442	13	2	31,601	0	4
1861..........	16	3,679	1,140	99,918	4	7	40,860	11	5	1,40,779	0	3	43,238	12	6
1862..........	16	4,006	1,222	89,525	8	5	35,392	15	8	1,24,918	8	1	41,305	0	8
1863-64	16	4,925	1,677	1,14,232	6	3	38,863	11	9	1,53,096	2	0	44,807	11	4
1864-65	17	5,216	1,861	1,35,752	6	7	51,895	1	0	1,87,647	7	7	39,217	13	2
1865-66	19	6,071	1,399	1,37,961	11	3	70,712	3	2	2,08,673	14	5	51,895	1	0
Deduct..	..	..	..	....			....			....			....		

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

No. XIX.

in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the last five years: to 1865-66.

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			
Gross Out-turn of the year.			Charges incurred during the year on account of Manufactures.			Net Produce of the year.			Average earning of each Prisoner employed upon Manufactures.			Average earning from Manufactures of each Prisoner sentenced to Labour.			Increase in the Produce of the year as compared with the preceding year.			Decrease in the Produce of the year as compared with the preceding year.			REMARKS.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1,26,841	12	10	68,794	6	6	58,047	6	4	42	10	11	14	9	10	....			....			
97,540	3	9	67,277	5	5	30,262	14	4	26	8	9	8	3	7	....			27,784	8	0	
83,613	7	5	53,565	8	5	30,047	15	0	24	9	5	7	8	0	....			214	15	4	
1,08,288	6	8	69,054	15	10	39,233	6	10	23	6	4	7	15	6	9,185	7	10	....			
1,48,429	10	5	1,02,931	6	7	45,498	3	10	24	7	2	8	11	7	6,261	13	0	....			
1,56,778	13	5	1,06,221	2	11	50,971	5	10	36	7	3	8	5	3	5,059	6	8	....			
....			....			416	11	4													
						50,557	10	6													

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XX.

***STATEMENT** showing the Profits realized from Gaol Manufactures in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the last five years; namely,* 1860 *to* 1865-66.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
YEARS.	Number of Manufacturing Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour in all Gaols.	Average number of Prisoners employed in Manufactures.	Charges	Gross Receipts for value of Articles sold and of those consumed for Public purposes.	Value of the Articles in Store at the end of the year.	Total Out-turn on account of Columns 6 and 7.	Net Profits, being the excess of the amount in Column 8 over that in Column 5.	Average earning of each Prisoner employed on Manufactures.	Average earning of each Prisoner sentenced to labour from Manufactures.	Increase in the Profits of the year over those of the preceding year.	Decrease in the Profits of the year from those of the preceding year.	REMARKS.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1860....	16	3,972	1,360	68,794 6 6	1,15,708 10 7	42,734 2 7	1,58,442 13 2	46,914 4 1	34 7 11	11 13 0	....	....	
1861....	16	3,679	1,140	67,277 5 5	99,918 4 7	40,860 11 5	1,40,779 0 0	32,640 15 2	28 10 1	8 13 11	....	14,273 4 11	
1862....	16	4,006	1,222	53,565 8 5	89,525 8 5	35,392 15 8	1,24,918 8 1	35,960 0 0	29 6 10	8 15 7	3319 0 10	....	
1863-64 .	16	4,925	1,677	69,054 15 10	1,14,232 6 3	38,863 11 9	1,53,096 2 0	45,177 6 5	26 15 0	9 8 9	9217 6 5	....	
1864-65 .	16	5,216	1,861	1,02,931 6 7	1,35,752 6 7	51,895 1 0	1,87,647 7 7	32,821 0 0	17 10 2	6 4 8	....	12,356 6 5	
1865-66 .	19	6,071	1,399	1,06,221 2 11	1,37,961 11 3	70,712 3 2	2,08,673 14 5	31,740 8 4	22 12 10	5 4 2	....	1,080 7 8	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17*th August* 1867.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XXI.

***STATEMENT** showing the Expense incurred on account of the Prisoners in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, under every Head, as well as the Total Gross and Net Cost during the years* 1860 *to* 1865-66.

YEARS.	Total average number of Prisoners per day.	Total expense of Food per annum.			Total expense of Clothing per annum.			Total expense of Establishment and Guards per annum.			Total expense of Hospital Charges per annum.			Total of all other Expenses and Contingencies per annum.			Gross Cost per annum.			Net Cost per annum.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1860....	3,489	1,00,148	7	10	11,405	10	0	97,858	6	9	5,534	6	0	12,466	5	4	2,27,413	3	11	1,65,274	2	7
1861....	3,866	1,16,724	5	0	12,397	13	6	1,16,262	6	0	6,344	0	11	15,642	10	0	2,67,371	3	5	2,13,038	9	9
1862....	4,377	1,27,776	15	8	16,848	0	1	1,11,642	5	2	5,653	12	3	17,668	14	9	2,79,589	15	11	2,15,359	15	9
1863-64 .	5,635	2,12,566	4	11	23,351	13	3	1,61,947	6	3	8,819	11	2	32,285	1	0	4,38,970	4	7	3.51,858	7	8
1864-65 .	5,806	2,49,210	7	6	24,231	3	1	1,69,086	14	8	8,078	7	3	30,831	13	6	4,81,438	14	0	4,18,895	1	11
1865-66 .	6,485	2,98,103	3	11	50,724	0	2	2,77,653	8	2	15,344	11	2	54,902	7	1	6,96,728	7	6	5,43,746	1	8

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XXII.

***STATEMENT** showing the Expense incurred on account of each Prisoner in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, under every Head, as well as the Total Gross and Net Cost during the years* 1860 *to* 1865-66.

Years.	Total average number of Prisoners per day.	Total average expense of each Prisoner's Food per annum.			Total average expense of each Prisoner's Clothing per annum.			Total average expense of Establishment and Guards on account of each Prisoner per annum.			Total average of all other Hospital Charges on account of each Prisoner per annum.			Total average of all Expenses and Contingencies for each Prisoner per annum.			Gross average cost of each Prisoner per annum.			Net average cost of each Prisoner per annum.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1860	3,488	28	11	5	3	4	4	28	0	11	1	9	4	3	9	2	65	5	2	47	6	2
1861	3,866	30	3	1	3	3	4	30	1	2	1	10	3	4	0	9	69	2	7	55	1	8
1862	4,377	29	3	1	3	13	7	25	8	1	1	4	8	4	0	7	63	14	0	49	3	3
1863-64	5,635	37	11	8	4	2	3	28	11	10	1	9	0	5	11	8	77	14	5	62	7	1
1864-65	5,806	42	14	9	4	2	9	29	2	0	1	6	3	5	5	0	82	14	9	72	2	5
1865-66	6,485	45	15	6	7	13	2	42	13	0	2	5	5	8	7	6	107	6	7	83	13	7

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17*th August* 1867.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

***STATEMENT** showing the Value of Articles manufactured for Prison use, and the **Product of Convict Labour** employed on the **Gaols** or Public Buildings in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, including **Sind** and **Aden**, for the year 1865-66.—Indirect Profits.*

GAOLS	1 Wheat ground for Prisoners' use.			2 Clothing and Bedding for Prisoners' use.			3 Pottery for Gaol purposes.			4 Baskets for Gaol use.			5 Constructing Gaol or other Public Buildings.			6 Vegetables grown in Gaol Garden.			7 Miscellaneous.			8 Total Indirect Profits.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Poona	802	1	5	197	8	0	....			10	8	1	....			188	8	3	2,532	12	0	3,731	5	9	
Yerrowda	....			....			....			....			....			....			....			....			No data.
Sattara	271	9	8	342	3	0	....			....			....			36	10	0	....			650	6	8	
Kulladghee	220	12	6	102	14	4	....			....			601	12	0	....			8	0	0	933	6	10	
Dharwar	1,060	6	0	2,328	12	10	77	10	11	4	12	8	....			428	3	0	84	9	7	3,993	7	0	
Belgaum	....			....			....			....			....			....			....			....			Ditto.
Honore	480	4	0	....			....			....			140	12	0	427	0	6	611	4	0	1,650	4	6	
Carwar gang	....			....			....			....			....			....			....			....			Ditto.
Rutnagherry	....			976	15	0	....			1	8	0	....			227	15	7	5,352	12	0	6,550	2	7	
Tanna	953	10	0	3,091	15	6	....			48	15	0	59	0	0	1,520	5	5	930	2	0	6,603	15	11	
Sholapoor	122	2	10	54	8	0	....			1	14	8	....			783	15	7	1,916	13	2	2,879	6	3	
Ahmednuggur	....			....			....			....			....			....			....			....			Ditto.
Dhoolia	858	14	9	670	0	6	....			....			1,656	2	0	484	5	10	2,212	8	6	5,881	14	7	
Surat	462	10	6	1,659	4	5	....			....			217	11	0	185	10	6	1,209	9	2	3,735	0	7	
Kaira	457	8	2	64	1	4	....			....			132	10	4	403	8	0	457	14	8	1,515	10	6	
Ahmedabad	469	15	0	707	5	4	....			....			628	9	4	1,756	0	0	391	9	4	3,953	7	0	
Dohud	....			....			....			....			....			....			....			....			Ditto.
Rajkote	....			....			....			....			....			....			....			....			Ditto.
Aden	261	15	9	....			....			....			....			17	1	3	186	5	9	465	6	9	
Kurrachee	....			941	12	7	....			....			574	11	5	....			....			1,496	8	0	
Hydrabad	401	0	0	6,089	1	4	160	3	2	2	4	0	1,605	9	0	....			4	14	0	8,262	15	6	
Shikarpoor	855	5	9	1,920	0	0	240	0	0	60	0	0	960	0	0	288	0	0	4,368	0	0	8,691	5	9	
Bukkur	....			....			....			....			....			....			....			....			Ditto.
Total....	7,687	4	4	19,146	5	8	477	14	1	129	14	5	6,557	0	1	6,747	3	11	20,267	1	8	61,012	12	2	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

DETAILED STATEMENT showing the estimated Saving to Government by the in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, including

Gaols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Cooks.	Employed in the Godown.	Hospital Attendants.	Mochees or Shoemakers.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	50 14 7	123 7 8	152 9 7	713 2 7	....	193 2 9	66 0 3
Yerrowda.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sattara	48 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	384 0 0	192 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0
Kulladghee......	22 4 1	26 14 1	1 15 0	180 4 1	37 11 10	....	3 10 3
Dharwar	8 0 0	48 0 0	6 0 0	48 0 0	4 0 0	24 0 0	4 0 0
Belgaum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Honore	6 14 8	71 4 10	14 5 7	192 0 0	....	134 0 0	....
Carwar gang.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rutnagherry.	48 0 0	70 6 9	47 5 6	503 4 5	41 9 3	118 7 9	....
Tanna	48 0 0	62 9 7	....	357 9 7	83 7 5	105 7 5	....
Sholapoor	29 12 7	28 12 10	23 10 10	267 11 6	....	41 13 1	27 13 0
Ahmednuggur....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dhoolia	96 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	336 0 0	48 0 0	96 0 0	48 0 0
Surat	29 4 0	67 10 0	37 5 4	570 4 0	2 11 4	48 0 0	19 0 0
Kaira	107 10 4	38 5 4	....	143 4 4	....	72 0 0	....
Ahmedabad......	128 11 6	183 3 10	283 6 9	758 2 1	336 3 0	....	538 5 2
Dohud..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rajkote	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden	48 0 0	....	....	432 0 0	48 0 0	....	....
Kurrachee	61 5 8	218 12 7	888 5 11	751 4 1	904 12 0	162 11 9	206 1 1
Kydrabad	48 0 0	144 0 0	216 0 0	386 0 0	....	144 0 0	48 0 0
Shikarpoor	96 0 0	192 0 0	96 0 0	720 0 0	48 0 0	192 0 0	96 0 0
Bukkur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total......	876 13 5	1419 7 1	1,911 0 6	6,742 14 8	1746 6 10	1,379 10 9	1104 13 9

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 17th August 1867.

No. XXIV.

substitution of Prison Labour for a Paid Establishment in performing all Menial Duties Sind and Aden, during the year **1865-66.**

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Sweepers.	Tailors	Washermen.	Water-carriers.	Weighman	Writers.	Mussals.	Total.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
267 6 4	174 5 6	85 13 9	168 11 0	96 0 0	257 5 6	....	2,348 15 1	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No data.
72 0 0	216 0 0	96 0 0	288 0 0	48 0 0	141 0 0	....	1,728 0 0	
54 12 4	55 10 8	....	131 7 7	....	19 10 10	....	534 4 9	
27 0 0	108 0 0	....	36 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	....	333 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ditto.
297 0 0	114 4 4	96 0 0	81 0 0	48 0 0	....	....	1,057 13 5	
....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	Ditto.
236 9 9	15 15 7	14 15 10	178 14 8	....	....	....	1,275 9 6	
146 0 0	341 12 9	....	36 0 0	85 7 5	125 3 2	....	1,391 9 4	
98 1 8	29 9 5	....	417 8 4	35 6 0	138 13 11	....	1,141 1 2	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ditto.
432 0 0	108 0 0	48 0 0	72 0 0	48 0 0	144 0 0	....	1,620 0 0	
205 8 0	118 8 10	18 11 0	409 9 0	49 11 6	281 7 0	72 0 0	1,929 10 0	
199 5 8	63 9 6	....	368 12 4	....	....	....	992 15 6	
736 10 0	241 4 6	810 6 1	....	....	114 11 6	....	4,131 0 5	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ditto.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ditto.
324 0 0	48 0 0	....	90 0 0	....	24 0 0	....	1,014 0 0	
1,875 4 4	941 12 7	477 9 10	2,699 7 2	....	254 0 0	....	9,541 7 0	
432 0 0	360 0 0	144 0 0	288 0 0	....	288 0 0	....	2,496 0 0	
864 0 0	720 0 0	192 0 0	960 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	....	4,368 0 0	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ditto.
6,267 10 1	3,656 13 8	1,983 8 6	6,228 6 1	514 8 11	1,999 3 11	72 0 0	35,903 6 2	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX N°. III.

SANITARY REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS

ON THE

GAOLS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1865-66.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the POONA GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

May 1865.	June "	July "	August "	Sept. "	Oct. "	Nov. "	Dec. "	Jan. 1866.	Feb. "	March "	April "	Total.	
												In.	Cents.
2·60	2·72	4·85	4·70	·93	6·34	·5	·12	..	..	..	..	22	31

The mean temperature for the year is stated to have been 77°, the maximum registered was 97°, the minimum 58°.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The gaol is situated on the outskirts of the city and nearly at its southernmost part, its front or eastern face being towards the Kartruj main road. To the south and west, or towards Parbutty Tank and Hill, there are but few buildings, the ground being principally occupied by native gardens ; so that, as the prevailing winds blow from the westwards, they reach the gaol without passing over any considerable portion of the city. The sick of the gaol is, I should think, as high as any other in the town ; thus, according to Dr. Leith's estimate, about 70 feet above the level of the river the ground falls on three sides, so that the natural drainage is good.

A new ward for civil prisoners, 40′ × 12′ × 14′, has been added during the year.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
			Stationary 259. Gained 506.				Stationary 150. Gained 271.
	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.		st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.
765	5 10	5 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	421	6 $12\frac{1}{2}$	7 0	0 7
			Loss ..				Loss ..

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The general health of the prisoners has been good, no unusual or fatal diseases having occurred.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise ; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners ; modifications proposed—on what grounds.

No alteration has been made in the diet, which is sufficient and good.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

In-door, 7·0 ; out-door, 2·9.

The labour is almost entirely out-door. Gangs of prisoners (the strongest being selected) are employed on the roads and on coolie work : their health is good. Weaker men are employed in the garden and at other work within the walls ; a few are engaged in cotton manufacture, chiefly clothing for the prisoners and cloth for tents. The occupations are all healthy. The out-door labourers appear strongest, and the ratio of deaths to treated in this class is less.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

Ventilation in the cells and barracks is generally good. In the hospital it was interfered with, by a custom of closing the windows towards the south for security at night; an estimate has been sent in for fixing iron gratings, which will admit of the windows being kept open.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

The gaol is generally very clean; the floors of the cells and barracks are cowdunged once a week, and sweepers are constantly employed to collect and remove all filth and useless matters from the premises.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement :—

No alteration has been made in the drainage since last report.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement :—

Dry earth conservancy is in use both for latrines and urinals. The fœces and urine are passed into separate vessels, and sufficient dry earth added to deodorize the contents of each, which are removed in iron dammered vessels twice or oftener during the day. The new system answers admirably.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections.

The present clothing, ordinarily speaking, is sufficient. There were not a large number of patients admitted with pulmonary complaints.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

Average number during the year, 381.

The Criminal Gaol contains 200 cells, one being allotted to each prisoner. The cells are of sufficient size and well ventilated. Prisoners in excess of the above number are accommodated at night in barracks, in the principal court of the gaol. The walls of these barracks are constructed of wooden poles nailed to the posts on which the roof is supported; free ventilation is thus allowed; but when the gaol is very full there is scarcely room enough between the cumblies or beddings on which the prisoners have to sleep, and which are spread on a slightly raised earthen floor at either side of a centre passage.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
381	17	4·4	4	1·0	1	0·2	..	..	7	1·8

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The deaths were chiefly from dysentery and diarrhœa. There is nothing in the gaol itself or diet that I would suggest being changed with the view to preventing these diseases.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

Only one cholera case occurred in th month of June 1865, which did not prove fatal.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The deaths occurred chiefly amongst old and worn-out men. There was nothing in the gaol itself to account for the mortality.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

There is scarcity of accommodation for untried prisoners, and better provision should be made: with this exception, there is no suggestion for improvement to offer.

J. B. BEATTY, Surgeon,
In Medical Charge of the Poona Goal.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS,
Poona Division.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the YERROWDA SUBSIDIARY GAOL, *for the official year* 1865-66.

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1. TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The Yerrowda Subsidiary Gaol is situated on an elevated sloping land to the north of the cantonment of Poona and about a mile to the left side of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Bund. It occupies a commanding position from being situated on a higher plain than Poona, it being at a rough guess about 90 feet above the level of Poona Cantonment. The climate is almost the same as that of Poona.

There have been no data collected with regard to rain-fall and temperature.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings.

The gaol is to the north-east of the city of Poona and very nearly due north to the camp. The gaol having been recently established, the accommodation afforded by the temporary barracks

newly constructed was considered just sufficient, and no additions or alterations were necessary.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
This gaol being intended for the reception of convicts from different districts, the particulars here required could not be gathered.				This information was unfortunately not collected during the past year, owing to the gaol having been in a course of organization, and the hospital establishment being limited and fluctuating.			

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

The above data being wanting, it is impossible to form a deduction of the health of the prisoners at large with regard to weight. It may not be out of place, however, to mention, that the general appearance of convicts, excepting those from Kaira, Surat, and Tanna, may be considered ordinarily healthy.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The kind of diet used in this gaol was, during the greater part of the year under report, the same as that in vogue in other gaols.

Owing, however, to the occurrence of a large number of cases of fever and dysentery, and the receipt of prisoners from Gujerath Districts, the sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons was obtained to certain modifications; the results of which have not been certain or marked. The modifications lately introduced in the newly printed gaol rules are an improvement on the former dietary-table, and by the end of the next year a pretty accurate opinion may be formed on the subject. Although no evident change was brought about by the modifications above referred to, it is not unlikely that the kind of diet used during the greater part of the year predisposed the convicts to the influence of the diseases chiefly prevalent.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The majority of prisoners were employed on the varieties of out-door labour included under building purposes; as in erecting temporary barracks for their own accommodation, and upon quarrying and gardening. There is another variety to be noted,—the drawing of water-carts, the Gujerath prisoners being mainly employed on it. With regard to the influence of the different kinds of labour on the health of the prisoners, it cannot be positively stated, with imperfect data at hand, as to what effect each kind exercised. It is probable, however, that the kind of labour exacted in having water-carts drawn, acts disadvantageously. There is in that not only an absence of mental relaxation, which an occupation of skill would exert on the body, but a presence of undue and sudden exertion, which heavy jolts in a bending posture cause. This labour is perhaps the severest and worst sort to which convicts are subjected, and may be advantageously substituted by bullock labour.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Although no artificial means is had recourse to in securing this, yet the construction of the barracks itself, aided by the mechanical force of wind, which is constantly blowing in gusts on the site of the gaol, is sufficient to provide for it. The barracks being almost open

at a height of about six feet above the plinth up to very near the ceiling, there is a free passage for currents of air to pass in and out; the vitiated air, in consequence of this extreme openness, becomes purified rather in obedience to the law of gaseous diffusion than to that of atmospheric pressure. Athough the warmer, and lighter, air already breathed by convicts finds a pretty sufficient vent for exit through the thatched *chuppers*, yet the currents of outer air are so strong, and find such a ready ingress, that they probably mingle with the inner air before the latter has time to escape wholly. There, therefore, occurs a sufficient interchange for the dilution and rarefaction of exhaled air. The too great extent of opening above alluded to admits of one evil, though a remediable one; viz., the extreme rapidity of the vibration of the particles of air, added to some extent of damp and cold, which winds are apt to bring during autumn and winter. But this evil is easily guarded against by putting sloping chupper tattees against the openings.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

There are different conservancy gangs, consisting entirely of convicts, and under the control of peons and a conservancy officer, to whom are assigned the different duties that are required to secure cleanliness in connexion with barracks, the goal generally, and the clothing and persons of prisoners. There is no doubt, however, from the very nature of the duties on which the majority of prisoners are employed, namely, on out-door labour, that their persons or their clothing are not at all times as clean as they would have been, if they were employed on the in-door labour in force in other gaols; as weaving cloth, making blankets, &c.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

No artificial drainage is in use, for the simple reason that none is required. The elevated position of the gaol, the gradual slopes surrounding it, and the trappy nature of the soil underneath, ensure a free escape of all rain water. As regards drainage for domestic

purposes, none has been found necessary, owing to the dry conservancy system being in force.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry conservancy system is in force in this gaol, and dry earth is the only deodorizer used. All the night soil, together with cook-room refuse, is removed twice a day to a distance of about one mile from the gaol, and there conserved in pits for garden purposes. No improvements appear necessary under this head.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

Imperfectly established though the gaol was during the past year, cleanliness of clothing was pretty well secured; although it is doubtful that, with a paucity of suits and an increasing number of convicts, it could strictly be observed. As usual in gaols, the clothes are simply washed in cold water, wrung out, and dried for use. They are thus but imperfectly freed from the unctuous portion of the cutaneous secretion which, more or less, holds foreign matter in substance. If may be that some disease, hitherto unknown as infectious, may leave its fomites in clothing, which boiling alone will remove. It, therefore, seems useful that clothes be boiled, and, if likely, in combination with an alkali. As regards the sufficiency of clothing, no improvement seems necessary, and additional clothing is at all times supplied to such individuals as require them on medical grounds. No particular relation between clothing and the occurrence of chest affections has been noticed.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The necessary number of barracks for the accommodation of a thousand prisoners having not been completed during the last year, the required cubic capacity for each barrack could not be secured. Whenever, therefore, the strength of the gaol was in excess, accommodation was made by pitching the necessary number of tents, of which there are a number always at hand.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
661	97	14·6	8	1·2	58	8·7	7	1·05	11	1·6

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The causes to which this high rate of mortality is ascribable are, in my opinion, three ; namely, 1, the collection of a large number of prisoners from the different districts in this presidency, differing severally in their habits and modes of life ; 2, the want of liability to acclimatization, owing to constitutional causes, and to the debilitating and enervating effects that all criminals are more or less subject to from the immoral and dissipated lives that they led previous to imprisonment ; and 3, to the change in the staple articles of diet to which they were for a long time used. Preventive measures are indicated in the causes themselves ; but as these are practically impossible, or rather difficult, no suggestion will be of avail.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

No epidemic, fortunately, visited the gaol.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The remarks given under Section XIII. are the only ones which I can give under this head.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

None at present seem necessary.

PANDURANG GOPALL, Sub-Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Deccan Central Gaol Hospital.

To the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SATTARA GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The city of Sattara is situated on a table-land 2,320 feet above the level of the sea, and immediately below a spur from the great Ghât range of hills. On the west and south it is thus overlooked, and so, in a great measure, deprived of the advantage of the usual sea breezes. Being nearer to the sea-coast, and also to the hills, the rain-fall is sometimes considerable; during the present year it is less than usual, viz., 33·97 inches. The maximum temperature, viz., 93°, is also slightly higher than last year; the minimum annual temperature (60°) being also as much lower: the mean is the same.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The gaol is placed in the east part of the city, the camp being at some distance further east, and not connected with the latter. It abuts on one of the chief thoroughfares, but its walls are generally free from contact with houses, a "compound" surrounding them on three sides.

No addition has been made to the gaol buildings during the year, or any alteration of importance. The office has been transferred, and the former building is now used for accommodating oil mills, which have been recently built.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
72	st. lbs. oz. 7 4 6½	st. lbs. oz. 7 5 5	Gained 21. Average gain 2lbs. 7½ ozs. Lost 12. Average loss 1 lb. 6½ ozs. Stationary 39.	447	st. lbs. oz. 7 0 3	st. lbs. oz. 7 0 11½	Gained 192. Average gain 1lb. 12½ ozs. Lost 195. Average loss 1 lb. 2½ ozs. Stationary 60.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

The abovenamed results differ little from those of last year. While fewer gained weight, their average gain was higher amongst prisoners of the district; on the other hand, amongst prisoners of other districts (whose average weight was less), a much larger proportion than obtained last year lost weight.

It appears to me that this table might with advantage be made to show the influence of age and duration of imprisonment, upon incarceration, as exhibited in that which accompanied my Report on the New Scale of Diet, dated 10th August 1864.

The general health of the prisoners was good.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the

general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The diet is sufficiently good, and has proved well enough adapted to the requirements of the prisoners, as already shown.

No modification has seemed to be called for. All individuals who show a scorbutic taint on admission are specially treated, and generally speedily improve in health.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

All hard labour is in-door; not being by any means excessive, it has not seemed to influence prejudicially the health of the prisoners; in fact, it is probably less severe than most are compelled to exercise in their ordinary avocations.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The isolated and scattered condition of the gaol buildings (nine in number) necessitates their being of small size; and in most, ventilation is sufficient. Although the cubic space is small, yet the open character of the men's sleeping sheds in some degree remedies the deficiency. Measures for improvement are impracticable, except on an entire remodelling.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

A sweeping party cleans the whole of the buildings daily, the refuse being thrown outside, or burnt. Floors are cowdunged weekly; whitewashing, yearly. The result is satisfactory, as the gaol generally wears a clean aspect, and is free from accumulations of dirt.

IX. DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for *improvement*:—

Is of the surface kind, and, from the inclined position of the ground, readily effected.

Drains for conveying refuse are not required, only rain-fall having to be provided for.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry earth system is in force. Urinals are provided at night, containing earth, and the men visit the trenches outside the walls twice daily. The women's ward is furnished with pans, but hitherto difficulties were found in carrying out this system. Dry earth is the only deodorizer used, and it answers.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing of the prisoners is sufficient, and has not undergone any modification during the year.

Pulmonary affections being rare in this gaol, their relation to clothing does not require further notice.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The average number of prisoners during the year was 167, and was always in excess of the standard amount of space due to each man. The average number of cubic feet to each prisoner was only $385\frac{124}{167}$: but, as observed under the head of Ventilation, the principal quarters occupied by the prisoners are constructed to allow of plentiful change of air; hence no injurious results from overcrowding have come under notice during the year. In the event of reconstruction, better accommodation should be made.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
167	4	2·4	1	·6	1	·6	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

Except the death from dysentery, no other casualty has occurred from causes connected with incarceration. In this instance, the patient, a male, aged 45 years, had been ill previous to admission, and did not apply for treatment for some time afterwards. The affection was chronic. For other remarks, see No. XV.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

There has not been any epidemic in this gaol during 1865-66.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

Though somewhat in excess of last year, the general sickness and mortality have not been at all considerable. Fevers arising in the gaol are always slight ; one case, however, proved fatal, but it was complicated with prolapsus ani and constitutional debility : death arose immediately from embolism of the pulmonary artery, as I believe. The other deaths were from hepatic abscess (?) and morbus cordis.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol :—

In despite of the irregularity of its construction, this gaol has always been in a fair sanitary state. Suggestions made by the Inspector General of Prisons for the better carrying out, in the female ward, of the earth system of sewage are in process of realization. Further improvements would be attended with an entire change of arrangement in the buildings not now deemed necessary.

H. V. CARTER, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,
Civil Surgeon In Medical Charge, Sattara.

To the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.
Sattara, 1st May 1866.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the DHARWAR GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

The topographical position of the Dharwar Gaol having been given in previous reports, I need here only state that it lies to the north-west of the town and camp, and about 1½ miles from the former. Its site is high and dry, with a good fall for drainage. The thermometer gives a maximum average of 90° to a minimum of 67·6°; the greatest heat being 99° in May, and the lowest, 80° maximum, in August. The total rain-fall has been 19 inches 78 cents, the monsoon fall being only 15 inches and 4 cents. July gave the greatest fall; viz., 5 inches 75 cents.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The gaol lies to the north-west of the native town. A surrounding wall has been put around the privy for the females, and a chimney added to the cook-room. These comprise all the alterations in the gaol buildings.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.									Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.								
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission		Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.		Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.				Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.		Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.		Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.			
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Gain.		Loss.			lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Gain.		Loss.	
					lbs	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.						lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
1865. 1,130	109	6	119	3	5	8	2	6	14	115	1½	107	..	5	4	2	3
1866. 809	108	4	115	12	5	2	2	3	3	112	2	110	..	1	2	2	5

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

By the foregoing table it will be seen that while there has been a gain in weight on discharge amongst those of the Dharwar District, yet there was a considerable falling off, or loss, amongst those from other districts: there was the reverse in the previous year.

This I can only account for by putting it to the fact that, from old age and general feebleness of body, they sunk rather than gained by the confinement. In future, more attention will be paid to the state of such prisoners on admission, mental or bodily.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The diet is I consider amply sufficient in quantity and variety, and well adapted to keep convicts in a generally good state of health. The main point to be attended to is in seeing that the men get their full quantity, and that it is thoroughly cooked. Inattention to this will certainly produce bowel complaints.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths treated in each class :—

		1864-65.	1865-66.
In-door prisoners......	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated	3·9	3·2
Out-door ditto	,, ,,	None.	None.

Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class of diseases as follows :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
In 1st class of diseases	2·9	2·4
In 2nd ,, ,,	...	..
In 3rd ,, ,,	0·52	0·4
In 4th ,, ,,	0·78	0·4
In 5th ,, ,,	0·52	..
Total..	3·91	3·2

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

The ventilation is generally good, except that of the solitary cells, and to improve this, I am now about to take the necessary steps, as far as practicable ; though, without being completely altered, it can never be perfect.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

The cells and barracks are thoroughly swept out morning and evening, and once weekly ; they are cowdunged, and the walls washed with mud and water : this latter not so often if the weather is wet and damp.

The prisoners morning and evening wash their persons, and on Sunday a more perfect ablution is carried out.

IX. Drainage—kind—state—defects ; with measures for improvement :—

All the drainage is good and open, with the exception of the drains leading outside and across the ground outside of the gaol. This I intend opening up also. The drains are all of bricks and chunam, and convey only the surface water.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement :—

The day privies are open drains, about a foot deep by about ¾ foot in width, dug daily in an open field to the north-west of the gaol; at night they are filled up, and fresh ones for next day opened by advancing a couple feet. The soil from the barracks is taken to a large pit, also in this quarter, and a certain quantity of earth thrown over daily. The dry earth system is carried out to the full as regards the barracks and hospital, and shortly I intend to propose measures for having covered privies for the use of all the convicts during the day. No odour is, however, perceptible close to the day pits.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections :—

I have nothing to propose as to any alteration in the clothing of the prisoners: it is, I consider, amply sufficient, and of good quality.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

The average for the year, of 486, as compared with 590 for the previous 12 months, is satisfactory, as showing increased space, and hence greater ventilation. Yet this average is too large; but by the transmission, shortly, of 50 men to Belgaum a greater space will be given to the remaining prisoners.

	1864-65.	1865-66.
Average number during the year above capacity of 648 cubic feet	169	65

XIII.—Mortality :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
1865. 590	15	2·5	1	0·1	5	0·8	..	..	1	0·1
1866. 486	16	3·2	2	0·4	4	0·8	2	0·4	3	0·6

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The mortality on account of the presence of cholera has been higher than during the past year; while even the average strength of prisoners was less.

The numbers also were greater under the head of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. I cannot account for this state of things, but trust that a greater attention to diet and cooking improvement may result.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

Cholera.—Under this head 10 cases were admitted, all in July : 2 of these died : the duration of disease was 7 hours. My predecessor states that at that time cholera was rather rife in the town and district. In the gaol at that time, 3 cases of choleraic diarrhœa also occurred.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

During the year 374 cases were admitted into hospital, a smaller number than that for 1865; but cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa proved very much more fatal.

	1865-66.	1864-65.
Admission....................	374	383
Discharge....................	364	356
Died........................	16	15
Remaining	8	14

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

Considering the reduction already taken place in the number of prisoners, and still further to be reduced, I consider the space given to each will be ample; this, in addition to a greater care in the cooking of meals, and a closer supervision over the diet-table, will, I would fain hope and believe, render the next year's report more favourable in every way. A few improvements now contemplated for the better ventilation of the barracks and cells, I shall have the honour of submitting for your consideration shortly.

M. M. MACKENZIE, Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Dharwar Gaol.

To the Inspector General of Prisons.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Kulladghee Gaol, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

Kulladghee is situated about 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, on the same level as the surrounding country. With the exception of the monsoon months, the climate is good and dry throughout the year. The nights are cool, on account of the sea breeze. Cultivation is carried on to a great extent in the country round about, but no

works of irrigation. Rain-fall about 25 inches as the average. The highest temperature about 100°; lowest, 60; average, about 90°.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The gaol is situated close to camp limits, in the same compound as the Kutcherry. The town of Kulladghee is to the north-east of it, and distant about half a mile.

No additions and alterations to the building have been made.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66:—

Total number 332.

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
*63	lbs. $101\frac{1}{3}$	lbs. $107\frac{1}{2}$	19 gained. 44 lost. Stationery none. Average gain of each prisoner 4 lbs. 13 ozs. Average loss of do. do. 1lb. 15 ozs.	..	....	....	....

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

General health of the prisoners satisfactory. They are generally found on their release to have increased in weight, and to look stouter and healthier than on the day of committal.

*Of the 332 admitted into the gaol during the year, 171 were acquitted, discharged, and released, &c.; but only the weight of 63 prisoners have been noted, because the scale was not received until after August 1865.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The diet consists of vegetables and condiments of good quality, and sufficient in quantity. Although some of the prisoners are accustomed to meat diet, no bad effects have arisen on their general health.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

Out-door labour consists in working on the road, planting trees, &c.; in-door labour,—cooking, grinding, and cleaning corn, &c.

The influence on the health of the prisoners, exerted by each class of labour, appears to be beneficial.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The ventilation is very defective: it consists of holes made in the roof and walls; also the doors are open at the top, in each ward. No improvement can be made, as the nature of the building will not permit of it.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The walls of each cell are thoroughly whitewashed, and the floor cowdunged once a week. Cleanliness is observed amongst the prisoners, by taking them to the river twice a week for the purpose of ablution and of washing their cloths.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

There are two cesspools in the gaol: they are both emptied three times a week, and thoroughly cleansed.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how

disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The convicts are taken to the "maidan" twice daily, there being only accommodation for seven in the latrines, which were built for the purpose of carrying on experiments on dry earth as a deodorizer.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing of the prisoners is sufficient. Very few cases of pulmonary affections have been admitted into hospital during the year.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The overcrowding has been avoided by removing all but twenty men into tents pitched in the vicinity of the gaol. Average number during the year above capacity, 2 (two). No bad effects on the health of the prisoners took place owing to the overcrowded state of the gaol at the close of the year (January and February 1866).

XIII.—MOTALITY:—

None.

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

None.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

None.

XV.—REMARKS.—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The majority of cases treated during the year are dracunculus, simple contusions, and slight fever cases.

No mortality.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

There is no hospital ward where to place the sick, who are now lodged in one of the large cells. The cooking is done in the open yard, exposed to wind, and consequently there is a great consumption of fuel.

A plan for a workshed will be sent.

H. A. LEWIS, Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Kulladghee.

To the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,
Poona.

Kulladghee, 30th June 1866.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SHOLAPOOR GAOL, *for the year* 1865.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The country around Sholapoor is open and gently undulating. The soil of the station is gravelly, with an underlying rock of sand-stone; but in the country around there is the black or cotton soil. There is no wood or jungle, and the supply of water is very limited; the rain-fall last year at the Civil Hospital, which is close to the gaol, having been 14 inches 22 cents. The smallest quantity ever registered having been 13 inches, and the greatest 40 inches. The average rain-fall may be said to be about 26 inches. The climate is warm and dry during the greater part of the year, and I believe it to be healthy.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The gaol is situated between the camp and the eastern suburbs of the city, the camp being south. No alterations have been made to the buildings during the past year. I would recommend certain alterations in the construction, with a view to reducing the strength of the military guard.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss
Admissions 380 Discharged 389	108	112	196 gained. 129 lost 1 stationary. Average of gain 1 lbs. Average of loss 4 lbs.	..	....	....	......

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The general health of the prisoners has been, I consider, excellent.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise ; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The diet has been of good quality, and sufficient in quantity. On *economical* grounds, I think the kind of grain to be issued might be left to the Superintendent, provided that the three kinds of grain were issued, *at least*, once in the week. Grain would then be issued in the gaol, under my superintendence, according to the rate ruling in the market, the health of the prisoners, of course, being carefully watched.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

The labour is all in-door, and, as a rule, very light. The percentage of deaths to treated during the year under review has been ·6.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

The sleeping wards are well ventilated ; each building is separated by a dwarf wall running its entire length, which divides it into two wards. Ventilation is secured by means of windows and doors, with iron bars to prevent the prisoners escaping. There is also a ventilator on the roof of each barrack. There is scarcely any ventilation in the solitary cells, and this should be attended to immediately.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

Cleanliness is maintained in the cells and barracks by gangs of convicts told off as sweepers. Vessels are placed in the cells at night for urine and fœces, with dry earth, and these are removed the first thing in the morning. The floors are cowdunged, *as a rule*, once a week, or when necessary.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects ; with measures for improvement :—

There is a large drain running the length of the gaol, which empties itself into a nullah outside the gaol wall. Other holes, with iron gratings, are let into the wall, which empty themselves also into this nullah.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry conservancy is in force as far as practicable with present materials. No deodorizer is used, with the exception of dry earth; charcoal is, however, hung up in the wards and cells. Nightsoil is removed in iron pans to the trenches in the gaol garden.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing is, I think, generally sufficient, but it is quite possible, in the monsoon, extra clothing may now and then be required to be issued. I have not attributed any cases of pulmonary affection to want of clothing.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

This gaol, including barracks, hospital, and cells, contains 95,080 cubic feet, so that it will hold, at the above rate, 190 prisoners. During the past year 158 is the greatest number that has been confined.

XIII.—Mortality:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
130·5	2	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

None.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

None.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

I consider the mortality and sickness to have been very trifling during the past year.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

I have only to suggest that the dry conservancy system may be fully introduced, that the ventilation of the solitary cells may be improved, that the new hospital may be built, and the other alterations in the buildings made to reduce the strength of the military guard furnished to the gaol.

C. F. OGILVIE, M.D., Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Ahmednuggur Gaol, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

Having only recently been stationed in Ahmednuggur, I am not prepared to enter into a full description of its topography. Suffice it to say that it lies in a valley, but elevated slightly above its plain, which is bounded by two ridges of low hills running from east to west. These low hills appear to be composed principally of trap rock.

The climate is said to be excellent, except during the months of September and October. The rain-fall averages about 25 inches annually. During the past year it was 20 inches and 79 cents. only. The monthly average temperature is given in the accompanying table:—

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

Months.	Thermometer.		
	At Sunrise	At 12 A.M.	At 4 P.M.
	°	°	°
May 1865	78	90	96
June ,,	80	88	89
July ,,	77	82	83
August ,,	76	84	82
September ,,	73	82	83
October ,,	71	82	83
November ,,	65	78	80
December ,,	63	78	79
January 1866	62	80	81
February ,,	65	80	83
March ,,	71	89	91
April ,,	75	91	93
Total	856	1,004	1,023
Average during the year	71·	84·	83·

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Criminal Gaol is situated in the centre of the city, which again is situated to the south and west of camp.

To the eastern enclosure wall an addition of 3 feet 9 inches has been made in height. No other additions or alterations have been made.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
495	107·7	108·3	250 gained. 88 lost. 157 stationary. Average gain about 9 ozs. 9 drs. each.	29	110	115	25 gained. 4 lost. Average of gain about 5 lbs.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

The above table shows a favourable state of matters. The men who remain over six months in gaol generally gain in weight; while, on the other hand, those imprisoned for a shorter period frequently lose. The depression in spirits, consequent on confinement, may be the cause of this.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The diet, both in quality and quantity, appears to me to be suitable. I have no modifications to propose, except that the kurdee oil, used instead of ghee, is not approved. The food, when cooked with it, is said to be frequently of a bitter taste; and I am of opinion that were half the quantity of ghee given, viz., 4 drams, instead of oil, 8 drams, the diet would be improved, and the expense very little increased. Oil of good quality is not to be had in Nuggur.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The average number of prisoners on out-door labour was 111, and of in-door 139. Of these, respectively, there were 137 and 94 admissions to hospital during the year. Of those admitted and died, 8 were out-door and 5 were in-door prisoners; thus showing that not only were there fewer admissions among the in-door prisoners, but also fewer deaths. Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated—out-door, 3·4; in-door, 2·1.

These numbers cannot be relied on, however, because many of those given as in-door labourers were in reality mixed labourers; that is, they occasionally worked out as well as in-doors.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Carried on by means of windows, doors, and shafts through the roof.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Whitewashing, cowdunging, sweeping, and watering.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

Nearly all drains are open and allow of their being kept constantly clean. The main enclosed drain was in April found quite choked up. It was immediately opened and thoroughly cleaned out, and now works well.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry system is in universal use, and is found to answer admirably. Earth is the only deodorizer in use.

The nightsoil is removed in a cart, in closed vessels, and buried in pits in the gaol garden for future use. This system seems to work well.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

Two changes of clothing are allowed during the year,—the warm during the rains and cold season, from the middle of June to the end of February; and cotton during the remainder of the year.

It appears sufficient and suitable.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The average number of prisoners above the capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet per man, has been 36. In December last, 50 prisoners were transferred to the Central Gaol at Poona, and since that the average daily number has been only 200, or 14 below the number, allowing 500 cubic feet for each man.

XIII.—Mortality:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
250	13	5·2	..	..	..	..	3	1·2	4	1·6

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

Having been only a month in charge of this gaol, I am unable to say to what causes the mortality is due; but, perhaps, it is partly to overcrowding the first half of the year.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

The number of cases of cholera admitted into hospital during the year was 10, and of these 3 died; or *i. e.*, the deaths were 30 per cent. of the admissions. The first case occurred on the 20th May 1865, and the last on the 13th June of the same year.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

A death rate of 5·2 per cent. of the total average strength seems large. However, it does not much exceed that of the previous year (1864), which was 4·5 per cent.,—a difference of only 0·7 per cent. This appears to be explainable by the smaller number of deaths from cholera in the latter year. The number of admissions to strength was at the rate of 92·4 per thousand.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

I have, at present, no suggestions to make.

P. S. TURNBULL, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

T. MURRAY, Surgeon Major,
For Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Dhoolia Gaol, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

Has been described by my predecessor in former Reports.

Temperature.

Max.	Min.	Med.
89·7	72·6	81·2

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

Previously reported on. No additions or alterations have been made.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admitted 871.	112·2	....	Average of increase 9·3.	..	....	....	....
Discharged 871.	....	121·5		..	....	....	....

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data :—

Satisfactory.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The remarks made in previous reports apply to the year under review. There has been no change effected during the past year, and I consider, both in quality and sufficiency, it is excellently adapted to improve, and maintain a good state of health in, the prisoners. I have no modifications to suggest.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

Previous remarks quite applicable.

Out-door.	In-door.	Total.	Remarks.
1·6	1·0	2·6	..

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

Very good, and from the smaller number of prisoners confined, as compared with previous years, even unusually so.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

Previous remarks apply.

The cells have their floors cowdunged once a week, and the walls are whitewashed twice a year, or oftener if required. The prisoners wash daily before the 11 o'clock meal.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects ; with measures for improvement :—

Previous remarks apply.

The drainage is exactly the same as described by my predecessor in his Report for the calendar year 1864. The underground drains suggested by him have not yet been made, and there would appear to be some difficulty in doing so, as they would not easily be kept clean. In other respects the drainage is efficient, and quite free from any effluvia.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how

disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

No change has been made. Dry conservancy is in force, the excreta being daily removed to a distance and buried, with a view to being hereafter utilized in the garden.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

Previous remarks apply.

The clothing is the same as reported on in former years. It is washed regularly every week, and is quite free from vermin. It seems to be quite sufficient to maintain the health of the prisoners; and pulmonary affections do not prevail.

XII.—OVERCROWDING —average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

There has been no overcrowding during the year under review, the number of prisoners this gaol is calculated to contain, with a capacity of 500 cubic feet to each prisoner, being 370; whereas the daily average strength has been 266·8: and each prisoner has, therefore, enjoyed considerably more than 500 cubic feet.

XIII.—MORTALITY:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
266·8	10	3·8	..	..	..	..	2	0·8	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

There has been a considerable increase in the mortality during the past year, chiefly due to scurvy and cholera; 5 deaths having been caused by the former disease, and 2 by the latter. They all occurred previous to my taking charge, and have been alluded to by my predecessor in his annual return for the calendar year. The cases of scurvy were attributed by him to the extreme heat of the weather. All traces of a scorbutic tendency have now disappeared from amongst the prisoners. The cholera cases do not appear to have been traceable to any special cause, and no suggestions as to preventible measures are necessary.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

I am unable to make any remarks upon this subject, not having been in charge at the time cholera was prevalent in the neighbourhood.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The general sickness has not been great during the year, but there has been a considerable increase in the mortality; the difference between the year under review and the previous one, in this respect, being accounted for by the 5 deaths caused by scurvy. The average has, however, been greater, as compared with the strength, though smaller in proportion to the number treated.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

A new hospital, as recommended by my predecessor, has, I believe, been sanctioned, but I am not aware when it will be com-

menced. In all other respects I consider the sanitary state of the gaol to be excellent, and I have no further suggestions to offer.

WILLIAM E. CATES, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

T. MURRAY,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Poona Division.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the TANNA GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

Rain-fall, 97 inches 78 cents.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

Several walls, railings, and abutments have been removed ; ventilation being thereby favoured, and the appearance of the place much improved.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1865-66 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.						Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.					
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.		Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.		Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.		Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.		Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
	st.	lbs.	st.	lbs.	st. lbs.		st.	lbs.	st.	lbs.	st. lbs.
1,170	7	9	7	9½	Gained......370 3½ Lost..........362 2 Stationary ..438 .. Total.....1,170 ..	845	8	6	8	7	Gained.......498 2½ Lost..........303 1½ Stationary ..44 .. Total ....845 ..

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

The small average weight of prisoners is very remarkable, and indicates the puny, miserable, underfed creatures who form the mass of the criminal population, and are amenable, and readily succumb, to disease.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The diet is, on the whole, satisfactory, perhaps scarcely sufficient for men from the North-West Provinces; but their detention here is short, and it is hoped, by recent arrangements, may, in future, be shorter. I still consider naglee an objectionable article of dietary, and it is loathed by most of the consumers. When writing my remarks last year, I was unfortunately ignorant that naglee and ragee were synonymous, for I had Dr. Watson's analysis table before me at the time, and could have spoken positively of the deficiency of nitrogenous matter in naglee. It was not ingenuous of the Inspector General of Prisons to omit any allusion to that analysis table, with which he was evidently acquainted, in dealing with my remarks.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

All labour is classed as "In-door."

VII.—Ventilation—how secured- defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

No change. New ventilators have been opened in roofs of some wards.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

No change. Personal cleanliness is still very defective, and it seems a hopeless task to remedy the matter amongst a body of men who really cannot understand the difference between a dirty and a clean hand.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

No change.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Dry earth conservancy established in December. Nightsoil buried in garden inside gaol, urine disposed of in like manner outside. System very satisfactory, and working well.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

Clothing frequently not very clean; scarcely sufficient in cold and wet seasons; but in cases of sickness supplemented from hospital store.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 648 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

Average number above capacity 91 and a fraction; but no special disease traced to overcrowding, as a cause. The means of relief adopted have been the using expedition in shipping off transports to the Andamans.

XIII.—MORTALITY:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
331	14	14·2	4	1·2	2	0·6	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

Fever, 2; dysentery, 4; other causes, 8.

For three months there has not been a death among the prisoners, and the general health has been exceptionally good.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

No epidemic disease during the year.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The most of the sickness, and all the mortality, were associated with a scorbutic cachectic condition of body.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol :—

The removal of high and useless walls, &c. has been accomplished. At a moderate cost the barracks might be pulled down, and rebuilt on a new plan.

J. G. ASHER, M.D., Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

T. W. WARD,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Rutnagherry Gaol, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The gaol is situated on the westerly slope of a hill composed of laterite, with here and there some light sandy loam, and detritus of the laterite about quarter of a mile distant from the sea, and, according to observations taken by Dr. Day, my predecessor, is 96 feet above the mean sea level. The sloping nature of the position gi[illegible] great advantages for natural drainage, and I should fancy any amount

of rain-fall would not be likely to cause any collecting of stagnant pools in the immediate neighbourhood of the gaol.

The rain-fall during last year is registered as being 111 inches 3 cents, the heaviest falls being in the months of June, July, and August. The thermometer is said to range from 61° minimum to 95° maximum: mean temperature 81°. The proximity of the sea must have a very beneficial effect in equalising the temperature, but as I have only lately arrived, I am unable to say much on this subject from personal observation. The highest readings of the thermometer appear to be in the month of May, before the coming of the monsoon.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The gaol stands alone on the side of a hill facing the west, and is free from surrounding buildings, the only building in close proximity being the Gaoler's house. There appear to have been no alterations made in the gaol buildings during the year; several require to be made; but as the monsoon was so near when I arrived, I thought it advisable to defer making any alterations till after the rains.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admissions 183.	99·1	....	96 gained. 34 lost. 17 stationary.	Admissions 44.	120·9	....	56 gained. 42 lost. 5 stationary.
Discharged 147.	99·1	101·5	5·0 average gain. 3·8 average loss.	Discharged 103.	110·9	109·7	4·2 average gain. 6·3 average loss.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data :—

It appears from this tabular statement that prisoners from other districts appear to have lost in weight, while those from the Rutnagherry District appear to have gained in weight at the time of their discharge from gaol. This, I am of opinion, may be attributed to the use of naglee as an article of diet in the gaol, which is largely used by the poorer classes in this neighbourhood, but not apparently elsewhere. This has now been expunged from the diet-table, and a diet more suited to the general habits of the convicts substituted, which is likely, I think, to have a beneficial effect.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise ; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners ; modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The diet of the prisoners has been altered since my arrival, on the sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons, for four months, after which time it is to be reported on. A table of the diet is given below :—

Diet Table.

Articles.	Weight or Quantity.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Rice	lbs	1½	..	1½	..	1½	..	..
Wheat Flour	,,	..	..	..	1½	..	..	1½
Bajree Flour	,,	..	1½	..	..	..	1½	..
Dhall	Oz.	..	5	..	5	..	5	5
Fish	Pcs.	4	..	4	..	4	..	..
Vegetables	Oz.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Spices	Drs.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Kokum	,,	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Sweet Oil	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Salt	,,	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Firewood	lbs.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1

My predecessor recommended a fish ration, and I entirely agreed with the advisability of giving the prisoners some small proportion of animal food, as their labour is of the hardest description; and their ration, in consequence, should be as nutritious as possible. The continual change of ration will, I venture to hope, improve the health of the prisoners, and the expunging of naglee from the ration be likewise advantageous. My predecessor complains of the difficulty of getting vegetables, and I have accordingly made arrangement to have sufficient vegetables grown in our own garden for the ensuing year, of good quality. I have given a contract to a dealer in the bazar in the meantime, who supplies vegetables of a good, wholesome quality rather under the usual bazar rate. Part of the vegetables now consumed are grown in the gaol garden, and during the rains and incoming year will be altogether supplied from our own establishment. There are at present four cases of scurvy under treatment, and all nearly recovered. The vegetable part of the diet is, I think, even at this season of the year, ample.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The out-door labour is of a very hard description, being the quarrying of slabs of laterite, and entailing a great amount of muscular exertion; it does not appear to have any bad effect on the prisoners—I rather think the opposite; but the ration requires to be looked after, and care taken that it is sufficient to make good the wear and tear caused by such violent muscular exertion. The in-door labour is weaving and cane working. The worksheds are dry, well ventilated, and roomy, and the employment appears to agree with those engaged in it. Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in out-door labour prisoners, 2·4; ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in in-door labour prisoners, 0·7.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The whole of the gaol is well ventilated.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The gaol is kept very clean,—the walls whitewashed, and the floors of the cells and hospital wards cowdunged; all offensive matter is removed several times a day by the sweepers, and deposited in pits made for the purpose outside the gaol.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

The drainage is surface, and merely for rain and other water. It is effective, could not be better.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil, how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Conservancy is partly dry earth, of a modified kind. This I intend improving after the monsoon, as it is very imperfect at present, liquid and solid excreta being mixed together. The filth is removed to a large depôt I have had constructed for it, and roofed in for the rains. It is thoroughly mixed with dry earth, and then deposited there. The manure does not find a sale here, but will be very valuable for the gaol garden.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing requires slight alteration in pattern; it is kept clean, and appears to answer all requirements. I have not been long enough in charge to warrant my giving an opinion as to the effect on the health of the prisoners, but I have not observed any bad effects as yet. I think, however, the clothing would be improved by slightly altering the present pattern, so as to make it fit more tightly to the body, about the waist and over the stomach.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production

of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

The number of prisoners has not, as far as I can understand, been over the capacity of the gaol, neither has there been any disease attributable to overcrowding.

XIII.—Mortality :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
242	9	3·7	..	..	5	2·1	..	..	1	0·4

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The number of deaths during the year appears very small, considering the number of prisoners. I do not find that there is any particular extraordinary assignable cause for any of the deaths. The gaol appears to have been healthy.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

No epidemics.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

Considering the circumstances, I have reason to believe the past year was rather a healthy one than otherwise.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol :—

Agreeing with my predecessor that a change in the rations of the prisoners was very advisable, I prepared a diet-table for the approval of the Inspector General of Prisons, which he has sanctioned for four months, to be then reported on.

The following is an extract from last year's Report, and an extract from a Report handed to me by Dr. Day when I received charge :—

Extract from General Sanitary Report, paragraph 16, *for* 1864-65.

"I think that a ration of fish would be a valuable change to make. For about six months fish is very plentiful and cheap, and, indeed, I believe that a substantial meal of fish could be given at about half the price of dhall. This would be a prophylactic measure regarding scurvy. I believe many of the prisoners are constantly asking for fish, indeed I think many of them feel greatly the loss of all animal food."

Extract from the Report handed to me, on receiving charge, by Dr. Day.

"On giving up the charge of the gaol I wish to make a few remarks about the diet in use. In my annual Report for 1864 I drew attention to the small amount of nitrogenous food given in the diet; since that time I have made *post-mortems* on nearly all the fatal cases, and have found that fatty degeneration of the heart has been present in almost every case. I have therefore come to the conclusion that the muscular power of the prisoners is not properly sustained by the diet in use. I have recently stated my opinion about this gaol personally to the Inspector General of Prisons, and therefore have little to say on matters generally; but thinking this matter of diet an important one, I wish to leave this Memo. on record. I have at times carefully attended to the weights of the prisoners; they certainly do not lose in weight: but I wish it to be understood that although they do not lose in weight, I am decidedly of opinion that the tone and power of the muscular system is not kept up to the

proper standard. I believe that a fish diet might be more largely used, with great benefit. I would suggest that the diet in use might be referred to the Sanitary Commissioners, who, as experts, would probably be in a position to give a decided opinion as to the question if the prisoners are now getting nitrogen enough to sustain them in health. Scurvy used to be very common at this gaol. This, I am glad to say, has almost ceased, showing that there is no want now in the vegetable element in the food given.

"The death ratio will be greater than usual at the end of this official year, and I have little doubt that the reason of this is more owing to the diet than to anything else.

" Many alterations will require to be made in the arrangements for the conservancy, &c., &c., during the coming year, which it would be useless now to particularize here, as they will appear in their proper place in the General Administration Report. This Report is in a great measure made from the records of the hospital, more than from personal observation,—I having only received charge on the 4th of April 1866, and am consequently unable to say much from my personal experience in this gaol."

C. JOHNSON, Assistant Surgeon,
Civil Surgeon In Medical Charge Rutnagherry Gaol.

H. D. GLASSE,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
S. M. Circle, Belgaum.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the KARWAR (*late* HONORE) GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The topographical remarks made by Dr. Ross in previous years renders it quite unnecessary for further mention. The fall of rain during the past year amounted to 155 inches and 24 cents,

showing a large excess over the previous year; the greatest fall occurred during June and August. The weather was close and hot up to December. A monthly return of rain is here shown :—

	Inches.	Cents.		Inches.	Cents.
May 1865......	11	19	November 1865	1	6
June ,, ...	47	91	December ,, ...	....	....
July ,, ...	30	17	January 1866	....	....
August ,, ...	52	49	February ,, ...	....	80
September ,, ...	6	79	March ,, ...	....	....
October ,, ...	4	26	April ,, ...	....	....

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The position of the gaol has already been described. Alterations made. The cook-room was brought into use in December—the store answered the purpose well, saving time in cooking, and thoroughly baking the ragee bread. The only improvements that I can suggest is that the iron plates for baking should be made thicker, so as to prevent them from contracting and bending when hot, which, of course, allows a great deal of smoke and heat to escape.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
419	100 lbs.	94 lbs.	310	2	126	131	2

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The health of the prisoners was not good on the whole. Diarrhœa was prevalent throughout the year, as also fever and dysentery; but

the mortality was not heavy, considering that there were only 10 deaths—and 7 of these died from cholera.

V.—Diet—Its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The usual diet, as recommended by the Inspector General of Prisons, has been in use, and I deem it sufficient and nourishing enough for the prisoners; this, with an allowance of vegetable, is all that can be required. During the month of December I found that the prisoners on admission, who were not accustomed to ragee, had a tendency to diarrhœa. I at once ordered rice diet to be given every other day for the first week, and which had the desired effect.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The prisoners were employed in stone-cutting for about the first eight months, but as there was no sale for the stones it was stopped, and rope-making was instituted: the change had no marked effect on the health of the prisoners. The sickly and weak were engaged in garden work, which appeared beneficial. Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated 6·2 in out-door labour.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Already described by Dr. Ross. The ventilation of the hospital might be improved, as the prisoners are now undergoing a removal to Karwar. It is needless to point out the defects.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The cells are daily swept, as also the whole of the gaol, and the flooring of the different rooms of occupation are cowdunged twice a week. The chatties for the reception of urine, &c. are placed in the sleeping barracks at night, which is prejudicial, and, I think, might be improved on. In other respects the measures adopted are excellent.

IX. DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

The drainage is good, and I do not think requires any alteration.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Dry conservancy has been in use, and answers the purpose admirably; there is little or no bad edour; and now that the whole is removed to some distance from the gaol, I cannot suggest any improvement.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing is sufficient, as regards warmth: it might be of stouter material, more especially the light dungaree, as worn in the hot months: it soon becomes torn and worn out.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

None.

XIII.—MORTALITY:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
158	10	6·3	2	1·3	..	..	7	4·4	1	0·6

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

None.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

Cholera made its appearance in the gaol in September; the only prisoner attacked was an old man, who had been in gaol six months, and was employed in the garden; it had been prevalent for months along the coast; this was the only case at that time. It again broke out in December, when 19 during that month were admitted; out of this number 7 died, 12 recovered. These were mostly men recently admitted in gaol. The period and date of their entering in gaol is here attached. Immediately on the outbreak I changed the diet, allowed the prisoners their betelnut and a little tobacco, and those few luxuries which they seemed to care for; indoor labour was suspended, and the prisoners were encamped out daily on a high hill, where there was abundant of fresh water and shade; they were marched back at night. The change had a beneficial effect on the spirits of the prisoners, and I have no hesitation in saying that it allayed fear, and so prevented the spread of the epidemic. The cholera mixture of Dr. Leith was ready at all times, and the warders were instructed to give it to those who had a tendency to diarrhœa. As regards the treatment, the mixture already spoken of was given, as also diffusible stimuli, such as chloric, æther, and arrack, with astringents in the form of acetate of lead and small doses of opium; this appeared to me to be as successful as any other treatment, and I persisted in it. Warmth as well as friction was used, and drink in the form of effervescing draughts. Broth was ordered every two or three hours, with plenty of condiments and salt. Several of the cases in recovering suffered severely from secondary fever. They recovered from this by the application of cold water to the head and a diaphoretic mixture, and as soon as the different organs began to act the patient improved.

No.	Dates of entering Gaol.	Period passed in Gaol.			Sentence.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	20th February 1865	..	6	..	4	..	..
2	21st Do. 1860	5	5	..	7	..	..
3	20th July 1865	..	..	15	..	8	..
4	29th November 1865	..	..	6	..	1	..
5	29th March 1863	2	6	..	4	..	...
6	20th June 1864	1	6	..	3	..	..
7	10th November 1865	..	..	20	3	..	..
8	21st September 1864	1	2	..	5	..	..
9	16th January 1865	..	10	..	1	6	..
10	19th July 1865..	..	3	..	..	6	..
11	29th October 1865	..	..	15	..	2	..
12	9th December 1865	..	..	19	..	1	..
13	24th November 1865	..	1	..	..	3	..
14	17th Do. do.	..	1	12	..	3	..
15	19th Do. do.	..	1	13	1	3	..
16	22nd December 1865	..	1	4	1	6	..
17	15th Do. do.	..	..	8	..	2	..
18	20th Do. do.	..	..	15	..	1	7
19	11th Do. do.	.	..	15	1	..	..

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks, handed me by Dr. Wakefield in end of April last, that although dysentery, diarrhœa, and fever have been prevalent during the year, the mortality has been under 2 per cent. from these diseases, but, added to the deaths from cholera, the ratio is 6·3.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol :—

The prisoners are now accommodated in a temporary gaol, in renewing which every attention has been paid to render it suitable for the purpose, and I can make no suggestions for improvement. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in building the new gaol, as these temporary buildings are objectionable on account of the

facility they offer to the escape of prisoners, which necessitates their being chained at night.

J. DAVIES, Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

H. D. GLASSE,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals,
S. M. Circle.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SURAT GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

About 12 miles from the sea, on the east bank of the river Taptee, stands the walled city of Surat; and immediately within the south wall of the city, and only a few yards from the river bank, is the gaol. During the months of January, February, November, and December, the wind, blowing from the north-east, renders the climate dry; from the month of February to October it is moist.

The rain-fall for the past year has been much in excess of any year on record, 51 inches and 85 cents being registered. By reference to the table given below, it will be seen that the temperature of the year under report is higher than the previous year :—

THERMOMETER.

Max.	Med.	Min.
87	82	75

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The gaol stands immediately within the south wall of the city, near the river Taptee, and on the confines of the Nanpoora Zilla;

the camp, lying without the walls, is at some little distance from it. The only addition to the Surat Gaol has been a new privy, built expressly for the dry earth conservancy, and a cook-room. The alterations have been many and important. The rampart wall of the gaol has been lowered 7 feet, the subdividing wall of the cell yards have been pulled down, and two cell yards thrown into one; the cook-rooms, which occupied so large a part in the cell yards, have also been pulled down, and the dividing walls of the gaol have been much lowered; 10 windows of iron bars have been built in as many cells, —by all of which means much space has been gained, and ventilation considerably increased.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
677	116 lbs.	113¼ lbs.	Gained 25. Lost 554. Stationary 98. Average gain 2¼ lbs. Average loss 3¾ lbs.	37	115	111¼	Gained 1. Stationary 4. Lost 32. Average gain 3¼ lbs. Average loss 4¼ lbs.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

Good.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the

general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

While admitting that the quality of diet given to the prisoners is good, and the quantity sufficient, I do not allow that the diet-table is perfect. I think it far from being so: it wants variation. This I have explained in a letter, No. 66 of 1864, wherein I suggested considerable modifications. Subsequent experience confirms the opinion expressed in that letter.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

During the past year a prison garden has been cultivated, and such prisoners as have been employed in the tillage of it have improved considerably in their health-tone. I am strongly in favour of out-door labour. The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class is given below:—

Out-door, 3; in-door, 4·5.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Ventilation has been very much increased during the past year by the pulling down of sundry walls, and lowering of others, and also by the opening out of iron-barred windows in 10 cells. The only measures for improvement which suggests itself is the introduction of air-shafts, above 4 feet high, into the roofs of the cells, which have not been ventilated by means of windows.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Morning and evening the cells are swept, and every means of cleanliness carried out. I would suggest that periodically the walls which have been well scraped should be washed with mud and water,

and that the floors, which have recently all been re-made, should be occasionally cowdunged.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

All the drains have been dug up, and the rain-fall is carried of by means of a surface drain now being built.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

A privy with 24 seats has been built, and the dry earth conservancy has been established, and working now for some time. The only deodorizer used is dry earth, powdered and sieved. Every prisoner after evacuating fills a tin pot, which holds about 14 ozs., with dry earth, and sprinkles it over the ejected matter; this is by the sweepers mixed with spoon-shaped sticks, conveyed to the gaol garden, formed into a brick, sun dried, and afterwards buried. I think the present system, void as it is of all smell, is an excellent one, and I can suggest no measures for improvement.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

I consider the present system of allowing to each prisoner only one suit very faulty and antagonistic to cleanliness, and in the same ratio to health. Two suits should be yearly allowed, to be changed weekly after the bath, taken under supervision, has been performed.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 648 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

Average number of prisoners confined during the past year above capacity, estimated at 648 cubic feet, is 43.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
198	15	7·5	1	·5	5	2·5	..	..	4	2·2

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The increased mortality may be mainly attributed to fever and diarrhœa, brought on by the low condition and debilitated state of the prisoners prior to admission into the gaol. This has been more marked during the past year on account of the high prices and scarcity of grain.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

No epidemic made its appearance during the past year.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

Mortality has been principally from fever and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol :—

Increased ventilation, a better water supply, more clothing, and a modified diet-table.

W. A. SHEPHERD, Surgeon,
In Medical Charge Surat Gaol.

E. MAHAFFY,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Northern Division Army.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the KAIRA GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

The collectorate of Kaira comprises a tract of country well wooded and watered, and forming a plain presenting a more or less irregular surface. The soil is very fertile, and varies from a stiff clay to a light sandy, with a substratum of nodular limestone. This tract of country is very rich, and comprises a total area of 1,375 square miles, with a population of 566,583. The town of Kaira has a population of 12,290 ; the streets, although narrow, are clean; and the houses are for the most part solid and lofty brick buildings. The climate is moist and relaxing. 24 inches and 51½ cents of rain have been registered during the past year. Temperature varies very much, the maximum averaging 104° Fah., and the minimum 56°.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The gaol lies to the south-east of the town, is less than a quarter of a mile from it, and about a mile and a quarter from the old camp. The situation is rather low. No additions or alterations have been made during the past year.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1865-66:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admissions 1,005. Discharged 887.	102·0	99 1	517 lost on an average lbs. 3-5. 223 gained on an average lbs. 2-5. 117 remained stationary.	1	107	....	Lost on an average, none. Gained on an average, none. Remained stationary, 1.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data:—

Their general health is good, although, as is seen from the above table, the majority of them lose in weight during their stay in prison.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The quality of the rations served out is very good, and the quantity for each class of prisoners is in my opinion sufficient. The diet does not appear to have any injurious effect on the general health of the prisoners, nor can it be assigned as the predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease. The cooking is well attended to by prisoners, selected from the best conducted and most deserving Brahmins.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

The prisoners are employed both as out-door and in-door labourers. The former appear the stronger and more healthy, and give a less proportion of mortality to treated, but a greater number of admissions into hospital. The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated is 1·2 of out-door to 3·1 of in-door.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

Ventilation is provided for by means of grated windows, but these are so small in the sleeping rooms that they are altogether insufficient. A plan for remedying this, by the addition of ventilators to the roofs, is being prepared by the Executive Engineer of this district, and will be submitted for sanction as soon as possible.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

Cleanliness is maintained by sweepers, who clean out the different cells, sleeping rooms, and remove the rubbish to a pit outside the gaol. This system appears to answer all purposes very well.

IX. DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement :—

The waste water is removed from the prisoners bathing-place by one large main drain, and during the rainy season surface-drains are made to carry off the surface-water. The latter I have not yet seen in operation here, but they are said to answer very well.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement :—

The dry conservancy mode is in force, dried earth being used as a deodorant. The excreta are removed to a deep trench outside the gaol, deposited there, and immediately covered with dry earth. This answers very well during the dry weather, but, with the present arrangements, it will be impossible to carry it on during the rains.

A plan for building a privy, with suitable arrangements for carrying on the above method in all seasons, is being prepared.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections :—

The clothing has been greatly improved during the past year: it is kept pretty clean, and appears sufficient. Pulmonary affections have been rare during the short time I have been in charge of the gaol, and insufficient clothing could not be assigned as the cause of any of the cases that came under my observation.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

The average number above capacity during the past year has been 87. Although this excess has had no marked influence in the production of any particular disease, there is no doubt it would increase the mortality in case an epidemic appeared. Temporary measures of relief were adopted by sending a number of convicts to the Deccan Central Gaol. In January eighty were transferred, and in March fifty ; but on application for a transfer of forty in April, I was informed that, as sickness was rather prevalent in the Central Gaol, the transfer of convicts from Kaira had better be delayed, unless I considered the excess dangerous.

XIII.—MORTALITY.—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
290	16	5·5	1	0·3	5	1·7	4	1·3	4	1·3

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The greatest mortality occurred from fever, as will be seen from the above table. Cholera and diarrhœa are equal. The mortality was less, in proportion to the number of cases treated, during the past year than the previous one. I know of no other measures than those at present in force by which the mortality could be reduced.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

No epidemics have occurred since I received charge. My predecessor, Assistant Surgeon Johnson, makes the following remarks in his report of sickness and mortality for the year ending 31st December 1865:—

"Cholera visited the gaol at the same time that it was prevalent in the town and neighbourhood; but as it prevailed everywhere outside the gaol, it was not thought advisable to remove the prisoners under canvas for treatment. The total number of cases that occurred in gaol was fourteen, out of which ten recovered and four died; these were treated in the gaol, and kept as much separate from the rest of the prisoners as possible. The prisoners, on the appearance of cholera, were all made to eat one scruple of dry salt, morning and evening, after their meals, as a prophylactic, which I am inclined to think had a beneficial effect in preventing the disease spreading.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

There were 857 admissions into hospital, of which 292 were from fever, and 214 from abscess and ulcers; the majority of which were caused by the rubbing of the fetters. Sixteen deaths occurred, of which 5 were from fever, 4 from cholera, 4 from diarrhœa, 1 from dysentery, 1 from vulnus incisum, and 1 from atrophia.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

Plans for improving the ventilation of the sleeping rooms, and building a privy outside the wall, with more efficient arrangements for carrying on the dry conservancy system, have been submitted for sanction, and are now in the hands of the Public Works Department.

ANDREW BROWN, M.D., Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge Kaira Gaol.

E. MAHAFFY,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Northern Division Army.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the AHMEDABAD GAOL, *for the official year, commencing from* 1*st May* 1865 *and ending on the* 30*th April* 1866.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The district is a flat alluvial tract, possessing but little natural drainage. The soil is mostly light, fine sand, containing some 11 per cent. of clay; the remainder is the ordinary black cotton soil. The country is well wooded, and, generally, highly cultivated.

The climate was more than usually unfavourable to health; the prolonged continuance and extreme ardency of the hot season, together with the lateness of the rains, favoured the occurrence of epidemic disease. The rain chiefly fell in August and September: the total amount was 26 inches and 92 cents, a shade under average. The cold weather set in early in November, and the temperature continued moderate up to the end of March. The mean temperature was 81° 9′; maximum, 109°; minimum, 50°.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The gaol is situated in the city, some 4 miles from camp.

No additions or alterations have been made to the buildings during the year under report.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
	st. lbs. ozs.	st. lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.		st. lbs. ozs.	st. lbs. oz.	lbs. ozs.
Admitted 1,025. Discharged 1,199.	7 8 4	7 7 10	324 gained 703 lbs. 2 3 each. 496 lost 1,488 lbs. 3 0 do. 379 stationary.	Admitted 115 Discharged 134	7 8 3	7 6 12	30 gained 60 lbs. 2 0 each. 52 lost 143 lbs. 2 12 do. 57 stationary.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

The number who lost weight, viz., 548, very considerably exceeded the number, viz., 354, who gained. The results of weighing, however, are by no means trustworthy as a standard of health, because, on the one hand, among the town population, gain in weight is often but unwholesome increment, due to fatty conversion, and thus not infrequently followed by cachectic health; while, on the other, loss almost invariably accompanies confinement in the case of those habituated to opium or belonging to wandering tribes.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The diet is ordinarily of average quality. It is sufficient, but I regard the table as containing an excess of carbonaceous constituents,

in the case of men undergoing long continuous confinement. The prisoners, however, have had the option of exchanging 4 ounces daily of their flour ration for an equivalent of ghee or butter-milk,—a privilege that nine-tenths of the entire number avail themselves of. The excess of non-azotized elements may thus be regarded as pretty nearly balanced.

I do not think the diet has been a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effects on the general health I regard as tolerably satisfactory.

I would advise, as a modification, that a ration of fish, or flesh, be allowed twice a week to those using them.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The labour is entirely in-door. I consider its influence on health, in co-operation with deficient sleeping accommodation, as injurious, particularly in the case of men belonging to wandering tribes.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The ventilation is very defective: it is by gratings over the doors, which are also partially barred, with a counter opening in the cell wall of 18 inches diameter, some 7 feet above the floor. No improvement could well or wisely be undertaken, owing to the very small size of the cells, and the solidity and great thickness of the masonry.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Cleanliness is maintained by daily sweeping, the floors are cow-dunged once every week, and the walls whitewashed thrice a year.

I have no suggestions to offer.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

The drainage is surface, and open: it is adequate, and is effective.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Dry earth conservancy has been in use throughout the year, both in the privy and cells. Since December last equal parts of wood, ashes, and earth, have been used with excellent effect, the privy being now perfectly free from any offensive odour.

The nightsoil is removed night and morning, and deposited outside the city.

I have no fault to find with the conservancy, and the only suggestion I have to offer is that suitably constructed carts should be provided, instead of the pans now used, in removing the soil.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing is kept clean. A superior description of material has been employed in its manufacture since November last. It is now sufficient for health, and adequate as a protection against the occurrence of pulmonary complaints, which, however, are but seldom noted in idiopathic form in the practice of the gaol hospital.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The average number of prisoners during the year above capacity, computed at 640 cubic feet to each, was 119.

The effect of overcrowding is to develope cachexia, notably atrophia and cachectic types of bowel complaint, as well as by lowering vitality to favour the invasion of epidemic disease and the occurrence of fever.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentory.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
479	158	33·	5	1·	102	21·3	14	2·9	16	3·3

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The occurrence, towards the close of July, of a fatal type of adynamic fever, attended by great prostration of vital power and disturbance of the nervous system, was probably connected, at least in part, with errors in conservancy, in conjunction with overcrowding, favoured by a season more than ordinarily sickly and by an unusually prolonged hot season.

Reduction in strength, effected 5 months ago, and improvements since made in conservancy, clothing, and water supply, together with temporary removal of the prisoners, at present sufficiently meet all the requirements of the case.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

From the 13th May to the 3rd September 41 cases of cholera in all were treated, and 14 of them proved fatal. The epidemic reached the city *viâ* Surat and Baroda, and presented the peculiarity that the early cases were less severe than those latterly received. All things considered, the gaol escaped with comparatively little loss, since the deaths from cholera in the city up to August numbered 2,318. Cleanliness, lime washing, attention to the dietary, promoting ventilation by fires as well as keeping the cell-doors open at nights, and filtering the drinking water, constituted the hygienic

measures; tents having been constantly in use in relief of overcrowding from the beginning of the year.

XV. REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The sickness and mortality were greater than in any previous year. The admissions from the low type of fever that prevailed from July to February amounted to 725, the deaths to 85. The worst cases (remittent in type) frequently terminated fatally by coma on the second or third day; death, in the intermittent forms, generally happening by syncope from sudden serious effusions. In both phases, jaundice, diarrhœa, and low types of pulmonary inflammation, were common sequelæ. As to the cause I have expressed my opinion under paragraph XIII. The searching inquiry of the Sanitary Commission disclosed nothing that could support the view of importation. No such disease existed either in the city or in the districts, nor is there any proof whatever that it was communicable from person to person. It was simply endemic, and indisputably dependent on local causes alone.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol :—

The improvements lately made leave little to be desired. There are certain recommendations of the Sanitary Commission, however, that have not yet been carried out, owing to the Engineer delaying his estimate. When these are effected, they will materially improve the general ventilation. But it must be remembered that overcrowding has hitherto been the most palpable cause of sickness; and that to ensure anything like satisfactory health, the strength should never be permitted to exceed its present figure, unless additional sleeping accommodation be provided.

D. WYLLIE, Surgeon Major,
In Medical Charge Ahmedabad Gaol.

E. MAHAFFY,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Northern Division.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Rajkote Gaol, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

The Rajcote Gaol is situated 44 miles from the sea, no high range of hills or jungle intervenes. Stretching from the gaol for nearly 3 miles due west is a large open plain.

The nature of climate is variable; sometimes in the cold weather ice is to be seen in the roads till 10 A.M., and on the same day the thermometer has reached 88°. In the hot season, sometimes, we have 3 or 4 days intensely hot, and then a week of cool weather.

The rain-fall last season was about the average of the last six years,—27 inches 12 cents.

Highest temperature registered in the hospital last year was 112°, the lowest 37°. The temperature in the rainy season is unusually high, average between 80° and 90° in the shade.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The gaol is placed at the northern extremity of camp, distant 250 yards from the nearest bungalow of the Native Infantry Line. The native town lies to the south-east, distant about half a mile; the civil line occupying the greater portion of the intervening space, the compounds reaching close up to the gaol and enclosing it to the east, north, and north-east. A nullah, receiving the surface drainage from rear of camp, runs past the building to the northward at a distance of about 50 yards. The country is open to the northwest west, and south-west.

The gaol is at present undergoing partial reconstruction, and being increased so as to hold double the number of prisoners as formerly. A new upper story Hospital is being built, with a Dispensary attached.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1865:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	64 gained.		st. lbs.	st. lbs.	2 gained.
			38 lost.				1 stationary.
155	8 3	8 5	10 stationary.	3	9 1	9 2	

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data:—

From the perusal of the above form, it is evident that the prisoners gained in flesh on the whole; therefore the inference is, I think, that the general health of the prisoners improved after admission.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The food supplied is of good quality, and generally sufficient. I think, however, some more stimulating material should be added during the colder months; being of opinion that, as at present constituted, it predisposes men employed in hard out-door labour, especially those unaccustomed to such labour, to attack of intermittent fever.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

Labour is principally out-door, such as road making and repairing hedges. In-door is entirely confined to grinding grain. I think the out-door work predisposes the patient to fever; but as there is no other occupation, excepting the grinding, for them to labour at, they must do out-door work or be idle, very few men being necessary to do the grinding required for the prisoners.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

The old wards are ventilated by grated openings in the upper part of the walls, and by the doors,—part open iron, part wood,—which are small, and only one to each ward; the new wards have large windows and doors of open iron bars reaching nearly to the top of the rooms, which will give very effective ventilation.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

The floors of the wards and cells are of stone, pointed with good chunam. They are regularly swept clean, and are washed down once a week. The central quadrangular space, and the space running round between the central buildings and outer wall, is covered with fine gravel, which is kept clean by sweeping.

IX. DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects with measures for improvement :—

The surface drainage from the central quadrangular space, and into which most of the wards and cells open, is carried off by a drain which runs beneath the entrance gate, and is continued in a direct line to a nullah which is 50 yards off, and to which there is a good fall. The surface drainage of the outer space is efficiently provided for by an opening at the base of the outer wall.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement :—

The privy within the gaol is used only by the sick in hospital, the other prisoners using the nullah to the north-west of the gaol, and which is in general use for this purpose by the native inhabitants of that end of the camp. The pans used by the sick are supplied with dry earth; additional earth is added, and the pans removed immediately after use, their contents being deposited in the nullah before mentioned. I have no improvement to suggest on this head.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

Clothing is kept scrupulously clean, and is sufficient for all purposes. No pulmonary affection occurred last year.

XII.— OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

More than 500 cubic feet has been allotted to each prisoner.

XIII.—MORTALITY:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength	Number died.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to Strength	Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
53·0	1	1·8	..	..	..	..	1	0·15	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The man who died of cholera had been in attendance on a man who had very severe cholera, so much so that he was two months in recovering from the effects. I have no suggestions to make on this subject, one prisoner must help and attend another when sick.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

No epidemic occurred in the gaol last year.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The total number of prisoners during the year was 636, the total number admitted into hospital 213; more than half of these, viz., 113, were admitted into hospital with intermittent fever, principally attributable to the nature of their work. Only one death having taken place, it is unnecessary I think to say anything more on that subject than that already mentioned.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

My opinion of the gaol is that it is built altogether on a wrong principle: the outer wall is so close to the inside buildings that, let the internal sanitary arrangements be ever so good, from the confined space, little benefit can be derived. The new hospital now building, being above the level of the top of the outer wall, will be an immense improvement on the present dungeon that does duty for that institution, and as it is being built under my own superintendence, I shall not fail to point out any improvement I think necessary.

E. BUTLER, Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge Gaol Hospital, Rajkote.

E. MAHAFFY,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Aden Gaol, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain fall—temperature:—

Aden, a rocky peninsula, attached to the southern extremity of Arabia, situated in 12° 47″ north latidude, and in longitude 45° 10″ east, is of volcanic origin. The crater in which the gaol stands is

surrounded by rocks, excepting towards the east, where a breach exists in the walls. The temperature is high, the climate exhausting, during the South-west monsoon. In the North-east monsoon the temperature is cool, and the climate pleasant. The rain-fall averages 3 inches in the year, but during the past year only 1 inch 59 cents fell in numerous showers. The average mean temperature for the year was 84° Fahr.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The gaol is built on a plain towards the northern extremity of the crater, between the Tawulah and Kusof Vallies. It stands at a considerable distance from the town, which lies to the south and west of the building, but it is in close proximity to the new Native Infantry Lines. To the north-east of the gaol is an open space. No additions or alterations have been made to the building during the year.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
362	89·00	89·09	116 gained. 123 lost weight. 123 stationary.	..	....	....	....

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The admissions have been nearly one prisoner daily throughout the year, but of these considerably more than two-thirds were sentenced for short terms; *i. e.*, from 14 days to 3 months. This period is scarcely sufficient for alteration of diet to affect weight of the 362 prisoners admitted. Nine-tenths were Somalies and Arabs, flesh consuming tribes (where meat is procurable), who are in gaol put upon a vegetable diet. They may be supposed to lose weight from alteration of diet only. From loss or gain of weight no accurate deduction, as regards the health of the prisoners at Aden, can be drawn. The greater number have lost weight, but the figures are very even.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds.

The diet as supplied by contract is good in quality, and in quantity ample. The grain is imported to Aden, and during last year there was a deficiency in the market; whilst the famine in Arabia prevailed the quality could not then be severely scrutinized. The diet does not predispose to or appear to excite any particular disease. Diarrhœa is not of very frequent occurrence, and met with only in isolated cases. There is a tendency to scurvy in this as in all gaols; but scorbutus may be said to be endemic in Aden.

VI.—LABOUR—Out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

The prisoners are employed at labour within and without the walls. The hours of work for the gangs outside are few, as they should be in a hot and exhausting climate. Work appears to exert a beneficial effect on the prisoners' health.

VII:—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

The Barracoons are cages in reality, open on all sides; the roofs are also ventilated; and the gaol walls are low. The ventilation could scarcely be improved upon.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Nine prisoners are employed, under the superintendence of a paid Muccadum, in maintaining cleanliness in the barracoons and in the gaol generally. The system works well, and could scarcely be bettered.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects: with measures for improvement:—

There is no drainage in the gaol, excepting near the cooking-sheds and the latrines. This drain is frequently flushed, and the water is collected outside the wall in a cess-pit, which is baled out twice daily. A through system of drainage would be difficult and expensive; the present building is certainly not worth the outlay.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry-earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Dry-earth sewage is still pursued, and deodorizers are not found necessary. The nightsoil is carried outside and buried in pits, the best way of disposing of it under the circumstances. There are no fields or gardens in Aden.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing is clean and adequate, little clothing being required at Aden, excepting during the North-east monsoon. It consists of 1 woollen coat, 1 cotton jacket, 2 pairs of cotton trowsers, 2 caps, 2 lungooties. The prisoners employed on labour outside the gaol should be furnished with a pugree, in addition, whilst at work;—the small cotton cap does not afford sufficient protection to the head under the potent sun of this climate.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production

of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

Estimating the cubic space of the prisoners' quarters at 500 cubic feet per man, the overcrowding has been about 40 above capacity, but with cages open on all sides, from the floor to the roof, cubic space loses much of its importance. The mortality was certainly not increased, nor disease induced, by overcrowding.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
141	5	3·5	..	..	..	..	2	1·4	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

One prisoner, aged 88, died of fatty degeneration of the heart, and old age. A prisoner, aged 64, who had been long in confinement (23 years), died of abscess in the left lobe of the liver, which burst into the peritoneum. A Chinaman, aged 45, of tubercular diathesis, died of pneumonia, and 2 prisoners fell victims to cholera. These casualties may be regarded as fortuitous.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

Both cholera and small-pox prevailed as epidemics during the past year at Aden. Cholera spread from Jedda down the Arabian Coast of the Red Sea, and first made its appearance among the men of Her Majesty's 109th Regiment, at the Isthmus, on 24th May. Several cases occurred on the same day in the town. The disease

was of the true Asiatic type. It increased until August, judging by the admissions to the civil hospital, but did not leave the station until September. Only 3 cases occurred in the gaol, but of these 2 died in a few hours after the attack—one in June, and one in August. One man was a Hindoo life prisoner, the other an Arab sentenced for 6½ months. The treatment followed was that by stimulation. The cases were segregated, and the evacuations immediately removed from the gaol. All prisoners attacked with the least diarrhœa were at once put under treatment, and at night a watch patrolled, furnished with a bottle of astringent and stimulating medicines, to administer a certain measure to any prisoner attacked with diarrhœa. Attention was paid to the cleanliness of the gaol, and a free use made of chloride of lime and sol: chloridi zinci.

One prisoner, an Arab, sentenced for a short term, was seized with small-pox. He was at once removed to the Small-pox Hospital, where he recovered, and no other case occurred in the gaol.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The daily number of sick has been larger during the past than during the previous year, but the number of prisoners has been also larger. Quotidian intermittent fevers has given the largest number of admissions. Diarrhœa shows a high figure this year, but during the period of the cholera, many of the prisoners became affected from fright. Among the Chinese there was almost a panic. Ulcers and abscesses, which are always prevalent at Aden, have also given a large proportion of hospital cases.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

The area of the gaol should be enlarged, so as to give more space to the civil prisoners, or debtors, for whom the accommodation is at present exceedingly defective and scanty.

The roof of No. 1 (the largest) barracoon will have to be repaired this year. It is indeed doubtful whether it will stand the high winds of the South-west monsoon, in July and August.

J. F. STEINHAEUSER, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge Gaol Hospital, Aden.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the KURRACHEE GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

The soil about Kurrachee is light clay or sandy, with rocky eminences cropping out here and there. The elevation of the gaol site, and of the native town generally, is low.

The heat during the past hot season was greater than has been known here for many years, and the monsoon was late. Westerly winds were prevalent, more or less, during May and till October, and during the winter months the winds were northerly and north-easterly. The cold season was rather severe, and there was rain during December, January, February, and March, while in the monsoon there was rain only in July and August. The fall of the year only amounted to 3 inches and 86 cents. The mean maximum temperature was 94°, the minimum 60°, and the mean of these 77°.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The gaol is situated at the eastern side of the native town, and close to it, and rather more than one mile west of the camp. It was last year proposed to remove the cells for untried prisoners and native debtors, in order that large openings might be made in the south-west wall of the large sleeping yard, but nothing has been done; and now it is proposed that additional windows and ventilators at the top shall be made in these cells, proposed formerly to be removed, for the purpose of improving the ventilation. Recommendations have also been made to build sheds for cooking places; and for palisading, to separate untried female prisoners from criminals; and also to divide

the large sleeping yard into four portions, for the classifying of prisoners to some extent.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1865-66 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
374	115 lbs. $15\frac{123}{187}$ ozs.	116 lbs. $8\frac{120}{187}$ ozs.	137 gained. 98 lost. 139 stationary. Average gain 3 lbs. $7\frac{17}{137}$ ozs. Average loss 2 lbs. $10\frac{24}{98}$ ozs.	203	111 lbs. $14\frac{6}{203}$ ozs.	114 lbs. $3\frac{47}{203}$ ozs.	107 gained. 48 lost. 48 stationary. Average gain 5 lbs. $12\frac{12}{107}$ ozs. Average loss 3 lbs.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The general health of prisoners of the district has been very good throughout the year, but there have been large additions in number, at various times, of prisoners from other districts, chiefly from the Hyderabad Gaol, on account of epidemic fever there. These prisoners were all, more or less, in a broken state of health, having suffered from fever or diarrhœa, or both, and consequently the sick list of this gaol has since their arrival been considerably increased. The general health of such prisoners, for the most part, gradually improved, but they have not on the whole regained their original condition ; the average of gain or loss, however, among them is very marked.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the

general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The diet has been very good in quality, and its quantity sufficient. Nothing has been observed that would in any way suggest its occasioning any predisposition to disease, and no modification of the diet appears to be necessary.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The only out-door labour prisoners are those employed in the Bheestie and Bhungie parties, and in the gangs employed from time to time in bringing earth into the gaol; these prisoners enjoy very good health, and all the deaths occurred among the in-door labour prisoners.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The sleeping pendalls are all open on every side, except during the cold season, when a mat is hung upon the north-east side of each pendall. The hospital and the cells are sufficiently ventilated at the top, and at the sides by doors and windows; but for the improvement in this respect, it is proposed to add some windows and ventilators in the cells for native debtors and for untried prisoners.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The floors of the cells, pendalls, and hospital, are all swept daily, and the floors are cowdunged weekly, except those of the hospital, when clay only is applied. The walls of the several cells and of the hospital are whitewashed several times a year.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

There are very few drains in the gaol, and those which exist are made of stone and chunam. They are in good condition, and are simply for the purpose of carrying off the refuse water from the wells used by the prisoners for washing and bathing. They answer the purpose required very well.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Dry conservancy with the dry earth sewage has been in use in this gaol for a considerable time with the very best effect. The night-soil is carried away in tubs, without disturbance of their contents, 1½ mile distant, and then buried in a trench. I have no improvement to suggest.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing issued during the past year has been of very good quality, and quite sufficient: it has been washed about once a week; and there has been no tendency to pulmonary affections observed.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The average number of prisoners for the year has been 611, and the space, allowing 648 cubic feet or 40 superficial feet throughout all the sleeping pendalls, which are quite open, and throughout the cells, will accommodate 714 prisoners: hence there has not been any overcrowding as regards the average for the year. In June a large party of prisoners was transferred from the Hydrabad Gaol, and subsequently, at different times, three other parties were similarly transferred, which raised the average from October to February above the limit as now fixed, but still within the limit as then in force; viz., 500 cubic feet, and 36 superficial feet. As the parties thus transferred were mostly sick and convalescents, the hospital became full. The space in the gaol, therefore, continued ample.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
611	22	3·600	1	·163	4	·654	1	·163	9	1·472

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The mortality among prisoners of the Kurrachee District has been small—only six during the official year. Of these, one was a suicide, an opium eater ; one, a case of malignant disease, existing at the time of admission to gaol ; and the other four were from ordinary disease. Sixteen of the deaths occurred in prisoners transferred from the Hydrabad Gaol. These prisoners numbered 431, and were nearly all convalescents, or weak cachectic subjects, who had suffered from fever or diarrhœa previously to transfer. These deaths were all due to cachexia, fever, or diarrhœa.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

Epidemic cholera was prevalent in the neighbourhood at the beginning of the official year, during which there were only 2 cases,—one a European, the other a native ; the former of whom died in 11½ hours, the other recovered. The treatment consisted in the use of sinapisms ; frictions, with hot flannels, bottles, &c. ; calomel, with opium in small quantity, for one dose ; ammonia, in small repeated doses, with sago and wine at short intervals, and a free allowance of

ice. The dejecta were at once removed and buried, a free circulation of air was enforced, disinfectants were liberally employed, and cases of diarrhœa were at once attended to. As only 2 cases occurred removal of prisoners was not deemed necessary. Some few cases of measles have occurred, but all extremely mild.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The sickness of the year would have been very small but for the transfer of prisoners from the Hydrabad Goal, and the mortality would have been trifling compared with that of a few preceding years. After the transfer above-mentioned the sick list increased considerably, and so continued for a long time; but gradual improvement slowly took place.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

I have nothing to add on this head.

JOHN BEAN,
Civil Surgeon In Medical Charge.

D. COSTELLOE,
Deputy Inpector General of Hospitals.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the HYDRABAD GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

I have little to add to the topographical report furnished in my Sanitary Report for the year 1864. The heat of 1865 was very unusually great, commencing very early in April and continuing till the end of October; thermometer being often 118° in the shade.

There was a very heavy fall of rain in August, although in the gaol compound only 12 inches and 83 cents were registered; but in more favourable positions for registration, several more inches were registered.

The cold season was rather prolonged, and at one time very severe. Ice was found several mornings in close proximity to the gaol.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The position the same as noted in my former report. A large shed outside the gaol has been built, intended for sleeping accommodation for about 80 or 100 prisoners during overcrowded state of the gaol. Three iron bar windows fixed in the hospital to improve the ventilation.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
1,362	115	104	Gained 199. Lost 355. Stationary 39. Average gain 5. Average loss 10.	..	....	....	....

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

From the above it will appear how general the loss in weight was during the year under review, but the gaol was so unhealthy from the 1st of May 1865 till the latter end of February 1866 that there was scarcely a healthy man in the whole gaol.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the

general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

I append the Diet Table now in use, which I think will answer in every respect. Some modification took place in January last at my suggestions,—ghee was increased to 7 drs. and salt to 8 drs., from 3½ and 5 respectively.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

As remarked in paragraph 4, the prisoners were all so unhealthy from overcrowding, &c., that it is impossible, with any certainty, to describe the influence the out-door or in-door had on the prisoners. The percentage of deaths to treated in the in-door was 9, and in the out-door 7.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Ventilation secured by roof ventilators and open windows, which appears to answer very well.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Cleanliness maintained by daily sweeping, and claying the barracks three times a week.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

Water escapes from the goal through a hole in the wall, emptying into an open drain, which conveys it some distance to the rear of the gaol, and which is kept clean and sweet.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Dry earth sewage in use. Dry earth the deodorizer. Nightsoil removed twice a day to the rear of the gaol, and buried. Nothing could answer better in my opinion.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The cleanliness of the clothing is maintained by boiling in water and potash.

In my opinion the clothing has been insufficient in this goal. Some modifications have already been introduced, as the winter clothing in future is to be all made of flannel, lined with dungaree; whereas formerly the jacket only was made of flannel, also an extra blanket was issued. Pulmonary affections very prevalent during the cold seasons.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The daily average of overcrowding during the year has been 146.

I attribute the great mortality and sickness in this gaol to overcrowding.

As a temporary relief, the following transfers took place:—

Transferred to Kurrachee	501
Ditto to Bukkur	200
Ditto for transportation	17
Died and hanged	158
Sent to the districts for trial, and those escaped	26

XIII.—MORTALITY:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
401	151	·37	35	·8	35	·8	6	·1	60	·14

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

To overcrowding, aggravated by the advent of a large number of sick convicts into the gaol when already very much overcrowded.

To avoid overcrowding.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

The number of deaths from epidemics (for under epidemics I shall include dysentery, diarrhœa, fevers, and cholera) was 136. Isolation as much as possible was carried out. Temporary gaol was formed outside the goal. Fires were kept burning during the night in various parts of the gaol.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

During the year 883 were admitted into hospital, but many were often under treatment, being impossible to keep them in the hospital owing to the great number therein and the very serious nature of the cases. I feel convinced that a great number of the prisoners used to avoid the hospital, owing to the number of deaths that was occurring there.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol :—

Some permanent method to avoid overcrowding, and some means adopted to secure plentiful supply of good water; this latter would, I believe, be attended by some Engineering difficulty and great expense.

N. HOPKINS, Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

D. COSTELLOE,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Sind Division Army.

Diet Table of the Hydrabad Gaol.

Days.	Wheat flour.		Bajree flour.		Jowaree flour.		Rice.		Dhall, Moong.		Salt.		Vegetable.		Curry-stuff.		Kokum or Tamarind.		Fuel.		Ghee.		Mutton.		Fish.	
	Pounds.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Drams.	Ounces.	Drams.	Ounces.	Drams.	Ounces.	Drams.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Drams.	Ounces.	Drams.	Ounces.	Drams.
Hard Labour Prisoners.																										
Sunday	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	7	4	..	..	..
Monday	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	8	..	8	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
Wednesday	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	4	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	..	1	4	..	7	..	..	..	..
Thursday	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	8	..	8	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Friday	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	..	1	4	..	7	..	..	..	..
Saturday	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	8	..	8	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
Chinese and Malay prisoners	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	8	8	..	..	8	..	8	1	..	..	7	8	..	10	..
Prisoners on sedentary employ, women and boys under 15 years and under sentence of simple imprisonment.																										
Sunday	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	7	4	..	..	..
Monday	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	8	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
Wednesday	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	..	1	4	..	7	..	..	..	..
Thursday	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	8	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Friday	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	..	1	4	..	7	..	..	..	..
Saturday	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	8	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
Hospital Diet—Three Rations.																									Milk lbs.	Milk oz.
Full Ration	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	..	8	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Half do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	8	..	8	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Milk do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	8

N. HOPKINS,
Superintendent, Hydrabad Gaol.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SHIKARPOOR GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

Shikarpoor is situated on an alluvial plain in 60° 40′ north latitude, and 28° 10′ east longitude. It is 22 miles west of the river Indus, and 193 feet above the sea-level at Kurrachee. The general character of the climate may be said to be a hot summer, cold winter, and deficient rain-fall; the special, excessive dryness throughout the year.

Bordering a sandy desert, and with a scanty vegetation, the air is almost wholly devoid of moisture, and offers no obstacle to the radiation of heat, which proceeds so rapidly that there is frequently a difference of from 50° to 60 between the maximum and minimum temperature of the day and night.

The average rain-fall is under 3 inches, and distributed over the whole year. The amount guaged during the past year was 99 cents; viz., August 32 cents, January 45 cents, March 22 cents.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The gaol is situated on the high road leading from Sukkur to Jacobabad, 600 yards south-west of the camp, and the same distance south-east of the town of Shikarpoor.

Extensive alterations have been made in the gaol buildings during the past year, under supervision of the Public Works Department. Night privies have been added to the sleeping wards, and a new roof to the Day privy. The total expenditure under the head of "Alterations and Additions" has amounted to Rupees 5,963-8-5. These improvements are of a permanent character, and not likely to require further outlay for some years.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1865-66 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
404	st. lbs. ozs. 9 9 4	st. lbs. ozs. 9 7 8	Lost 197. Gained 92. Stationary 115. Average loss 1 lb. 6 ozs.	86	st. lbs. ozs. 9 12 11	st. lbs. ozs. 9 10 9	Lost 51. Gained 15. Stationary 20. Average loss 2 lbs. 1 oz.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The general health, as deducible from the foregoing data, is satisfactory, when the habits and previous mode of life of the individuals who compose the gaol population are taken into consideration ; the majority being professional thieves, who probably never performed a day's labour previous to their incarceration.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise ; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners ; modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The subject of diet having been considered in detail in previous reports, it will be sufficient to state that meat might be allowed to hard labour prisoners, with advantage to their health ; particularly in the cold season. Meat is cheap in Upper Sind, and extensively eaten by both Hindoos and Mussulmans.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

Out-door labour has an unfavourable influence on the health of the prisoners, unless they are carefully selected with reference to the works upon which they are to be employed, and allowed to rest in the shade during the hottest hours of the day. The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class during the past year was—

Out-door labour, 2·2; in-door labour, 1·3.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The prisoners live altogether in the open air for six months of the year; during the remaining six they sleep in commodious and well ventilated barracks, which, having been recently improved by the Public Works Department, leave nothing to be desired in this direction.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The nature of the soil and climate permit cleanliness to be easily maintained, and there is no improvement on this point to be suggested.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

The drainage is maintained by surface drains. Effective, and demanding no improvement.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Conservancy having been frequently and specially reported upon, it will be sufficient in this place to state that the dry earth sewage system obtains and continues satisfactory.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing during the hot season is sufficient, but an extra blanket is required for the cold season, in which the temperature is

subject to great vicissitudes, and exercises a powerful disturbing influence on the health of the prisoners.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The average number confined during the year above the estimated capacity at 648 cubic feet was 29; deducting from these the average number sick in hospital (21), the total number over the estimated capacity was 8 only.

As a temporary measure of relief, a subsidiary gaol and hospital have been established at Sukkur, capable of accommodating 300 prisoners.

XIII.—MORTALITY:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
579·4	27	4·6	2	0·3	15	2·5	..	..	1	0·1

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

It will be seen from the foregoing table that to *fever* may be ascribed more than half the mortality throughout the past years; twelve of the fifteen deaths recorded under this head were caused by the common "intermittent fever" of the country, and 3 by typhoid fever imported from Hydrabad.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

No epidemic disease occurred during the year.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The total number of deaths from all causes has amounted during the past year to 27, from which should be deducted 5, not fairly referable to diseases contracted in Shikarpoor Gaol; viz., 3 cases of typhoid fever from Hydrabad, one case of consumption, and one of old age. This gives a percentage of deaths to average strength of 3·46 only; and when it is taken into consideration that during the past three years no prisoner has been liberated on account of sickness, and that the greater number of the Hydrabad prisoners have been transferred to Shikarpoor Gaol, the general sickness and mortality of the year has not been beyond the average.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

The sanitary state of the gaol is at present satisfactory, and demands no special remarks, having been commented upon in former reports.

J. FFOLLIOTT, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

To the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SUBSIDIARY GAOL, *for the year* 1865-66.

Bukkur, 1*st May* 1866.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

Bukkur, an Island Fort situated about midway between the banks of the river "Indus," and almost opposite the old town of Sukkur on the right bank, and the town of Roree on the left. The interior of the fort is 2,300 feet in length and 1,300 feet wide; the walls of the fort are 12 feet high, built partly of burnt and unburnt bricks, and mud plaster. The surface of the island is for the most part undulating and irregular, consisting of a light coloured soil, very much impregnated with saltpetre. The climate of Bukkur

partakes of the same characteristic as all parts of Upper Sind; viz., two seasons, the cold and hot. The former comprises the months of November, December, January, and February; the latter, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October; and, with the exception of a very few light showers of rain during the year, which occurs in no particular month, there is no rainy season.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Subsidiary Gaol is built almost in the centre of the Island of Bukkur, and on the most elevated spot. The gaol consists of two ranges of buildings, running east and west, with a court-yard. The total measurement of both buildings is 203 feet long, 77 wide, and 11 feet high; giving a total of 171,941 cubic feet for both buildings.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1866:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

The health of the prisoners during the cold season has been bad. Fever and bronchial affections prevailed to a great extent; a great number of prisoners were attacked with these diseases.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modification proposed—on what ground:—

The diet of the prisoners consists of the following articles, with half a pound of mutton once a week :—

Morning Meal.		*Evening Meal.*	
Flour, wheat....	12 ozs.	Flour, wheat ..	12 ozs.
Whey or dhie ..	10 ozs.	Dhall, moong ..	5 ozs., or
Salt	¼oz.	Vegetables	8 ozs.
		Curry-stuff....	1 oz.
		Ghee	½oz.
		Salt	¼oz.
		Tamarind	1 oz.

The quality of the various articles is of the best description, and quantity amply sufficient.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The labour carried on is all out-door hard labour, but not more so than free labourers would perform ; still, considering the unhealthiness of the climate, hard labour, added to confinement, has in some measure a bad influence on the health of the prisoners. The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated has been 2·97.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

Ventilation is obtained by means of ventilators of ½ foot by 1½ foot, situated within 2 feet of the roof at a distance of 8 feet apart, running round both buildings. The size and number of ventilators are not sufficient, nor the roof high enough, to allow the heated air being freely carried off.

The gaol wards are not occupied by the prisoners during the day, with the exception of Sundays; and at night, during the hot weather, they sleep in the court-yard on raised platforms made of earth. The barracks being so badly planned, no improvements could remedy the defective ventilation but that of re-construction .

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

Cleanliness is strictly maintained as regards both prisoners and gaol. The prisoners, every evening, on their return from work, are

made to wash their hands and feet, and every Sunday all are made to take a bath in the river; at the same time, their soiled clothing also undergoes a washing. The gaol barracks, court-yard, &c., are thoroughly swept every morning, the flour cowdunged once a week; and the walls whitewashed when necessary.

IX. Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

The system of drainage adopted in the Subsidiary Gaol, Bukkur, is amply sufficient for the purpose; the gaol being built on an elevated piece of ground, and the foundations protected from rain by a raised and gradually sloping floor of burnt bricks. The court-yard is also constructed on a gradual slope, with a drain for the outlet of water.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

There is no Necessary attached to the gaol, the prisoners being at work at Sukkur all day. There are a large number of iron pans, with covers, for use at night; the contents of which are every morning emptied into the river, and the vessels thoroughly cleaned and aired.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The warm clothing in use for the prisoners during the cold weather is of a very bad description, and not sufficiently warm to protect them from the intense cold that prevails during the cold season, and which is the principal cause of such a large number suffering from fever and pulmonary affections.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The daily average number of prisoners for the period is 304·6; the highest number occurred in March, when 399 were present. The daily average number of sick in hospital for that month was 71·7,

The Bukkur Gaol Barracks are capable of accommodating 343 prisoners, calculated at 500 cubic feet for each prisoner, and as there never has been more than 328 occupying the barracks at one time, there has been no overcrowding. Though great care has always been taken to prevent overcrowding, still the defective ventilation in both barracks must in a great measure tend to generate disease. During the hot season the barracks are never used by the prisoners at night, but before the ensuing cold weather sets in. The present barracks is so badly planned, that, to secure thorough ventilation and proper accommodation, they must be rebuilt.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
304·6	21	6·90	2	0·65	10	3·28	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The mortality among the prisoners during the period this report comprises, viz., from October 1865 to April 1866, cannot be considered large. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the cold season. Besides fever, there were a great many cases of pulmonary diseases,—catarrhs, bronchitis, pleuritis, and pneumonia. There were eight deaths from pneumonia. The last cold weather commenced mild, but a month before its termination it became very severe, and ushered in the remittent type of fever, complicated with one or other of the pulmonary affections. It was during this period the prisoners suffered most.

The best preventible means that could be suggested is to provide the prisoners with clothing and bedding of such material

as to properly protect them from the cold, which is, as I have in paragraph XI. noticed, generally very severe.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

There has been no epidemic among the prisoners during the year.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

Of the 707 admitted during the year, there were 307 cases of fever alone. This large number of fevers in a climate like Sukkur may be expected, but it is a notorious fact, that, previous to the arrival of the convicts from Hydrabad, the gang from Shikarpoor were, comparatively speaking, free from sickness. Of the first gang of 93 convicts from Hydrabad, upwards of one-half were in such a bad state of health from fever and bowel-complaint that they were unfit for work for many days, and, when they were sent, quickly succumbed from relapses of fever and diarrhœa. They were eventually transferred to the Sudder Gaol, Shikarpoor.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the gaol:—

The present temporary gaol is quite unfit, both as regards accommodation and ventilation; and I do not think any improvements could remedy the faultily constructed barracks, except that of rebuilding them on a proper plan. If the gaol is to be continued during the cold season, I would urge the necessity of immediately reconstructing the barracks, with a view of obtaining better accommodation and thorough ventilation, which are absolutely necessary to the health of the prisoners.

ALEX. WILSON, Apothecary,
In Medical Charge.

To the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

No. 3514 OF 1868.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1868.

READ the Annual Reports on the Bombay Gaols (including Sind and Aden) for the official years 1865-66 and 1866-67.

Read again letter from the Government of India No. $\frac{32}{776}$ dated 12th May 1868, requesting this Government to submit a copy of the Gaol Report for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1867-68 on or before the 1st of July.

Read again Bombay Government endorsement No. 1509, dated 20th May 1868, forwarding the letter from the Government of India for the guidance of the Inspector General of Prisons, and requesting him to report on what date this Government might expect to receive his Annual Report for the year 1867-68.

Read the Inspector General's reply No. 1906, dated 2nd June 1868; states the difficulties which exist against complying with the orders of the Government of India, and requesting that a period of four months after the close of an official year may be allowed for the preparation of the Annual Report of his Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Inspector General's Report for 1865-1866, though dated 17th August 1867, was not received from the Press till the end of May in the present year. The Report for 1866-1867, dated 22nd January last, was received in June. The two Reports have now been considered together.

2. Dr. Wiehe is aware that a still later Report is overdue for 1867-68. The Government of India have expressed a wish that these Reports may be sent on or before the 1st July each year, but Dr. Wiehe states that he cannot prepare the Reports so soon, and, referring to a Despatch from the Secretary of State, who has directed that the Reports should be furnished each year within four months of the close of the official year, he has asked to be allowed time up to the 1st August. It is to be remarked, however, that it is now four months since the 1st August, and the Report has not been received.

3. It is obvious that the time allowed for the preparation of a Report must depend on its form and nature, and on the means allowed for its preparation. The Government of India has now under consideration the proposal to introduce a common form of Report for use by all the Gaol administrations, and when this is settled His Excellency in Council will move the Government of India carefully to consider the time which should be allowed for the preparation of the Report. It is of great importance that the date, when fixed, should be really attended to, and should not be regarded as merely nominal.

4. The present Reports being produced with so much trouble and delay, it is disappointing to find some patent fallacies in the results presented.

5. It is evident for instance that the daily average number of prisoners in all the Gaols has been obtained by an incorrect process.

6. This daily average should be obtained by dividing the aggregate of daily totals of prisoners in all the Gaols throughout the year by the number of days in the year. In the year 1865-66 there were 365 days, and in the year 1866-67, owing to the alteration in the date of commencing the official year, there were only 335 days. It was obvious however that the aggregate of daily totals being 2,308,677 for 1865-66, and 2,042,354 for 1866-67, had not been divided by 365 and 335 respectively in order to bring out the daily averages of 6,485 and 6,279; and Dr. Wiehe being referred to has given the following explanation :—" To get our averages we divide the total strength by the number of days, be it of the month, or year, or any period for

which we require the average, but there are often broken periods, such as occurred in both the years to which the statements relate. In 1866-67, a year of 11 months, the aggregate strength could not be divided by 335, as the Dhooliakote Gaol was formed only on 25th December 1866, so that the strength of that Gaol was divided by 96, the number of days during which it was in existence in that year. The aggregate strength of the other Gaols which had existed for the 11 months was divided by 335."

7. It therefore appears that the process adopted was as follows:—

The aggregate daily totals of all the Gaols except Dhooliakote being 2,017,829, divided by 335 gives 6,023½

The aggregate of daily totals of Dhooliakote being 24,525, divided by 96 gives 255½

And the total of the two results, viz................ 6,279

is given as the daily average for the year of the prisoners in all the Gaols, including Dhooliakote.

8. In this there is the obvious mistake that the Dhooliakote average is not, like the rest, the average for the whole year, but the average for 96 days only. The two averages should not have been added together till they had been ascertained for the same period.

9. It has followed that whereas the year's daily average for all the Gaols should have been stated at 6,096, it has been stated at 6,279, and this has affected the correctness of the statement of mortality rates, and of the average yearly cost of each prisoner.

10. Another fallacy more obvious, and more serious in the amount of error introduced, arises from the fact that in comparing the expenditure of 1866-67 with that of 1865-66, no note has been taken of the fact that the former year contained 11 months only. For the purposes of comparison the total expenditure of 1866-67 should have been increased by $\frac{1}{11}$th, and it would then stand at Rupees 6,15,270, instead of Rupees 5,63,998, and the average cost of each prisoner for the year would be estimated at Rupees 97-14-3 instead of Rs. 89-13-2.

11. In the same way in comparing the mortality of the year 1866-67 with that of 1865-66 it should have been remembered that the 339 deaths of the former year occurred in 11 months only.

12. In the Government Resolution on Dr. Wiehe's report for 1864-65 it was pointed out that in his statement of the gaol population, that is to say of the number of prisoners in gaol at the beginning of the year, and admitted to gaol during the year, he had counted a large number of prisoners more than once over, because he had treated transfers of prisoners from one gaol to another as new admissions. In his present Reports Dr. Wiehe has accordingly deducted the transfers in order to show the actual prison population. For the year 1865-66 (vide paragraph 3 of the Report) no less than 4,374 transfers had to be deducted from a prison population of 24,277, and for the year 1866-67 (vide paragraph 2 of the Report) the transfers to be deducted were 2,876. But when in paragraph 23 of the Report for 1865-66 and paragraph 24 of the Report for 1866-67 a statement is given of the mortality rates among the prison population, the percentage is calculated on the nominal prison population without any deduction of the transfers, and the practical object of making that deduction is defeated.

13. It is to be observed that the tendency of all the errors noted is to represent the number of prisoners as higher, and their cost and rates of mortality as lower, than is truly the case.

14. A few of the facts recorded in the Reports may now be noted. In 1865 there were 651 deaths, being at the rate of between 10 and 11 per cent. on the daily average number of prisoners as stated. The high rate was owing to the exceptional unhealthiness of 5 gaols. At Bukkur the deaths were 10·43 per cent. on the daily average, at Yerrowda 14·68, at Dohud 19·67, at Ahmedabad 33·26, and at Hydrabad 33·84. In 14 other gaols the percentage of deaths was below 6 per cent. and in 9 of them it was below the average rate of the preceding 10 years.

15. In 1866-67 the deaths fell to 339, being at the rate of 5·40 per cent. for the year of 11 months. But exceptional unhealthiness still prevailed at Yerrowda, where the deaths were 13·87 per cent.,

and appeared at Kaira and Shikarpoor, where the deaths were respectively 19·37 and 9·09 per cent.

16. The unhealthiness which occurred at Hydrabad, Yerrowda, and Ahmedabad formed a subject of correspondence with Government at the time of its occurrence, and such remedial measures as were practicable were then taken. But the notice of Government was not drawn to the great sickness at Kaira, and Government perceive with great regret that it is attributed by the Inspector General to overcrowding.

17. The sickness at Shikarpoor must be taken into consideration with that at Bukkur. It is said that broken-down and emaciated prisoners were sent from the works at Bukkur to Shikarpoor, and healthy prisoners were sent from Shikarpoor to Bukkur. Hence much of the mortality at Shikarpoor is attributable to causes at Bukkur; while the gaol at Bukkur also, though relieved of sickly subjects, and supplied with men picked for their healthiness and fitness for hard work, was yet very unhealthy, the death rate being 6·60 per cent. On this subject His Excellency in Council is much impressed with the remarks of Mr. Melvill, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, who appears to be satisfied that much sickness and mortality is owing to prisoners being insufficiently supplied with the food and clothing appropriate to the mode of life they are compelled to follow. This belief as regards the diet necessary for prisoners at hard labour out of doors is singularly confirmed by the experience of Dr. Beatty in the gaol at Yerrowda. The matter is one which calls for a closer consideration on the part of the Inspector General than it has apparently yet received.

18. With regard to the health statistics contained in the Report, information appears to be wanting on one very important point; namely, the daily average number of sick in hospital, and the percentage of this number on the daily average of all the prisoners in each gaol. Information is given as to the aggregate number of admissions into hospital, and the ratio borne by this number to the daily average strength, and sound conclusions may possibly be obtainable from these figures. But His Excellency in Council desires further to see a

statement showing in contrast the proportion of prisoners in each gaol who on an average were in hospital throughout the year; and it is requested that such a statement may be given in future Reports.

19. Turning to the gaol expenditure, His Excellency in Council is convinced that there is still great room for economy. According to Dr. Wiehe's figures the average cost of each prisoner in 1865-66 reached the unprecedentedly high sum of Rupees 107-6-7. In 1866-67 the average cost fell to Rupees 89-13-2. But making allowance for this year having been short by one month the cost should be stated at Rupees 97-15-9 This is considerably above Rupees 86-4-11, the cost in 1864-65, when the high prices reached their climax. In 1863-64 the cost was Rupees 79-9-11. The results for the two years now reported on cannot be called satisfactory.

20. A very remarkable difference is observable in the profits of the labour of the prisoners employed on manufactures in the different gaols. In the Poona gaol these prisoners earned Rupees 9,477 in 1865-66, and Rupees 22,181 in 1866-67. In the latter year their earnings averaged Rupees 249-3-9; this is extremely creditable to Dr. Beatty, the Gaol Superintendent. In the year 1865-66 the manufacturing prisoners at Shikarpoor, under Dr. Ffolliott's superintendence, earned Rupees 9,784-0-6, at the rate of Rupees 109-15-0 per prisoner. In the following year the profits are said by Dr. Wiehe to have fallen to Rupees 3,997-11-7. But his figures are contested by the Judicial Commissioner, who states from the Report of the Superintendent, that the profits amounted to Rupees 11,110-5-9. There is thus a most serious discrepancy between the figures given by the Inspector General and by the Gaol Superintendent, and His Excellency in Council desires to receive a special report on this point, and also an explanation of how such a discrepancy has been possible.

21. In contrast with the great success of prison manufactures in Shikarpoor and Poona, His Excellency in Council regrets to notice the very small results in the gaols of Kurrachee, Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapoor, and other places.

22. The Inspector General makes no mention of a most important fact in the history of gaol management during the years under report, namely, the institution, with the sanction of the Govern-

ment of India, of a Gaol Local Fund, to which the proceeds of prison labour are carried for expenditure on certain objects. The accounts of this Fund should be separately submitted, but at the same time they should undoubtedly find a place in the Inspector General's Annual Reports, and the use he has made of the Fund should be prominently brought to notice.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

PRINTED AT THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CX.—New Series.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

BOMBAY GAOLS,

INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1866-67.



Bombay:
PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT
AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1868.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE BOMBAY GAOLS,

INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1866-67.

Poona.	Dharwar.	Surat.
Yerrowda.	Kalladghee.	Kaira.
Sattara.	Tanna.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapoor.	Dhoolia.	Aden.
Belgaum.		

The Gaols named in the margin were inspected during the year. The Gaol at Aden was visited for the first time.

Prisoners in Custody.

2. The number in custody in the Gaols at the close of the previous year and that admitted during the year under report are exhibited below :—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in gaol on the last day of the previous year	6,126	277	6,403	5,524	292	5,816
Number admitted into gaol during the year..........	14,826	786	15,612	17,599	862	18,461
Total....	20,952	1,063	22,015	23,123	1,154	24,277
Deduct transfers...	..	..	2,876	..	..	4,374
Actual prison population..	..	..	19,139	..	..	19,903

3. There were 22,015 prisoners in confinement during the year, being a decrease of 2,262 as compared with the number during the previous year—deducting, however, the transfers, the number stands at 19,139, showing an actual decrease of 764.

4. The number admitted is 15,612 against 18,461 in 1865-66, this gives a decrease of 2,849 prisoners.

5. The following table gives details as to the manner of disposal of the 22,015 prisoners in the Gaols during the past year :—

Disposal of prisoners.

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other districts.	3,966	18	3,984	4,188	94	4,282
Released	11,169	793	11,962	12,098	772	12,870
Escaped..................	28	..	28	35	..	35
Died	337	2	339	620	10	630
Executed	39	2	41	56	1	57
Remaining in gaol on 31st March 1867............	5,413	248	5,661	6,126	277	6,403
Total....	20,952	1,063	22,015	23,123	1,154	24,277

6. These details will be analysed further on in this report, but attention may here be drawn to the decrease in the mortality due to the absence of epidemic disease; also in the number of escapes and of capital punishments.

Particulars of prisoners admitted during the year.

7. These details refer to the 15,612 prisoners only who were admitted into the Gaols :—

	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.
Committed to Gaol by the Magisterial authorities of the district..	12,582	13,095
" by the Civil, Revenue, and Abkaree authorities of the district	96	946
" under sentence of Courts Martial................	47	44
" by the Dacoity Commissioners..................	..	..
" under special orders of Government	2	1
Re-captured after escape in previous years..............	9	1
Transferred from one district to another for trial	22	..
" for confinement	2,565	2,998
" for transportation	277	1,073
" for benefit of health	8	274
" for release	..	..
" for special reasons	4	..
" after re-capture	..	1
" for banishment	..	..
" from subordinate gaols..................	..	..
Kept in Gaols while on the way from one district to another.	..	27
Total....	15,612	18,461

8. The above table shows a remarkable decrease in the number of convicts transported during the year. The number during 1865-66, when the orders of the Government of India directing that sentences of transportation should be carried out in cases only of those under sentence of 14 years and upwards were in force, was 1,073, whereas during the past year, when this restriction was removed soon after the commencement of the year, it fell to 277. The cause is due to the fact that 449 convicts, who had been detained under the operation of the orders above referred to, were included among those who were transported during that year. It is true there was a decrease of 513 in the number of admissions into the Gaols, but this is not sufficient to account for the difference. The cause must be sought for among the Police records, or those of the Sessions' Courts.

Particulars of transfers.

9. The details here subjoined relate to all the prisoners in confinement during the year :—

	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.
Transferred from one district to another for trial	26	24
" for confinement	1,121	2,207
" for canal gangs	743	
" for transportation to Depôt Gaol	163	497
" for benefit of health	231	..
" for release	2	..
" for special reasons	4	9
" after re-capture	1	..
" to Lunatic Asylum	5	6
" from district Gaols to lockups	44	..
" to central gaol gangs	1,237	460
" from subordinate to district gaols	191	233
Transported	216	843
Kept in Gaol while in transit from one gaol to another	..	3
Total....	3,984	4,282

Particulars of Prisoners released.

10. The following table gives details regarding the 11,962 prisoners who were released during the year:—

	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.
Acquitted after trial by the Magisterial authorities of the district	876	925
" by the Session Judges	553	670
" by the High Court	56	79
Liberated by order of Government	55	57
Released on expiry of sentence	10,406	11,107
" for good conduct	6	..
" for extreme sickness	10	32
Total....	11,962	12,870

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The year under report presents a favourable contrast to the last in respect to the amount of sickness and the number of deaths in the Gaols. While epidemic disease prevailed at Ahmedabad, Yerrowda, and Hydrabad in 1865-66, it was almost entirely absent during the past year.

12. The only exception was at Yerrowda, where the sickness of the previous year was prolonged to the commencement of the one under report, but there was no fresh outbreak of sickness.

Deaths.

13. The average number of prisoners was 6,279, against 6,485 during 1865-66; the deaths were 339, whereas in the previous year they rose to 630. Of the 339 deaths, 113 occurred at Yerrowda.

Hospital Statistics.

14. The subjoined table gives the details relative to the sickness and mortality during the year:—

	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.
Aggregate number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody	2,042,354	2,308,677
Daily average number of prisoners	6,279	6,485
Aggregate number of prisoners admitted into the Gaol Hospitals	8,643	10,698
Number discharged cured	8,103	9,803
Number who died	339	630
Number remaining under treatment on the 31st March	201	265
Ratio per cent. of aggregate in Hospital to strength	137·65	166·15
,, ,, of discharged to treated	93·75	91·65
,, ,, of deaths to aggregate in Hospital	3·92	5·85
,, ,, of deaths to average strength	5·40	9·71
Prison population, including males and females	22,015	24,277
Percentage of deaths of both sexes to prison population	1·54	2·59
Male prisoners in gaol	20,952	23,123
Deaths of male prisoners	337	620
Percentage of deaths of males to the male prison population	1·61	2·68
Female prisoners in gaol	1,063	1,154
Deaths of female prisoners	2	10
Ratio of deaths of females to female prison population	0·19	0·87
Actual prison population of the year	19,139	19,903
Percentage of deaths to actual prison population	1·77	3·15

15. The rates of mortality in the above table for the past year contrast favourably with those for the previous one. The ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength was 5·40 against 9·71 during 1865-66, and the percentage of deaths to actual prison population, which has been exhibited as per Resolution of Government No. 3,572, dated the 13th November 1866, was 1·77, against 3·15 in the previous year.

Admissions into Hospital according to classification of Registrar General.

16. The table given below exhibits the number treated in Hospital, the deaths and the percentage of deaths to treated under each class of diseases :—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
CLASS I.						
Zymotic Diseases, viz :—						
Miasmatic	5,486	223	4·06	6,931	498	7·19
Enthetic	194	4	2·16	180	1	0·56
Dietic	82	4	4·88	189	13	6·88
Parasitic	435	..	..	566	2	0·35
Total ...	6,197	231	3·13	7,866	514	6·53
CLASS II.						
Constitutional Diseases, viz :—						
Diathetic	16	4	25·00	26	4	15·38
Tubercular	20	5	25·00	20	5	25·00
Total ...	36	9	25·00	46	9	19·57
CLASS III.						
Local Diseases, viz :—						
Diseases of the nervous system	156	6	3·85	130	7	5·38
„ of the circulatory system	8	3	37·50	6	2	33·33
„ of the respiratory system	258	23	8·91	325	31	9·54
„ of the digestive system	344	14	4·07	402	21	5·22
„ of the urinary system	28	4	14·29	13	..	..
„ of the reproductive system	22	..	..	31	..	..
„ of the locomotive system	22	2	9·09	15	..	..
„ of the integumentary system	962	3	0·31	1,183	6	0·51
Total...	1,800	55	3·06	2,105	67	3·18

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.	Treated in Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
CLASS IV.						
Developmental Diseases, viz:—						
Atrophia	50	12	24·00	76	16	21·05
Debility	47	14	29·79	39	1	2·56
Senectus	23	12	52·17	15	8	53·33
Total....	120	38	31·67	130	25	19·23
CLASS V.						
Violent Diseases, viz:—						
Accident..................	450	5	1·11	506	3	0·59
Suicide	..	..	..	1	..	..
Execution	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other violent causes not classed	40	1	2·50	44	12	27·27
Sudden deaths, causes not ascertained..............	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	490	6	1·22	551	15	2·72
All causes	8,613	339	3·92	10,698	630	5·89
Specified causes..............	8,613	339	3·92	10,698	630	5·89

17. The bulk of the cases treated comes under the class of Zymotic diseases, of which there were 6,197; of this number 5,486 were from malarious causes or miasmatic and preventive diseases. The rate of mortality under this head was 4·06 per cent., and under the whole class of Zymotic diseases 3·13 against 6·53 during the previous year.

18. The highest rates of mortality, and they are unusually high this year, probably the result of the epidemic of the previous year,

come under Class IV., which represents diseases of malnutrition, such as atrophy, debility, &c; the percentage of deaths to treated is 31·67, against 19 23 during the previous year.

19. Next in the scale are constitutional diseases, under Class II., the rates of mortality in which were 25·00. The percentage of all the classes was 3·92, against 5·89 during 1865-66.

Religion.

20. The annexed table gives the deaths and rates of mortality with respect to the religion of those in Gaol:—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column I.	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column IV.
Hindoos	3,428	190	5·54	2,825	241	8·53
Mussulmans	2,030	92	4·53	1,971	211	10·71
Christians	65	1	1·54	52	2	3·85
Other denominations	311	29	9·32	326	18	5·52
Classification not received ..	415	27	6·07	1,311	158	12·05
Total....	6,279	339	5·40	6,485	630	9·71

21. The ratio per cent. of deaths among the 3,428 Hindoo prisoners was 5·54, among the 2,030 Mahomedans, it was 4·53. There were but 65 Christians in all the Gaols, among these, the rate of mortality was 1·54 per cent.

Sex.

22. In the following table are also shown the deaths and rates of mortality with regard to sex:—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength in custody.	Daily average strength in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength in custody.
Males	6,001	337	5·62	6,209	620	9·99
Females................	278	2	0·72	276	10	3·62
Total....	6,279	339	5·40	6,485	630	9·71

23. There were but two deaths among females. The ratio per cent. among the 6,001 males was 5·62, and among the 278 female prisoners was 0·72. This result contrasts favourably with the previous year's rates, which were 9·99 and 3·62 respectively.

Period of confinement at time of death.

24. The details given below should at what period among life prisoners and those sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, death took place:—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.
Among term Prisoners.						
In confinement for 3 months and under	5,620	72	1·28	4,931	124	2·51
,, ,, for 6 months and above 3 months	5,548	49	0·88	4,786	75	1·57
Carried forward....	....	121	....	....	199	....

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.
Brought forward....	....	121	....	....	199	....
In confinement above 6 months and up to 1 year	5,499	78	1·42	4,712	94	1·97
„ above 1 year and up to 2 years..........	5,421	53	0·98	4,617	83	1·78
„ above 2 years and up to 5 years..	5,368	28	0·52	4,534	47	1·04
„ above 5 years and up to 10 years	5,340	17	0·32	4,516	18	0·4
„ above 10 years	5,323	4	0·08	4,505	11	0·24
	5,620	301	5·36	4,931	452	9·17
Among life Prisoners.						
In confinement for 6 months and under..........	214	2	0·93	243	6	2·47
„ above 6 months and up to 1 year........	212	1	0·47	..	..	..
„ above 1 year and up to 2 years..........	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ above 2 years and up to 5 years	..	..	..	237	1	0·42
„ above 5 years and up to 10 years..........	211	1	0·47	236	4	1·69
„ above 10 years and up to 20 years	210	3	1·43	232	2	0·86
„ above 20 years and up to 30 years	207	4	1·93	230	6	2·60
„ above 30 years	..	..	..	224	1	0·45
Total....	214	11	5·14	243	20	8·23
Details not furnished	445	27	6·07	1,311	158	12·05
Grand Total....	6,279	339	5·40	6,485	630	9·71

25. From six months to one year appears to have been the most fatal period of confinement, and from above 10 years the least so, among "term prisoners." Among those under life sentences the most fatal period was from 10 years to 30 years, and the most favourable from six months to one year, and from five years to ten years.

Occupation in Gaol.

26. The rates of mortality are here given also among labouring, non-labouring, and untried prisoners :—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength of each class in custody.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength of each class in custody.
Labouring Prisoners.						
In-door labourers	3,577	158	4·42	3,310	336	10·15
Out-door labourers	1,844	151	8·19	2,082	253	12·15
Total....	5,421	309	5·70	5,392	589	10·92
Non-labouring Prisoners.						
Sentenced without labour....	186	6	3·23	245	11	4·49
Inefficient from age or sickness, and convalescents excused labour	502	19	3·78	679	26	3·83
Total ...	688	25	3·63	924	37	4·00
Untried Prisoners.						
Untried.................	170	5	2·94	169	4	2·37
Grand Total....	6,279	339	5·40	6,485	630	9·71

27. As during the previous year, the rates of mortality were higher among those employed on out-door labour, such as on roads, canals, &c., than among those engaged within the Gaol walls or in their immediate vicinity, the ratios per cent. to average strength were 8·19 and 4·42 respectively. If the data be correctly collected and calculated, this will, as a rule, I believe, be always found to be the case.

Details of Occupation.

28. The different employments on which the in-door and out-door labouring prisoners were engaged, are here exhibited in detail :—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength of each Class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Daily average strength of each Class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 4.
In-door Labourers.						
Employed in manufactures ..	1,327	53	3·99	1,399	133	9·51
" as Gaol servants ..	854	26	3·04	651	21	3·22
" in miscellaneous works..........	941	55	5·84	707	97	13·72
" as Hospital attendants	80	1	1·25	69	..	..
" as Convict Work overseers, guards, and warders.....	103	..	..	46	..	..
" on light labour, such as cleaning gaol compound, weeding grass, leveling ground, being convalescent, old, and weak	272	23	8·46	438	85	19·41
Total of in-door labourers..	3,577	158	4·42	3,310	336	10·15

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 4.
Out-door Labourers.						
Employed in repairing Gaols .	108	1	0·92	416	97	23·32
„ in constructing Gaol buildings ..	614	96	14·91	..	..	..
„ on the roads	130	6	4·61	397	38	9·57
„ in the Gaol garden	267	10	3·74	258	24	9·30
„ in making bricks..	37	..	..	133	1	0·75
„ on miscellaneous works....	514	36	7·00	878	93	10·59
„ by the Public Works Department	144	2	1·38	..	..	..
Total of out-door Labourers..	1,844	151	8·19	2,082	253	12·15
Total of labouring prisoners .	5,421	309	5·70	5,392	589	10·92
Non-labourers.						
Sentenced without labour....	186	6	3·23	245	11	4·49
Inefficient from age, convalescents, and others excused all labour on account of physical debility....	502	19	3·78	679	26	3·83
Prisoners under trial....... ..	170	5	2·94	169	4	2·37
Total of non-labourers	858	30	3·49	1,093	41	3·75

29. Of the in-door labourers the lowest rates of mortality occurred among the menial servants, such as Hospital attendants, and those employed as cooks, sweepers, &c., and the highest, as was to be anticipated, among the old and weak, engaged on light labour. The ratio for the aggregate of this class of labourers was 4·42 against 10·15 during the previous year.

30. Of out-door labourers the lowest rates occurred among those employed in repairing Gaol buildings, and by the Public Works Department; these were 0·92 and 1·38 respectively: the highest among the convicts engaged in constructing new buildings, such as at Yerrowda—the ratio per cent was 14·91 in the case of these men. The rate for the aggregate of the class of out-door labourers was 8·19 against 12·15 during 1865-66.

31. Prisoners under trial exhibited a lower rate of mortality than those sentenced to simple imprisonment. The ratio per cent. was 2·94 and 3·23, the total percentage being 3·49.

Sentences.

32. The sentences of those who died, together with the rates of mortality among them, are given below:—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average number of prisoners sentenced for the periods named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Daily average number of prisoners sentenced for the periods named.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 4.
Term Prisoners sentenced for—						
6 months and under	1,603	58	3·62	1,638	147	8·97
Above 6 months and up to 1 year	1,222	66	5·40	994	88	8·85
„ 1 year and up to 2 years	944	53	5·61	893	98	10·97
„ 2 years and up to 5 years	1,040	87	8·37	579	65	12·95
„ 5 years and up to 10 years	280	11	3·93	377	38	10·08
„ 10 years..............	443	27	6·09	164	15	9·15
Total....	5,532	302	5·46	4,645	451	9·66
Till securities furnished	79	..	..	68	..	..
As criminal lunatics........	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil prisoners	..	..	..	64	1	1·56
Life Prisoners.						
Sentenced for life...........	64	5	7·81	224	20	8·93
Under trial	170	5	2·94	173	..	..
Details not furnished	434	27	6·22	1,311	158	12·15
Total....	6,279	339	5·40	6,485	630	9·71

33. Those sentenced to six months and under, and to five years up to 10 years, exhibited the lowest percentage of deaths; the highest occurred among those sentenced to two years up to five years. The total rate for the class of "term prisoners" was 5·46, whereas during the previous year it was 9·66.

Crimes.

34. The percentage of mortality arranged according to the different crimes is here given in detail :—

	In 1866-67.				In 1865-66.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in column 1.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in column 5.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.
Thieves	1,903	127	6·67	37·46	2,317	216	10·62	39·05
Dacoities................	372	24	6·45	7·08	292	18	6·16	2·86
Murderers	251	7	2·79	2·06	205	8	3·09	1·27
Cattle Stealers............	411	17	4·14	5·01	544	54	9·93	8·57
Burglars..............	342	8	2·34	2·36	577	56	9·71	8·89
Budmashes..............	61	5	8·20	1·47	650	30	4·6	4·76
Data not furnished........	434	27	6·37	7·96	1,311	158	12·05	25·08
Total.. ..	3,774	215	5·70	63·40	5,996	570	9·51	90·48

35. The lowest rates occurred among Murderers and Burglars; these were 2·79 and 2·34 respectively—the highest among Budmashes and Cattle Stealers, as represented by 8·20 and 4·14 per cent.

Occupation prior to imprisonment.

36. The rates of mortality among prisoners of different trades and occupations are given below :—

	In 1866-67.				In 1865-66.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
Agriculturists	2,691	155	5·76	45·72	2,316	222	9·59	35·24
Coolies	1,399	78	5·58	23·01	1,307	127	9·72	20·16
Servants	512	24	4·69	7·08	578	62	10·73	9·84
Total....	4,602	257	5·52	75·81	4,201	411	9·78	65·24

37. The highest rates occurred among the agricultural class and the lowest among domestic servants.

Castes and Sects.

38. The mortality among the different castes and sects is given in detail in this table :—

	In 1866-67.				In 1865-66.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
Hindoos.								
Coolies and Bheels	777	68	8·75	20·06	489	106	21·68	16·82
Coonbees	753	42	5·58	12·39	639	60	9·39	9·52
Mahrattas..................	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Brahmins	188	11	5·85	3·24	98	11	11·22	17·46
Bunyas	89	3	3·37	0·89	73	7	9·59	1·11
Mahars..	143	8	5·60	2·36	162	6	3·70	0·95
Lohanas	..	..	..	..	17	2	11·76	0·32
Total....	1,950	132	6·77	38·94	1,480	192	12·97	30·47

	In 1866-67.				In 1865-66.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daily average strength of.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 1.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.	Daily average strength of.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to strength in column 5.	Ratio of deaths to total casualties.
Mussulmans.								
Shaiks	399	20	5·01	5·91	157	30	19·11	4·76
Syuds	169	3	1·78	0·88	105	1	3·81	0·63
Seedees.............	33	1	3·03	0·29	136	79	58·09	12·54
Beloochees	213	29	13·62	8·55	255	10	15·68	6·35
Hill Tribes, &c.	225	7	3·11	2 07	125	1	3·2	0·63
Khaskhullies	51	3	5·88	0·88	75	3	4·	0·47
Total....	1,090	63	5·78	18·58	853	160	18·76	25·38
Other denominations								
Chinese	241	20	8·30	5·91	110	7	6·36	1·11
Malays	68	9	13·21	2·65	60	4	6·66	0·63

39. Among the class of Hindoos, the Coolies and Bheels show the highest rates; Brahmins, Mahars, and Coonbies follow in succession; the lowest was among Bunyas or grain dealers.

40. Of Mussulmans, the death rates were extremely high among the Beloochees; they were lowest among Syuds, Seedees, and Hill Tribes.

Ages.

41. The percentage of deaths is shown below with regard to the ages of the prisoners:—

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average of prisoners of the ages particularized.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Daily average of prisoners of the ages particularized.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength as per column 4.
Under 20 years of age	361	3	0·83	491	62	12·63
From 20 to 30 years........	1,671	55	5·29	2,061	183	8 88
,, 30 to 40 ,, ...	1,738	73	4·20	1,490	127	8·52
,, 40 to 50 ,, ...	786	36	4·58	685	47	6·86
,, 50 to 60 ,, ...	329	12	3·65	290	30	1·03
,, 60 to 70 ,, ...	105	17	16·19	108	18	16·67
,, 70 to 80 ,, ...	27	1	3·70	40	1	2·5
Above 80 years	2	2	100·00	9	4	44·44
Details not received	1,260	140	11·11	1,311	158	12·05
Total....	6,279	339	5·40	6,185	630	9·71

42. The lowest rates occurred among those below 20 years of age, from 20 to 30, and from 50 to 60 years.

Locality of imprisonment.

43. The data given below refer to prisoners confined in Gaol in their Native and in other than their Native, Districts.

	In 1866-67.			In 1865-66.		
	Daily average strength of.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.	Daily average strength of.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.
Prisoners of the District	4,665	200	4·2 9	3,990	369	9·25
,, of other Districts ..	1,611	139	·8·61	1,184	103	8·70
Data not furnished	..	..	..	1,311	158	12·05
Total..	6,279	339	5·40	6,485	530	9·71

44. The rates of mortality among prisoners of other than their Native Districts were far in excess of those among prisoners confined in their own Districts.

Deaths according to seasons.

45. In these tables are shown the rates of sickness and mortality for every month in the year.

46. The percentage of sickness was highest in August, September, October, and December; and lowest in February and March. The percentage of deaths was higher in July than during any other month, and lowest in October and January.

47. The deaths from Cholera amounted to four only, against 54 for the previous year; three of these occurred in September. There were 24 deaths from Dysentery; the highest rates were in September and December, the lowest in July, October, February, and March.

48. Of Diarrhœa there were 59 deaths, it was most fatal in July, the lowest rate was in January.

49. The deaths from fever were 122.

	Daily average strength in Custody.		Aggregate number treated in Hospital during each month of the year.		Number discharged Cured.		Ratio per cent. of aggregate treated to daily average strength in Gaol.		Ratio per cent. of discharged to aggregate treated.		Ratio per cent. of deaths to aggregate treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66
May	6,540	5,854	802	776	681	706	12·26	13·26	84·91	90·98	4·49	4·64
June	7,373	5,938	779	753	744	661	10·59	12·63	95·51	87·78	3·85	4·25
July	6,560	6,336	897	823	811	755	13·67	12·99	90·41	91·74	5·13	4·98
August	6,796	6,456	967	829	901	724	14·23	12·84	93·17	87·33	4·14	6·88
September	6,653	6,695	934	993	863	855	14·04	14·83	92·40	86·10	3·85	5·54
October	6,195	6,910	922	1,058	890	1,021	14·88	15·31	96·33	96·50	2·49	5·67
November	6,054	6,934	790	889	762	851	13·05	12·82	96·46	96·06	3·92	4·65
December	5,631	6,556	803	882	786	793	14·26	13·45	97·88	89·91	4·23	6·69
January	5,669	6,667	646	1,035	632	862	10·87	15·52	97·83	83·29	2·79	8·99
February	5,820	6,434	565	915	523	895	9·71	14·22	92·57	97·81	4·07	5·68
March	5,778	6,587	538	901	510	797	9·80	13·68	94·80	88·46	4·09	5·66
April	..	6,453	..	844	..	880	..	13·08	..	104·27	..	6·87
Total....	69,067	77,820	8,643	10,698	8,103	9,803	12·51	13·75	93·75	91·63	3·92	5·89
Mean....	6,279	6,485	785	891	737	817	12·52	13·74	93·77	91·69	..	..

DEATHS FROM

	Cholera.				Dysentery.				Diarrhœa.				Fever.				Phthisis.			
	1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.
May	1	0·02	12	0·20	2	0·03	2	0·03	8	0·12	5	0·08	12	0·18	8	0·14	..	..	1	0·02
June..	..	..	11	0·18	2	0·03	..	..	7	0·11	10	0·17	11	0·15	7	0·12	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	11	0·17	1	0·02	5	0·08	13	0·20	8	0·13	20	0·30	8	0·13	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	10	0·15	3	0·04	2	0·03	9	0·13	13	0·20	21	0·31	23	0·36	..	..	..	..
September..........	3	0·05	3	0·05	4	0·06	4	0·06	2	0·03	13	0·19	11	0·17	21	0·31	..	..	..	..
October............	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	6	0·09	3	0·05	10	0·15	7	0·11	32	0·46	2	0·03	..	..
November	..	..	..	..	3	0·06	1	0·02	6	0·10	9	0·13	7	0·12	13	0·19	2	0·03	1	0·02
December..........	..	..	7	0·11	4	0·07	14	0·21	5	0·09	9	0·11	10	0·18	16	0·24	..	..	..	..
January	..	..	..	..	2	0·04	20	0·30	1	0·02	9	0·13	7	0·12	42	0·63	1	0·02	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	8	0·12	5	0·09	9	0·14	9	0·15	24	0·37	..	..	1	0·02
March	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	3	0·05	..	..	5	0·08	7	0·12	30	0·45	..	..	1	0·01
April.............	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0·06	..	..	10	0·15	..	..	32	0·50	..	..	..	..
Total....	4	0·006	54	0·07	24	0·03	69	0·09	59	0·09	110	0·14	122	0·18	256	0·33	5	0·007	4	0·01
Mean....	..	0·06	..	0·83	.	0·37	..	1·06	..	0·94	..	1·70	..	1·94	..	3·94	..	0·08	..	0·06

	Deaths from															
	All other Diseases.				Other Causes.								Total Deaths from all Causes.			
					Accidental.				Suicidal.							
	1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength in Gaol.
May	13	0·19	7	0·12	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	36	0·55	36	0·61
June	9	0·12	4	0·07	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0·41	32	0·54
July	11	0·16	9	0·14	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	0·71	41	0·65
August	7	0·15	9	0·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	0·59	57	0·88
September	16	0·24	14	0·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	0·54	55	0·82
October	10	0·16	11	0·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·01	23	0·37	60	0·87
November	12	0·19	12	0·16	..	..	..	..	1	0·12	..	..	31	0·52	36	0·52
December	14	0·24	13	0·20	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	0·61	59	0·90
January	7	0·12	22	0·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0·32	93	0·39
February	7	0·12	10	0·16	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	0·40	52	0·81
March	12	0·19	12	0·18	2	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	0·38	51	0·77
April	..	..	12	0·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	0·90
Total	118	0·17	135	0·17	6	0·007	1	0·001	1	0·001	1	0·001	339	0·49	630	0·81
Mean	..	1·88	..	2·08	..	0·08	..	0·02	..	0·02	..	0·02	..	5·40	..	9·71

The largest number occurred in July, but the rate was highest in August, it was lowest in October, November, January, and March.

50. There were five deaths from Phthisis; the rate was highest in October and November.

51. From all other diseases, there were 118 deaths. The largest number occurred in Sepember and December, during which months the rates of mortality were also highest.

52. The total number of deaths was 339; the largest number occurred in July, viz: 46; there were 40 in August, and 36 in May and September. The rates were highest in July and December and lowest in January.

Specific causes of death.

53. The diseases from which the greatest number of deaths took place, are here specified in detail:—

Diseases.	1866-67.		1865-66.		Increase or decrease in 1866-67, as compared with 1865-66.		Average mortality during the 4 years preceding 1866-67.	Increase or decrease in 1866-67, as compared with the average of the preceding years.		Ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total daily average strength in Gaol.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent of deaths to total daily average strength in Gaol.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.
Cholera	4	0·06	54	0·83	..	0·77	0·64	..	0·58	1·18	8·57
Dysentery	23	0·37	69	1·06	.	0·69	0·68	..	0·31	6·78	10·95
Diarrhœa	59	0·94	110	1·70	..	0·76	1·23	..	0·29	17·40	17·46
Fever	122	1·94	256	3·95	..	2·01	1·56	0·38	..	35·99	40·63
Phthisis	5	0·08	4	0 06	0·02	..	0·12	..	0·04	1·48	0·64
Total	213	3·39	493	7·60	..	4·21	4·23	..	0·84	62·83	78·25
All other diseases	119	1·90	135	2·08	..	0·18	1·89	0·01	..	35·10	21·43
Other causes, accidental, suicidal, old age, and decay	7	0·11	2	0·03	0·08	..	0·13	..	0 02	2·07	0·32
Grand Total	339	5·40	630	9·71	..	4·31	6·25	..	0·85	100·00	100·00

54. Only four deaths occurred from Cholera, whereas the number in the previous year was 54. There has been a large decrease also in the number of casualties from Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Fever, which is very satisfactory.

55. The percentage of deaths from the five diseases enumerated in the table was 3·39, against 7·60 in 1865-66. Calculating the ratio per cent. of deaths on the total casualties, instead of, as above, on the average strength, it will be observed that the deaths from Fever give a ratio of 35·99 per ent., Diarrhœa 17·40, Dysentery 6·78, Phthisis 1·48, and Cholera only 1·18.

Mortality from ordinary diseases contrasted with that of the last decade.

56. The ratio per cent. of deaths from Cholera as contrasted with that from ordinary diseases for the last decade, is given below :—

	Ratio of Deaths by Cholera.	Ratio of Deaths from ordinary Diseases.	Total.
1857	0·49	3·87	4·36
1858	0·05	3·54	3·59
1859	0·77	3·43	4·20
1860	1·63	2·66	4·29
1861	1·43	4·05	5·48
1862	1·07	4·98	6·05
1863	0·04	4·98	5·02
1863-64	0·51	7·28	7·79
1864-65	0·60	3·65	4·25
1865-66	0·83	8·88	9·71
Average of the above 10 years	0·74	4·73	5·47
1866-67	0·06	5·34	5·40
Increase	....	0·61	..
Decrease	0·68	....	0·07

57. The percentage during the past year shows a slight decrease from that of the preceding ten years—the figures being 5·40 and 5·47 respectively.

58. The ratio of deaths from cholera was lower during the past year than during any period of the last decade, except in 1858 and 1863, when the figures were nearly equal.

Gaols in which the mortality was below 6 per cent. and also below the decennial average calculated on the average strength.

59. The table below gives the details as per margin, and shows that in 13 Gaols the mortality was below 6 per cent. and below the decennial average:—

	Mortality in 1866-67.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.			Difference in 1866-67.				
							In mortality by ordinary Diseases.		In mortality by Cholera.		
	By ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Decrease.
Dhoolia Kote..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapore....	0·81	..	0·81	2·12	0·43	2·85	..	1·61	..	0·43	2·04
Hydrabad ..	1·78	..	1·78	6·53	0·16	6·69	..	1·75	..	0 16	4·91
Kurrachee ..	2·36	..	2·36	5·90	0·15	6·05	..	3·51	..	0·15	3·69
Dhoolia	2·44	..	2·44	3·26	0·34	3·10	..	0·82	..	0·34	1·16
Dharwar	2·63	..	2·63	3·29	1·81	5·10	..	0·66	..	1·81	2·47
Ahmednuggur	2·42	0·61	3·03	4·82	0·85	5·67	..	2·40	..	0·24	2·64
Ahmedabad..	2·81	0·28	3·09	7·01	0·81	7·82	..	4·20	..	0·53	4·73
Tanna	3·35	..	3·35	4·09	1·44	5·53	..	0·74	..	1·44	2·18
Poona	2·82	0·63	3·45	4·03	0·34	4·37	..	1·21	0·29	..	0·92
Dohud......	3·87	..	3·87	16·39	3·28	19·67	..	12·52	..	3·28	15·80
Surat	4·58	..	4·58	8·15	3·11	11·26	..	3·57	..	3·11	6·68
Carwar......	5·20	..	5·20	5·20	0·78	5·98	..	..	..	0·78	0·78

60. In the report for 1865-66, there were nine Gaols included in this table; the number has now increased to 13. Sholapore shows the lowest rate of mortality during the past year, as well as during the last ten years.

61. By far the greatest decrease in the rate and mortality, both from ordinary diseases and cholera, has occurred at Dohud, a Gaol which has but recently been placed under the control of this Department; it amounts to 15·20 per cent. At Surat, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad, the decrease has also been considerable.

Deaths below 6 per cent. but in excess of decennial average.

62. The rate of mortality was below six per cent. in the six Gaols named in the table, but in excess of the average of the last decade :—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1866-67.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.			Difference in 1866-67.				
	By ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary Diseases. Increase.	In mortality by ordinary Diseases. Decrease.	In mortality by Cholera. Increase.	In mortality by Cholera. Decrease.	Actual Increase.
Belgaum	1·54	..	1·54	..	..	..	1·54	..	..	..	1·54
Aden	2·94	..	2·94	2·15	0·21	2·36	0·79	..	..	0·21	0·58
Kulladghee	2·96	..	2·96	..	..	..	2·96	..	..	..	2 96
Rajkote	3·03	..	3·03	..	1·96	1·96	3·03	..	..	1·96	1·07
Sattara	3·94	..	3·94	2·10	0·38	2·48	1·84	..	..	0·38	1·46
Rutnagherry	4·08	..	4·08	3·54	..	3·54	0·54	..	..	..	0·54

63. The actual increase was highest at Kulladghee, and the lowest at Rutnagherry. Cholera did not show itself in any of these Gaols, so that the increase is entirely due to ordinary diseases.

Deaths above 6 per cent., but not above the decennial average.

64. In the two Gaols named below the death rates were above six per cent., but not above the decennial average :—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1866-67.			Average mortality during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.			Difference in 1866-67.				
							In mortality by ordinary Diseases.		In mortality by Cholera.		
	By ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Decrease.
Bukkur	6·60	..	6·60	10·43	..	10·43	..	3·83	..	..	3·83
Yerrowda	13·87	..	13·87	13·77	0·91	14·68	0·10	..	..	0·91	0·81

65. The actual decrease was 3·83 at Bukkur and 0·81 at Yerrowda. The mortality in both these Gaols was high on account of the nature of the work, and exposure in out-door labour in canals and quarries, &c.

Deaths above six per cent., and above the decennial average.

66. Only two Gaols show the high death rates, as per margin :—

Gaols.	Mortality in 1866-67.			Average mortality of the 10 years preceding 1866-67.			Difference in 1866-67.				
							In mortality by ordinary Diseases.		In mortality by Cholera.		
	By ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Increase.
Kaira	19·37	..	19·37	5·83	0·91	6·74	13·54	..	..	0·91	12·63
Shikarpore....	9·09	..	9·09	4·47	..	4·47	4·62	..	..	..	4·62

67. The high rate at Kaira was due to overcrowding; the establishment of the Gaol at Dhooliakote will effectually prevent a recurrence of such mortality. The actual increase was 12·63 per cent. It was 4·62 at Shikarpoor.

Decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with the decennial average.

68. In fourteen Gaols, as per table below, there was a decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with the last ten years:—

	Ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases in 1866-67.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the ten years preceding 1866-67.	Decrease in 1866-67.
Dohud	3·87	16·39	12·52
Hydrabad	1·78	6·53	4·75
Ahmedabad	2·81	7·01	4·20
Bukkur	6·60	10·43	3·83
Surat	4·58	8·15	3·57
Kurrachee	2·35	5·90	3·54
Ahmednuggur	2·12	4·82	2·40
Sholapoor	0·81	2·42	1·61
Poona	2·82	4·03	1·21
Dhoolia	2·44	3·26	0·82
Tanna	3·35	4·09	0·74
Dharwar	2·63	3·29	0·66
Carwar	5·20	5·20	....
Dhooliakote	....	....	....

69. The number of Gaols in which this decrease has taken place was but 9 during 1865-66, it is now 14, a satisfactory indication of improved health.

70. The decrease was most marked at Dohud; it was also considerable at Hydrabad and Ahmedabad, and is generally satisfactory in all these Gaols.

Increase of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with the decennial average.

71. The following table supplies these data, and shows that the increase occurred in nine of the Gaols :—

	Ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases in 1866-67.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.	Increase in 1866-67.
Kaira	19·37	5·83	13·54
Shikarpoor	9·09	4·47	4·62
Rajkote	3·03	....	3·03
Kulladghee	2·96	....	2·96
Sattara	3·94	2·10	1·84
Belgaum	1·54	....	1·54
Aden	2·94	2·15	0·79
Rutnagherry	4·08	3·54	0·54
Yerrowda	13·87	13·77	0·10

72. In 1865-66, there were seven Gaols included in this table; there is this year an addition of two, which is owing to the sickness at Yerrowda and Kaira.

73. The increase was highest at Kaira and Shikarpoor, and lowest at Yerrowda.

Decrease of mortality from Cholera as compared with the decennial average.

74. The table below shows in what Gaols this decrease has taken place :—

	Ratio of mortality by Cholera in 1866-67.	Average mortality by Cholera during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.	Decrease in 1866-67.
Dohud	....	3·28	3·28
Surat	....	3·11	3·11
Rajkote	....	1·96	1·96
Dharwar	....	1·81	1·81
Tanna	....	1·44	1·44
Yerrowda	....	0·91	0·91
Kaira	....	0·91	0·91
Carwar	....	0·78	0·78
Ahmedabad	0·28	0·81	0·53
Sholapore	....	0·43	0·43
Sattara	....	0·38	0·38
Dhoolia	....	0·34	0·34
Ahmednuggur	0·63	0·85	0·22
Aden	....	0·21	0·21
Hydrabad	....	0·16	0·16
Kurrachee	....	0·15	0·15

75. There was a decrease of mortality from Cholera in sixteen Gaols, whereas during the previous year, there was a decrease in six only.

76. It was most marked at Dohud and Surat.

Increase of mortality from Cholera as compared with the decennial average.

77. This increase took place in one Gaol only, as shown below :—

	Mortality by Cholera in 1866-67.	Average mortality by Cholera during the 10 years preceding 1866-67.	Increase in 1866-67.
Poona	0·63	0·34	0·29

Kulladghee.
Rutnagherry.
Shikarpoor.
Belgaum.
Bukkur.
Dhooliakote.

78. The Gaols free from Cholera are exhibited in the margin.

79. It would thus appear, that there was a decrease of mortality from cholera in sixteen Gaols. An increase, but a very slight one, in one Gaol only, and that six Gaols were entirely free from the disease.

Gaols in the order of their unhealthiness.

80. In this table, the Gaols are arranged so that the healthiest appears at the head of the list:—

Gaols.	Daily average strength.	Mortality in 1866-67. Deaths from			Mortality in 1866-67. Ratio of deaths.			Average mortality during 10 years preceding 1866-67. Ratio of deaths.			Difference between 1866-67 and the previous decennial averages. In ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases.		In ratio of mortality by Cholera.		Actual.	
		Ordinary diseases.	Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dhooliakote	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapore	123	1	..	1	0·81	..	0·81	2·42	0·43	2·85	..	1·61	..	0·43	..	2·04
Belgaum	65	1	..	1	1·54	..	1·54	..	..	..	1·54	..	..	..	1·54	..
Hydrabad	337	6	..	6	1·78	..	1·78	6·53	0·16	6·69	..	4·75	..	0·16	..	4·91
Kurrachee	592	14	..	14	2·36	..	2·36	5·90	0·15	6·05	..	3·54	..	0·15	..	3·69
Dhoolia	246	6	..	6	2·44	..	2·44	3·26	0·34	3·60	..	0·82	..	0·34	..	1·16
Dharwar	457	12	..	12	2·63	..	2·63	3·29	1·81	5·10	..	0·66	..	1·81	..	2·47
Aden	170	5	..	5	2·94	..	2·94	2·15	0·21	2·36	0·79	..	..	0·21	0·58	..
Kulladghee	169	5	..	5	2·96	..	2·96	..	..	..	2·96	..	..	..	2·96	..
Ahmednuggur	165	4	1	5	2·42	0·61	3·03	4·82	0·85	5·67	..	2·40	..	0·24	..	2·64
Rajkote	66	2	..	2	3·03	..	3·03	..	1·96	1·96	3·03	..	..	1·96	1·07	..
Ahmedabad	356	10	1	11	2·81	0·28	3·09	7·01	0·81	7·82	..	4·20	..	0·53	..	4·73
Tanna	269	9	..	9	3·35	..	3·35	4·09	1·44	5·53	..	0·74	..	1·44	..	2·18
Poona	319	9	2	11	2·82	0·63	3·45	4·03	0·34	4·37	..	1·21	0·29	..	..	0·92
Dohud	181	7	..	7	3·87	..	3·87	16·39	3·28	19·67	..	12·52	..	3·28	..	15·80
Sattara	127	5	..	5	3·94	..	3·94	2·10	0·38	2·48	1·84	..	..	0·38	1·46	..
Rutnagherry	196	8	..	8	4·08	..	4·08	3·54	..	3·54	0·54	..	..	..	0·54	..
Surat	153	7	..	7	4·58	..	4·58	8·15	3·11	11·26	..	3·57	..	3·11	..	6·68
Carwar	173	9	..	9	5·20	..	5·20	5·20	0·78	5·98	..	..	..	0·78	..	0·78
Bukkur	379	25	..	25	6·60	..	6·69	10·43	..	10·43	..	3·83	..	..	..	3·83
Shikarpore	506	46	..	46	9·09	..	9·09	4·47	..	4·47	4·62	..	..	..	4·62	..
Yerrowda	815	113	..	113	13·87	..	13·87	13·77	0·91	14·68	0·10	..	..	0·91	..	0·81
Kaira	160	31	..	31	19·37	..	19·37	5·83	0·91	6·74	13·54	..	..	0·91	12·63	..

81. Sholapore stands first on the list as having been the healthiest Gaol during the last year, as well as during the last ten years.

82. Hydrabad, which was placed at the bottom of the list in the table in the report for 1865-66, as having been during that year the most unhealthy Gaol, is now third in order of healthiness.

83. The Gaols at Dhooliakote, Belgaum, Kulladghee, Rajkote, Bukkur, and Yerrowda have been but comparatively recently established—for all of these, therefore, the data for the decennial period are incomplete, but such as are available from the date of their establishment have been inserted for comparison in future years.

Rates of mortality calculated on the prison population.

84. The calculations in this table are struck on the prison population of the year as represented by the number admitted into the Gaols during that period.

85. The number remaining from the previous year, and the average strength, are shown in this and the two succeeding tables, but the former has been excluded in the calculations as it forms no part of the prison population of the year.

	Remaining in Gaol on the last day of 1865-66.			Admitted during 1866-67.			Total.			Deaths.			Ratio per cent. of deaths to total Admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poona	441	43	484	980	106	1,086	1,421	149	1,570	11	..	11	0·77	..	0·70
Sattara	91	25	116	351	49	400	442	74	516	5	..	5	1·13	..	0·97
Kulladghee	147	11	158	272	46	318	419	57	476	5	..	5	1·19	..	1·05
Dharwar	413	30	443	963	96	1,059	1,376	126	1,502	12	..	12	0·87	..	0·80
Belgaum	39	..	39	326	..	326	365	..	365	1	..	1	0·27	..	0·27
Carwar	199	5	204	354	22	376	553	27	580	8	1	9	1·45	3·70	1·55
Rutnagherry	218	11	229	173	10	183	391	21	412	8	..	8	2·05	..	1·94
Tanna	272	14	286	1,307	68	1,375	1,579	82	1,661	8	1	9	0·51	1·22	0·54
Yerrowda	907	..	907	982	..	982	1,889	..	1,889	113	..	113	5·98	..	5·98
Sholapore	116	13	129	375	37	412	491	50	541	1	..	1	0·20	..	0·18
Ahmednuggur	182	16	198	248	24	272	430	40	470	5	..	5	1·16	..	1·06
Dhoolia	215	31	246	769	89	858	984	120	1,104	6	..	6	0·61	..	0·54
Surat	155	11	166	590	19	609	745	30	775	7	..	7	0·94	..	0·90
Kaira	213	16	229	570	26	596	783	42	825	31	..	31	3·96	..	3·76
Ahmedabad	306	22	328	1,031	37	1,068	1,337	59	1,396	11	..	11	0·82	..	0·79
Dohud	200	3	203	322	1	323	522	4	526	7	..	7	1·34	..	1·33
Rajkote	46	..	46	188	6	194	234	6	240	2	..	2	0·85	..	0·83
Aden	158	3	161	373	42	415	531	45	576	5	..	5	0·94	..	0·87
Kurrachee	694	4	698	987	24	1,011	1,681	28	1,709	14	..	14	0·83	..	0·82
Hydrabad	263	8	271	1,590	55	1,645	1,853	63	1,916	6	..	6	0·32	..	0·31
Shikarpore	513	11	524	1,088	29	1,117	1,601	40	1,641	46	..	46	2·87	..	2·80
Bukkur	338	..	338	537	..	537	875	..	875	25	..	25	2·86	..	2·86
Dhooliakote	..	..	..	450	..	450	450	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6,126	277	6,403	14,826	786	15,612	20,952	1,063	22,015	337	2	339	1·61	0·19	1·54
Mean average	266·35	12·04	278·39	644·61	34·17	678·78	910·96	46·21	957·17	14·65	0·09	14·74	1·61	0·19	1·54

86 The ratio per cent. of deaths to the total number admitted during the year, viz. 15,612, was 1·54.

Rates of mortality calculated on the average and actual prison population of 1866-67.

87. The comparative data are calculated on the average, as well as actual prison population or admission during the year :—

	Daily average strength in Gaol.			Total Prison Population of the year.			Deaths.			Ratio of Deaths to daily average strength in Gaol.			Ratio of Deaths to Prison Population.			Mean ratio of mortality derived from the two methods of calculation.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poona	278	41	319	980	106	1,086	11	..	11	4·44	..	3·45	0·77	..	0·70	2·60	..	2·07
Sattara	100	27	127	351	49	400	5	..	5	5·00	..	3·94	1·13	..	0·97	3·06	..	2·45
Kulladghee	146	23	169	272	46	318	5	..	5	3·42	..	2·96	1·19	..	1·05	2·30	..	2·00
Dharwar	428	29	457	963	96	1,059	12	..	12	2·80	..	2·63	0·87	..	0·80	1·83	..	1·71
Belgaum	65	..	65	326	..	326	1	..	1	1·54	..	1·54	0·27	..	0·27	0·90	..	0·90
Carwar	166	7	173	354	22	376	8	1	9	4·82	14·29	5·20	1·45	3·70	1·55	3·13	8·99	3·37
Rutnagherry	189	7	196	173	10	183	8	..	8	4·23	..	4·17	2·05	..	1·94	3·14	..	3·03
Tanna	253	16	269	1,307	68	1,375	8	1	9	3·16	6·25	3·35	0·51	1·22	0·54	1·83	3·73	1·94
Yerrowda	815	..	815	982	..	982	113	..	113	13·87	..	13·87	5·98	..	5·98	9·94	..	9·94
Sholapore	111	12	123	375	37	412	1	..	1	0·90	..	0·81	0·27	..	0·18	0·55	..	0·49
Ahmednuggur	149	16	165	248	24	272	5	..	5	3·36	..	3·03	1·16	..	1·06	2·26	..	2·09
Dhoolia	216	30	246	769	89	858	6	..	6	2·78	..	2·44	0·61	..	0·54	1·69	..	1·49
Surat	146	7	153	590	19	609	7	..	7	4·79	..	4·58	0·94	..	0·90	2·86	..	2·74
Kaira	152	8	160	570	26	596	31	..	31	20·39	..	19·37	3·96	..	3·76	12·17	..	11·56
Ahmedabad	341	15	356	1,031	37	1,068	11	..	11	3·22	..	3·09	0·82	..	0·79	2·02	..	1·94
Dohud	179	2	181	322	1	323	7	..	7	3·91	..	3·87	1·34	..	1·33	2·62	..	2·60
Rajkote	66	..	66	188	6	194	2	..	2	3·03	..	3·03	0·85	..	0·83	1·94	..	1·93
Aden	163	7	170	373	42	415	5	..	5	3·07	..	2·94	0·94	..	0·87	2·00	..	1·90
Kurrachee	587	5	592	987	24	1,011	14	..	14	2·39	..	2·36	0·83	..	0·82	1·61	..	1·59
Hydrabad	324	13	337	1,590	55	1,645	6	..	6	1·85	..	1·78	0·32	..	0·31	1·08	..	1·04
Shikarpore	493	13	506	1,088	29	1,117	46	..	46	9·33	..	9·09	2·87	..	2·80	6·10	..	5·94
Bukkur	379	..	379	537	..	537	25	..	25	6·60	..	6·60	2·86	..	2·86	4·73	..	4·43
Dhooliakote	255	..	255	459	..	459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6,001	278	6,279	14,826	786	15,612	337	2	339	5·62	0·72	5·40	1·61	0·19	1·54	3·61	0·45	3·47
Mean average	260·91	12·09	273·00	644·61	34·17	678·78	14·65	0·09	14·74	5·62	0·72	5·40	1·61	0·19	1·54	3·61	0·45	3·47

88. In the table given below the above data are simplified. It shows that, out of the 6,001, or daily average number of male convicts there were 337 deaths, giving a percentage of 5·62. Of the 278 females, or daily average strength, there were two deaths, the ratio per cent. being 0·72. The rate on the daily average of both sexes was 5·40.

89. The actual male prison population of the year, or admissions, was 14,826, the female population was 786.

90. The percentage of mortality among males was 1·61, and among females 0·19. The rate of the two combined, viz. of the 15,612 admissions, was 1·54, the mean rate was 3·47 :—

Daily average number of males in custody	6,001
Deaths	337
Ratio per cent.	5 62
Daily average number of females in custody	278
Deaths	2
Ratio per cent.	0·72
Daily average of both sexes	6,279
Deaths	339
Ratio per cent.	5·40
Prison population of 1866-67, males	14,826
Do. do. do. females	786
Deaths of males	337
Do. of females	2
Ratio per cent. of mortality among males	1·61
Do. do. do. do. females	0·19
Total prison population—male and female	15,612
Total deaths	339
Ratio per cent. of mortality	1·54
Mean rate of deaths among males	3·61
Do. do. do. females	0·45
Mean rate of the two combined	3·47

Releases on account of extreme sickness.

91. The details contained in this table were given for the first time in the report for 1865-66, and indicate the increased rates of mortality by the addition of the releases on account of sickness to the actual number of deaths :—

Gaols.	In 1866-67.						In 1865-66.					
	Average strength.	Deaths.			Ratio per cent. of deaths as per col. 3 to strength.	Ratio per cent. of deaths as per col. 5 to average strength.	Average strength.	Deaths.			Ratio per cent. of deaths as per col. 9 to strength.	Ratio per cent. of deaths as per col. 11 to strength.
		Actual.	Released for extreme sickness.	Total.				Actual.	Released for extreme sickness.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Poona	310	11	..	11	3·45	3·45	357	17	1	18	4·76	5·04
Sattara	127	5	..	5	3·94	3·94	171	4	..	4	2·34	2·34
Kulladghee	169	5	..	5	2·96	2·96	85	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	457	12	..	12	2·63	2·63	456	16	..	16	3·29	3·29
Belgaum	65	1	..	1	1·54	1·54	40	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar	173	9	..	9	5·20	5·20	161	11	5	16	6·83	9·94
Rutnagherry	196	8	..	8	4·08	4·08	242	9	..	9	3·72	3·72
Tanna	260	9	..	9	3·35	3·35	331	14	..	14	4·23	4·23
Yerrowda	815	113	3	116	13·87	14·23	661	97	..	97	14·68	14·68
Sholapore	123	1	..	1	0·81	0·81	130	3	..	3	2·30	2·30
Ahmednuggur	165	5	..	5	3·03	3·03	250	13	..	13	5·20	5·20
Dhoolia	246	6	..	6	2·44	2·44	266	10	..	10	3·75	3·75
Surat	153	7	..	7	4·58	4·58	198	15	5	20	7·58	10·10
Kaira	160	31	..	31	19·37	19·37	290	16	..	16	5·52	5·52
Ahmedabad	356	11	6	17	3·09	4·78	475	158	2	160	33·26	33·68
Dohud	181	7	..	7	3·87	3·87	183	36	..	36	19·67	19·67
Rajkote	66	2	..	2	3·03	3·03	51	1	..	1	1·96	1·96
Aden	170	5	..	5	2·94	2·94	140	5	..	5	3·60	3·60
Kurrachee	592	14	..	14	2·36	2·36	636	22	..	22	3·46	3·46
Hydrabad	337	6	..	6	1·78	1·78	390	132	19	151	33·84	38·72
Shikarpore	506	46	..	46	9·09	9·09	566	27	..	27	4·77	4·77
Bukkur	379	25	..	25	6·60	6·60	211	22	..	22	10·43	10·43
Dhooliakote	255	..	1	1	..	0·39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	6,279	339	10	349	5·40	5·56	6,485	630	32	662	9·71	10·21

92. The number of releases amounted to 10 only, against 32 during the previous year, viz. three from Yerrowda, six from Ahmedabad, and one from Dhooliakote; by treating these releases as deaths, the ratio per cent. is raised from 5·40 to 5·56.

Escapes.

93. The following table exhibits the number of escapes and re-captures for the last two years :—

Year.	Daily average strength.	Number of escapes.	Ratio of escapes to strength.	Number of recaptures.	Ratio of recaptures to escapes.	Amount of reward paid for the re-captures.	Average cost of each re-capture.
1866-67	6,279	28	0·45	8	28·57	....	....
1865-66	6,485	35	0·53	18	51·43	....	....

94. There were 28* escapes during the year, giving a ratio of 0·45 per cent.; the number recaptured was 8 only—the ratio per cent. of re-captures to escapes being 28·57.

* *Vide* statement among the Appendices, annexed as per Government Resolution No. 1255, dated 4th May 1865.

95. Of the 28 escapes, 15 took place from within Gaol walls, 12 from outside the walls, and one from the Hospital. The largest number, seven, took place from the fort of Bukkur. From the large number of prisoners, from 800 to 1,000, collected at Yerrowda, there was but one escape, a fact which speaks well for the arrangements in force.

96. The ratio per cent. of re-captures to escapes as given above is very small, less than one-half of the previous year.

Escaped convicts remaining at large.

97. The number for the last two years is given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining uncaptured at the close of last year ..	48	....	48
Add—Escaped this year	28	....	28
Total....	76	....	76
Deduct—Recaptured of escapes of former years.	4	....	4
	72	....	72
Ditto ditto of this year's escapes	8	....	8
Remaining uncaptured at the close of this year ..	64	....	64

98. The above table shows that 76 convicts remained uncaptured at the close of 1865-66; altogether 12 were re-captured during the year, and 64 still remain at large.

Education.

99. The number and proportion of prisoners, male and female, who possess any knowledge of reading and writing, are shown below :—

	Prisoners fairly educated for their position in life.				Prisoners who can read and write.				Prisoners entirely ignorant.			
	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.	Number.			Proportion to whole number in custody.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1866-67....	119	..	119	0·76	1,066	..	1,066	6·83	13,641	786	14,427	92·41
1865-66....	229	..	229	1·24	770	2	772	4·18	16,600	860	17,460	94·58
1864-65....	224	1	225	1·51	1,065	2	1,067	7·15	12,812	819	13,631	91·34
1863-64....	292	..	292	1·89	970	3	973	6·31	13,291	858	14,149	91·80

100. These data exhibit 92·41 per cent. of the prisoners in Gaols as entirely ignorant; 6·83 per cent. who can merely read and write, and 0·76 who are fairly educated for their position in life.

101. As provided in the Gaol Rules, schools have been established in many of the Gaols, and will, I trust, ere long, be systematized in them all. The Deputy Educational Inspector in Candesh speaks very favourably of the school in that Gaol, which he examined, and he has proposed material assistance were a sum of Rupees 10 placed at his disposal monthly for the services of a teacher and books; this proposal has been sanctioned from Gaol funds.

102. The schools at Ahmedabad and elsewhere are also progressing satisfactorily.

103. The following tables exhibit the financial results from the employment of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

Disposal of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

104. In this table are shown the manner of employment and the percentage under each heading of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment:—

	In 1866-67.		In 1865-66.	
	Average number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.	Average number.	Percentage on the average number in confinement.
Employed in ordinary manufactures............	1,327	22·40	1,399	23·04
Hired by the Department of Public Works......	141	2·43	859	13·64
Hired by other departments...................	240	4·05	263	4·33
Employed as Gaol servants....................	854	14·42	651	10·72
,, as Guards, Overseers, &c..........	103	1·74	46	0·76
,, on the roads..........................	130	2·20	220	4·14
,, on miscellaneous duties............	941	15·89	819	13·49
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old....................	272	4·59	278	4·58
Inefficient from age.........................	252	4·26	155	2·55
Sick in Hospital.............................	250	4·22	282	4·65
Excused labour on account of Sundays.........	766	12·93	683	11·25
Employed on Gaol buildings...................	641	10·87	416	6·85
Total....	5,923	100·00	6,071	100·00

105. There has been a slight decrease in the number employed in the Factory, but, as will presently be seen, this has not interfered with the financial outturn.

106. There has been also a decrease in the number employed by the Public Works Department, by other Departments, and on the

roads. This result is satisfactory, and proves that Gaol buildings and repairs are to a larger extent than formerly undertaken departmentally, and that there has been less out-door labour than in the previous year.

107. The percentage of menial servants is high, and in excess of that fixed by the rules, which limit it to 10 per cent. The attention of Superintendents shall be called to this subject.

108. There is an increase in those employed on Gaol buildings, which is due to the large works carried on at Yerrowda.

Gaol manufactures and industry.

109. The financial results are shown in the following table :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of manufactured articles sold	1,44,108	14	6	1,20,139	0	10
Do. do. used for public purposes	10,242	8	5	17,822	10	5
Do. do. in store at the close of the year	51,102	13	3	70,712	3	2
Total....	2,05,754	4	2	2,08,673	14	5
Deduct—Value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year	70,712	3	2	51,895	1	0
Gross receipts of the year	1,35,042	1	0	1,56,778	13	5
Deduct—Cost of raw materials, &c.	75,704	15	1	1,06,221	2	11
Net profits of the year	59,337	1	11	50,557	10	6
Against the previous year	50,557	10	6	45,498	3	10
Excess	8,779	7	5	5,059	6	8

110. The amount realized by the sale of Gaol manufactures was Rs. 1,44,108-14-6, being an increase of Rs. 23,969-13-8 over the previous year's operations.

111. The gross receipts of the year, however, have not reached those of 1865-66, but the net profits, by which the working of the Factories is tested, exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 8,779-7-5.

Gaols in which each handicraftsman earned more than he cost.

112. This result has been obtained in one Gaol only, as shown in the table :—

	Earning of each manufacturing prisoner.			Total cost per prisoner.			Excess of earning over cost.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	249	3	9	78	10	2	170	9	7

113. These data show that each prisoner in the Poona Gaol has earned Rs. 170-9-7 over and above the cost of his maintenance. This result is due to the establishment of a Tent Factory, which has supplied a large number of tents to the Military Department, and is very creditable to the Superintendent, Doctor Beatty, whose exertions amid many difficulties have been indefatigable.

Gaols in which there has been an increase.

114. The Gaols, which show an increase of earning by each prisoner over that of the previous year, are enumerated below :—

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Gaolers.	Amount of increase.			Average of increase per prisoner.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Poona	T. B. Beatty, Esq. .	Mr. Dias ... Mr Lewis ..	12,701	5	5	142	11	11
2	Surat	Doctor H. J. Gane ..	Mr. Contiuho ..	2,601	5	9	29	9	6
3	Dhoolia	Doctor William Cates.	Mr. Parkinson..	2,274	2	6	31	9	4
4	Kurrachee.	Doctor John Bean; Doctor N. Hopkins .	Mr. Horne	2,126	2	5	8	4	4
5	Carwar	Doctor J. Davis......	Mr. J. Kurran..	2,017	0	0	20	12	8
6	Sattara....	Doctor H. Carter . H. Collins, Esq. ..	Mr. Pink .... Hooseinsha wallad Sooltanshaw. Pandoorung Wamun.	1,021	1	1	39	4	4
7	Bukkur	G. Trever, Esq.	Vacant	139	2	11	69	9	5
8	Kulladghee .	Doctor J. W. Raby ..	Mr. Dewshikamony.	128	5	7	21	6	3
9	Kaira	Doctor H. Cook ..	Shaik Hoosain Abdoola .. Naunbhaee Nuthooram ..	120	10	1	7	8	7

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Gaolers.	Amount of increase.			Average of increase per prisoner.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
10	Sholapore ..	Doctor C. F. Ogilvie..	Mr. H. Hessing.	100	9	3	7	11	9
11	Belgaum ..	Madhowrow Wassoodew, Esq. H. Stoker, Esq. ..	Vacant	76	14	0	6	15	9
12	Dohud	H. Propert, Esq., Agent to the Governor Punch Mahals.	Mr. A. Hessing.	45	11	6	5	11	5
13	Aden	Doctor J. F. Steinhaeuser. Doctor H. Pitman.. Doctor R. W. James Doctor H. A. Lewis.	Mr. McDonald. .	24	7	7	0	5	1

115. The largest increase took place in the Poona, Bukkur, Sattara, Dhoolia, and Surat Gaols. In 1865-66, in eight Gaols only, was there an increase, whereas in the above table are included thirteen Gaols.

Gaols in which there was a decrease of earning per prisoner.

116. In the eight Gaols enumerated below, the earning per prisoner shows a decrease :—

Number.	Gaols.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Gaolers.	Amount of decrease.			Average of decrease per prisoner.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Shikarpore..	Doctor J. Ffolliott. Doctor J. Duckering	Mr. Woodward. Mr. Gonsalves...	5,786	4	11	44	13	8
2	Dharwar ..	Doctor M. M. Mackenzie.	Mr. G. D'Costa. Mr. S. D'Souza.	2,770	2	6	23	1	4
3	Ahmedabad..	Doctor Wyllie	Mr. W. Sanger. Mr. Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee.	2,738	4	1	32	3	5
4	Yerrowda	Mr. J. Fernandez..	Mr. A. Hessing. Mr. J. Taylor ..	1,907	0	6	This is the produce of the Garden; the number employed therein, the Superintendent reports, cannot be distinctively shown		
5	Tanna	Doctor Atkins	Mr. Moreshwer Succaram.	1,236	6	5	9	8	2
6	Rutnagherry..	Doctor Charles Johnson.	Shaik Ally Lambay Mirza Mahomed.	303	4	1	5	5	1
7	Ahmednuggur	Doctor Turnbull .. Doctor Dann	Mr. R. Wagner.	196	3	8	6	5	3
8	Hydrabad. .	Doctor Hopkins .. Doctor Thaker	Mr. Phillips.... Mr. Wilson	81	13	10	3	6	7

117. The average amount of decrease has not, in any of these Gaols, been very considerable; it was largest at Shikarpore, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad. These Gaols have not sustained their character for their manufacturing operations, and Shikarpore, which stood at the head of the list in the preceding table in the Report for 1865-66, has now assumed an unenviable position at the head of the above table, as the Gaol in which the largest decrease has taken place.

General financial results.

118. In the preceding tables are exhibited the results of the Factory operations only, which include receipts on account of manufactures and the sale of garden produce. In the following are shown the combined profits from the Factory, the Garden, and also from convict labour employed on Gaol buildings, &c. &c.:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profits on ordinary manufactures	59,337	1	11	50,557	10	6
Amount of the value of convict labour employed on Public Works, Gaol buildings, &c.	68,090	10	0	94,034	6	3
Amount received for value of convict labour lent to other Departments	34,578	9	5	7,981	9	9
Total....	1,62,006	5	4	1,52,573	10	6
Against of the preceding year.. ..	1,52,573	10	6	62,544	12	1
Showing an increase of.. ..	9,432	10	10	90,028	14	5

119. The total receipts of the year from the two sources above alluded to, were Rupees 1,62,006-5-4, being an increase of Rupees 9,432-10-10 over the income of the previous year, which was exceptionally high, viz. Rs. 90,028-14-5 over that of 1864-65.

120. Of the amount of Rs. 68,090-10-0 received on account of convict labour employed on Public Works and Gaol buildings, Rs. 59,372-7-2 were earned by the prisoners engaged in constructing the buildings at Yerrowda, being an average earning per prisoner of Rupees 137-0-0.

Gaols in the order of results of Manufactures.

121. The results in each Gaol is given in the following table :—

Gaols.	Number of years during which manufactures have been carried on.	Average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average number of prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of profit in 1866-67.			Proportion of profit on each prisoner employed on manufactures.			Proportion of profit on each prisoner sentenced to labour.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	No data.	299	89	22,181	12	4	249	3	9	74	3	6
Tanna		261	130	6,577	12	0	50	9	7	28	1	7
Shikarpore..		491	129	3,997	11	7	30	15	10	13	6	9
Carwar		164	97	3,199	6	0	32	15	9	22	14	2
Kurrachee..		552	257	3,017	4	7	11	11	10	6	0	[illegible]
Surat......		142	88	2,963	12	0	33	10	10	20	13	11
Aden......		138	77	2,885	10	0	37	7	7	50	8	1
Yerrowda..		815	....	2,713	13	9	......			76	2	10
Dhoolia....		233	72	2,274	2	6	31	9	5	11	15	7
Rutnagherry.		188	57	1,977	7	7	34	8	3	19	7	11
Hydrabad..		307	24	1,576	7	0	65	10	11	10	4	1
Kaira		143	16	1,250	6	2	78	2	5	14	0	10
Sattara		111	26	1,163	0	1	44	11	8	10	10	0
Ahmednuggur		159	31	1,123	7	2	36	3	10	20	2	10
Dharwar ..		443	120	825	13	0	6	14	1	5	14	2
Ahmedabad.		295	85	742	12	2	8	11	10	12	11	9
Sholapore ..		107	13	476	6	0	36	10	4	5	6	8
Bukkur....		379	2	139	2	11	69	9	5	49	3	6
Kulladghee.		163	....	128	5	7	21	6	3	35	4	6
Belgaum ..		51	....	76	14	0	......			3	3	7
Dohud		175	8	45	11	6	5	11	5	0	4	5
Rajkote....		53	....	......			......			1	5	5
Dhooliakote.		254	....	......			......			0	11	2

122. The Poona Gaol surpassed all others in the proportion of profits per prisoner employed on manufactures; the proportion per prisoner sentenced to labour, as per last column, was most favourable at Yerrowda, Poona, Aden, and Bukkur—it was extremely low at Kurrachee, Dharwar, Sholapore, and Belgaum.

Gross cost of maintenance.

123. The gross expenditure of the year is given below :—

	1866-67. Prisoners 6,279.						1865-66. Prisoners 6,485.					
Food.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations	2,51,301	10	9				2,91,060	9	2			
Money allowance ..	1,646	12	5	2,52,948	7	2	7,042	10	9	2,98,103	3	11
Establishments.												
Fixed Establishment.	1,08,194	3	7				96,095	8	1			
Extra Establishment.	647	10	7				2,259	13	1			
Guards	1,17,035	5	6	2,25,877	3	8	1,79,298	3	0	2,77,653	8	2
Hospital Charges.												
Europe Medicines ..	2,993	12	3				2,930	11	10			
Bazaar Medicines ..	4,354	1	11				3,758	7	4			
Sick Diet	7,282	1	6				7,935	8	6			
Furniture, including extra blankets and bedding	1,513	3	9	16,143	3	5	719	15	6	15,341	11	2
Clothing.												
Clothes, bedding, and blankets......	....			28,681	14	2	....			50,724	9	2
Public Works Charges.												
Additions, alterations, and repairs......	....			5,334	1	0	....			10,833	3	5
Contingencies.												
Contingent expenses, including Stationery	....			35,010	10	10	....			44,069	3	8
Total....	....			5,63,998	8	3	....			6,96,728	7	6
Against of the previous year	....			6,96,728	7	6	....			4,81,438	14	0
Decrease....	....			1,32,729	15	3	Increase....			2,15,289	9	6

124. The gross expenditure has been Rupees 5,63,998-8-3, against Rupees 6,96,728-7-6 during the year 1865-66. This result gives a decrease of Rupees 1,32,729-15-3 in favour of the year under report.

125. An analysis of the data in the above table will show under what headings this decrease has taken place.

126. In the first place, there has been a decrease of Rupees 39,758-14-5 in the cost of rations, and of Rupees 45,154-12-9 in the charge for food, which includes rations to prisoners in confinement, and money allowance to those released to enable them to reach their homes.

127. Under the head of Establishment the decrease under Extra Establishment amounts to Rupees 1,612-2-6, and under the expensive item of Guards to Rupees 62,262-13-6.

128. There has been a small increase, of Rupees 798-8-3, for Hospital charges, inclusive of Hospital Dead Stock. In the item of clothing, however, the decrease has been very considerable, viz. Rupees 22,039-11-0.

129. The Public Works' charges for additions, alterations, and repairs to Gaol buildings, show a decrease of Rupees 5,499-2-5. The cost of contingencies also has been less by Rupees 9,058-8-10 than during the previous year.

130. All these reductions in expenditure, without interference with the efficient management of the Gaols, are very satisfactory.

Detailed cost per Prisoner.

131. The cost per prisoner under each head of expenditure is given in the subjoined table :—

	1866-67. Prisoners 6,279.						1865-66. Prisoners 6,485.					
Food.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations, including money allowance..	....			40	4	7	....			45	15	6
Establishments.												
Fixed Establishment.	17	3	8				20	8	2			
Extra Establishment.	0	1	8				0	5	7			
Guards............	18	10	2	35	15	6	21	15	3	42	13	0
Hospital Charges.												
Europe Medicines ..	0	7	8				0	6	10			
Bazaar Medicines ..	0	11	1				0	9	3			
Sick diet	1	2	7				1	3	7			
Furniture, including extra blankets and bedding	0	3	10	2	9	2	0	1	9	2	5	5
Clothing.												
Clothes, blankets, bedding	....			4	9	1	....			7	13	2
Public Works Charges.												
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			0	13	7	....			1	10	9
Contingencies.												
Contingent expenses, including stationery	....			5	9	3	....			6	12	9
Total ...	....			89	13	2	....			107	6	7
Against of the previous year	....			107	6	7	....			82	14	9
Showing a decrease of.	....			17	9	5	Increase....			24	7	10

132. During 1865-66 the cost per prisoner was Rupees 107-6-7; it has been reduced to Rupees 89-13-2, being a decrease of Rupees 17-9-5. This reduction has been most marked in the items of food, guards, clothing, and contingencies.

Cost of Food.

133. The charge for food in each Gaol is given below:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhooliakote	10	1	7	.....		
Shikarpore	23	9	6	30	8	7
Bukkur	24	12	5	25	14	9
Kaira	27	10	9	45	3	2
Dohud	29	13	6	51	2	4
Ahmedabad	31	6	11	44	11	8
Sholapore	31	7	8	32	10	9
Hydrabad	34	6	9	37	7	9
Ahmednuggur	35	11	0	33	11	7
Rutnagherry	37	14	7	44	3	1
Surat	38	14	8	55	10	3
Sattara	41	9	3	38	9	11
Dhoolia	41	11	5	38	0	10
Kurrachee	43	7	7	49	15	1
Poona	46	5	3	54	15	8
Yerrowda	48	11	11	49	15	9
Kulladghee	49	6	4	46	15	7
Carwar	50	6	9	42	15	1
Tanna	50	14	2	52	12	9
Rajkote	51	1	8	60	13	7
Dharwar	57	15	10	54	8	8
Belgaum	64	10	1	10	14	0
Aden	74	6	4	74	14	7

134. The cost was highest at Aden, Belgaum, Dharwar, Rajkote, and Tanna; and lowest, exclusive of Dhooliakote, which was established a few months only before the close of the year, at Shikarpore and Bukkur.

135. The average cost per prisoner was Rupees 40-4-7.

Cost of clothing.

136. The cost under this head is given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhooliakote	....			....		
Yerrowda	....			12	14	10
Aden	....			3	8	10
Kurrachee	0	10	6	10	11	2
Bukkur	1	2	0	1	9	8
Poona	3	2	11	3	1	6
Rutnagherry	3	7	3	4	0	7
Hydrabad	1	3	3	15	9	9
Carwar	4	6	9	4	12	6
Sattara	5	3	0	7	7	9
Shikarpore	5	10	5	4	11	3
Surat	5	10	8	12	0	4
Ahmednuggur	5	15	9	3	6	2
Dharwar	6	7	2	4	12	8
Dhoolia	7	2	9	8	3	9
Rajkote	7	6	0	9	14	5
Kulladghee	8	0	9	17	12	1
Dohud	9	2	5	0	15	0
Tanna	9	7	1	16	13	3
Sholapore	10	10	10	10	2	9
Kaira	11	1	0	7	5	3
Ahmedabad	11	2	1	5	9	2
Belgaum	12	8	10	....		

137. The cost per prisoner was highest at Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Sholapore.

138. There was no charge at Dhooliakote, Yerrowda, and Aden; in the two former on account of prisoners having been transferred with full suits of clothing to these Gaols; at Kurrachee and Bukkur, the charge was very small. The average cost per prisoner for all the Gaols was Rupees 4-9-1.

Cost of fixed Establishment.

139. The charge per prisoner is shown in the annexed table:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	4	5	10	....		
Dhooliakote	5	0	3	....		
Bukkur	5	4	5	21	1	8
Dharwar	10	2	4	12	0	9
Kurrachee	11	6	5	9	10	6
Poona	11	14	7	13	0	6
Shikarpore	12	2	0	4	3	10
Dohud	12	9	2	2	13	6
Kulladghee	13	15	7	33	14	9
Hydrabad	14	5	0	10	1	2
Dhoolia	15	6	7	13	8	6
Carwar	19	1	2	19	0	0
Sholapore	19	3	6	28	11	2
Rajkote	20	8	8	33	10	3
Rutnagherry	20	9	6	16	0	11
Ahmedabad	21	6	2	18	7	6
Kaira	23	14	5	11	8	7
Sattara	24	1	9	16	13	11
Yerrowda	25	8	3	27	3	4
Surat	25	13	2	15	6	4
Ahmednuggur	27	7	4	14	7	5
Tanna	29	9	5	21	2	7
Aden	42	14	5	49	12	10

140. Aden shows the highest average cost; the lowest, exclusive of the recently established Gaols at Belgaum and Dhooliakote, was at Bukkur.

Cost of Extra Establishment.

141. The cost under this head is given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sattara	....	....
Dharwar	....	....
Carwar	....	....
Yerrowda	....	....
Sholapore	....	....
Ahmednuggur	....	....
Dhoolia	....	....
Surat	....	....
Kaira	....	....
Rajkote	....	....
Aden	....	....
Hydrabad	....	....
Shikarpore	....	1 14 4
Bukkur	....	....
Dhooliakote	....	....
Ahmedabad	....	....
Kurrachee	....	....
Poona	....	....
Rutnagherry	....	....
Dohud	....	....
Kulladghee	....	....
Tanna	2 6 11	....
Belgaum	....	....

142. The only Gaol in which there was any charge for extra Establishment, was Tanna, for night warders to allow of the night sentries being placed so as to prevent communication with the prisoners; the cost was Rs. 0-1-8 only per prisoner.

Cost of Guards.

143. The cost of Military and Police Guards, inclusive of their reliefs, is here exhibited in a separate form:—

	Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
P	Belgaum	4	2	5	4	2	5
P	Dhooliakote	5	2	8	....		
M	Yerrowda	7	12	11	7	10	11
P	Dohud	8	4	6	7	15	8
P	Bukkur	9	6	8	6	2	0
P	Kulladghee	9	7	2	15	2	7
M	Poona	9	11	11	13	13	5
M	Dhoolia	9	11	6	10	9	11
P	Sattara	12	12	5	13	4	2
P	Kurrachee	13	2	0	15	5	8
M	Ahmedabad	14	15	9	10	10	3
P	Shikarpore	15	0	0	14	10	1
P	Hydrabad	16	11	7	14	12	5
M	Surat	19	2	9	15	0	8
M	Dharwar	19	15	10	23	14	10
M	Sholapore	23	6	5	35	3	2
M	Ahmednuggur	26	2	10	13	10	4
P	Rutnagherry	26	9	0	26	14	6
P	Kaira	27	11	8	19	13	2
M	Rajkote	39	4	10	115	11	6
M	Aden	46	3	4	61	3	2
P	Carwar	52	5	4	14	11	3
M	Tanna	85	9	9	219	14	5

1. Yerrowda.
2. Poona.
3. Dhoolia.
4. Ahmedabad.
5. Surat.
6. Dharwar.
7. Sholapore.
8. Ahmednuggur.
9. Rajkote.
10. Aden.
11. Tanna.

144. In the eleven Gaols as per margin, the Guards are Military; the others are guarded by Police.

145. In the last Gaol on the list, viz. Tanna, the cost is still very high, but it has been reduced from Rupees 219-14-5 to Rupees 85-9-9. This, however, has been effected by calculating the cost on the strength of the guard, and not on the strength of the whole detachment of Military stationed at Tanna, as was done in the previous year. At Carwar and Aden, both insecure Gaols, it is also very high; it was lowest at Belgaum. The charge at Yerrowda, too, is small, especially when it is considered that the Gaol has as yet no enclosure walls.

146. The cost per prisoner for all the Gaols was Rs. 18-10-2, against Rs. 21-15-3 for the previous year.

Cost of Europe Medicines.

147. The cost per prisoner is given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhoolinkote	....			....		
Bukkur	0	1	6	0	9	8
Dharwar	0	2	7	0	6	8
Shikarpore	0	3	5	0	8	9
Poona	0	5	7	0	7	6
Dhoolia	0	6	3	0	8	11
Dohud	0	6	4	0	4	5
Sholapore	0	7	3	0	6	4
Yerrowda	0	7	5	0	3	8
Ahmedabad	0	7	6	0	11	2
Kurrachee	0	7	9	0	2	1
Tanna	0	8	5	0	2	7
Rutnagherry	0	8	7	0	8	9
Aden	0	9	7	0	12	2
Carwar	0	11	5	1	3	11
Surat	0	12	7	0	6	8
Kulladghee	0	12	8	0	14	3
Hydrabad	0	12	8	0	8	10
Sattara	0	12	10	0	7	6
Kaira	0	15	9	0	5	7
Belgaum	1	0	0	....		
Ahmednuggur	1	3	0	0	12	3
Rajkote	1	14	5	0	9	3

148. There has been on the whole an increase of cost under this head, especially at Kaira, Ahmednuggur, and Rajkote.

149. It was especially low at Bukkur, Dharwar, and Shikarpore.

150. The cost per prisoner for all the Gaols was Rs. 0-7-8 against Rs. 6-10-0 for 1865-66.

Cost of Bazaar Medicines.

151. The cost under this head is given in the annexed table :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kurrachee	....			0	8	3
Hydrabad	0	0	6	0	1	0
Dharwar	0	2	4	0	5	9
Dhooliakote	0	2	5	....		
Sholapore	0	5	1	0	12	3
Ahmedabad	0	6	7	0	9	1
Bukkur	0	6	8	....		
Dohud	0	7	4	0	11	4
Poona	0	8	0	0	8	2
Dhoolia	0	8	9	0	9	6
Shikarpore	0	8	9	0	9	5
Surat	0	9	6	0	11	4
Tanna	0	10	1	0	4	6
Kaira	0	12	1	0	6	9
Carwar	0	14	0	0	9	5
Belgaum	1	0	2	....		
Sattara	1	1	10	0	6	9
Kulladghee	1	2	6	1	10	4
Rutnagherry	1	2	6	1	5	8
Rajkote	1	4	0	0	4	4
Yerrowda	1	4	5	0	9	1
Aden	2	0	10	2	0	10
Ahmednuggur	3	10	7	1	8	1

152. There has been an increase also under this item, most marked at Ahmednuggur and Aden; the total cost per prisoner was Rs. 0-11-1, against Rs. 0-9-3 during the previous year.

153. The charges for the sick in Hospital other than those included in the preceding tables are given below :—

Hospital charges.

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Hydrabad	0	0	1	0	4	3
Aden	0	0	8	0	0	1
Sholapore	0	1	2	0	1	10
Dhooliakote	0	1	11	....		
Kurrachee	0	4	10	0	6	0
Shikarpore	0	5	0	0	7	10
Surat	0	5	6	0	10	5
Rajkote	0	6	6	0	9	1
Tanna	0	10	3	0	8	0
Rutnagherry	0	11	3	0	2	8
Carwar	0	13	6	0	14	11
Dharwar	0	14	10	2	10	7
Dhoolia	1	1	3	0	11	2
Poona	1	1	10	0	12	3
Sattara	1	8	0	0	15	6
Dohud	1	13	1	3	3	7
Kulladghee	1	14	4	....		
Kaira	2	3	3	2	8	2
Ahmedabad	2	8	7	3	10	1
Bukkur	2	9	0	7	2	3
Belgaum	3	2	0	....		
Yerrowda	3	8	0	1	1	9
Ahmednuggur	4	4	7	0	14	2

154. The charges were highest at Ahmednuggur, Yerrowda, and Belgaum; and lowest at Hydrabad and Aden. Bukkur shows the largest decrease in cost.

Cost of repairs, &c.

155. The charges under this head are given below:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	....			....		
Kulladghee	....			0	3	7
Belgaum	....			10	0	0
Yerrowda	....			....		
Dhoolia	....			....		
Dohud	....			0	1	10
Dhooliakote	....			....		
Bukkur	0	2	9	....		
Shikarpore	0	3	6	10	8	7
Dharwar	0	4	4	0	7	7
Carwar	0	4	9	....		
Ahmednuggur	0	8	5	....		
Hydrabad	0	9	8	1	3	8
Rutnagherry	0	11	5	0	15	1
Kurrachee	1	0	3	0	10	9
Aden	1	7	5	....		
Sholapore	1	8	4	0	0	5
Tanna	2	0	3	0	5	3
Kaira	2	1	10	1	7	7
R.jkote	2	5	10	7	7	10
Ahmedabad	2	11	0	3	9	8
Surat	3	12	2	1	4	8
Sattara	7	7	6	1	0	4

156. The cost here exhibited includes that for additions and alterations as well as repairs.

157. The total cost per prisoner has been Rs. 0-13-7 against Rs. 1-10-9 for the previous year.

Cost of contingencies.

158. The cost per prisoner in each Gaol is here given in the subjoined table:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bukkur	1	3	10	1	5	1
Sholapore	2	3	4	3	6	0
Dohud	2	5	4	0	4	3
Kurrachee	2	9	0	3	13	3
Shikarpore	3	0	4	1	15	5
Hydrabad	3	5	5	12	8	11
Dharwar	3	6	0	3	4	0
Aden	4	10	5	13	2	2
Poona	5	8	1	4	12	6
Carwar	5	9	1	6	6	6
Dhoolia	5	14	9	4	4	10
Rutnagherry	6	3	1	4	14	11
Yerrowda	6	15	7	11	15	6
Sattara	7	0	11	3	8	5
Rajkote	7	4	3	5	3	8
Tanna	8	6	5	6	1	5
Kaira	8	13	9	12	8	6
Belgaum	9	2	7	2	0	10
Ahmedabad	9	4	2	9	12	2
Ahmednuggur	10	3	7	4	1	10
Dhooliakote	13	0	7	....		
Kulladghee	16	1	4	29	4	2
Surat	17	3	0	8	3	10

159. The contingent expenses at Surat, Kulladghee, and Dhooliakote have been high; there was however a decrease during the year in the total cost for all the Gaols.

160. The charge per prisoner was Rs. 0-13-7 against Rs. 1-10-9 during the former year.

Total gross cost.

161. The gross cost per prisoner in each Gaol is shown in the following table:—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhooliakote	23	10	11	....		
Bukkur	45	3	5	42	11	5
Shikarpore	61	4	2	70	2	1
Dohud	61	14	3	67	7	11
Kurrachee	72	8	10	91	2	10
Hydrabad	74	1	4	92	9	9
Poona	78	10	2	91	10	6
Dhoolia	82	2	3	76	9	5
Sholapore	89	5	7	111	6	8
Yerrowda	94	4	6	111	10	10
Ahmedabad	94	4	9	98	10	9
Belgaum	95	14	6	27	1	3
Rutnagherry	97	13	2	92	2	2
Dharwar	99	7	3	102	3	10
Kulladghee	100	13	0	145	13	4
Sattara	101	9	6	82	10	3
Ahmednuggur	105	0	1	72	7	10
Kaira	105	4	6	101	2	9
Surat	112	4	0	113	6	6
Rajkote	122	13	2	234	3	11
Carwar	134	8	9	90	9	7
Aden	172	5	0	205	6	8
Tanna	188	4	9	318	0	9

162. The gross cost per prisoner is still in many of the Gaols extremely high. The cost varies from Rupees 45-3-5 at Bukkur to Rupees 188-4-9 at Tanna. During the previous year, however, the variation was still more remarkable, the cost at Bukkur was Rupees 42-11-5, while at Tanna it rose to Rupees 318-0-9.

163. At Tanna, the difference is explained by the enormous cost for the Military Guard, which has now been reduced from Rupees 219-14-5 in 1865-66, to Rupees 85-9-9.

Aden. Kaira.
Carwar. Ahmednuggur.
Rajkote. Sattara.
Surat. Kulladghee.

164. The gross cost in the Gaols marginally noted is also extremely high. This is due to the cost of Guards and food principally, but more attention to strict economy on the part of Superintendents would, it is believed, effect a reduction.

Net Cost.

165. The net cost per prisoner is given below :—

Names of Gaols.	Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1866-67.			Average cost of each prisoner per annum in 1865-66.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bukkur (excess over expenditure)	3	15	5	11	1	8
Poona	9	1	7	60	6	4
Yerrowda	18	1	7	6	1	0
Dhooliakote	22	15	9	....		
Shikarpore	48	3	9	44	11	10
Dohud	64	10	0	67	7	11
Hydrabad	64	11	10	86	12	3
Kulladghee	66	12	6	109	10	11
Kurrachee	66	14	9	89	12	5
Dhoolia	70	12	10	75	12	4
Rutnagherry	79	2	0	89	8	9
Sholapore	81	10	2	107	11	11
Ahmednuggur	85	9	0	67	3	4
Ahmedabad	86	13	1	91	4	8
Sattara	92	4	11	81	13	0
Kaira	92	11	6	97	4	6
Surat	92	14	1	111	9	5
Belgaum	93	6	0	27	1	3
Dharwar	93	12	0	92	1	8
Carwar	112	13	8	83	4	1
Rajkote	121	12	0	224	15	9
Aden	131	5	0	176	1	3
Tanna	161	0	7	294	10	1

166. The net cost per prisoner is very satisfactory at Bukkur, Poona, and Yerrowda. It varies from Rs. 3-15-5 at Bukkur to Rs. 161-0-7 at Tanna.

Increase of Cost.

167. The eight Gaols enumerated in the annexed table show an increase in gross cost :—

Gaols.	1866-67.			1865-66.			Increase in 1866-67.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum...........................	95	14	6	27	1	3	68	13	3
Carwar	134	8	9	90	9	7	43	15	2
Ahmednuggur	105	0	1	72	7	10	32	8	3
Dhooliakote	23	10	11	....			23	10	11
Sattara	101	9	6	82	10	3	18	15	3
Dhoolia	82	2	3	76	9	5	5	8	10
Kaira	105	4	6	101	2	9	4	1	9
Bukkur	45	3	5	42	11	5	2	8	0

168. Exclusive of Belgaum, with regard to which the data for 1865-66 are not complete, and therefore not susceptible of fair comparison, the highest increase has taken place at Carwar and Ahmednuggur.

169. Compared with the amount of increase in the previous year and the number of Gaols in which there was increase of cost during that period, the above data may be regarded as very favourable.

Decrease of Cost.

170. In the fifteen Gaols enumerated below, there has been a decrease in gross cost :—

GAOLS.	1866-67.			1865-66.			Decrease in 1866-67.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tanna	188	4	9	318	0	9	129	12	0
Rajkote	122	13	2	234	3	11	111	6	9
Kulladghee	100	13	0	145	13	4	45	0	4
Aden	172	5	0	205	6	8	33	1	8
Sholapore	89	5	7	111	6	8	22	1	1
Kurrachee	72	8	10	91	2	10	18	10	0
Hydrabad	74	1	4	92	9	9	18	8	5
Yerrowda	94	4	6	111	10	10	17	6	4
Poona	78	10	2	91	10	6	13	0	4
Shikarpore	61	4	2	70	2	1	8	13	11
Ahmedabad	94	4	9	98	10	9	4	6	0
Dharwar	99	7	3	102	3	10	2	12	7
Dohud	64	14	3	67	7	11	2	9	8
Rutnagherry	97	13	2	99	2	2	1	5	0
Surat	112	4	0	113	6	6	1	2	6

171. The decrease is especially marked at Tanna and Rajkote, in which Gaols it amounts to Rs. 129-12-0 and Rs. 111-6-9 per prisoner respectively; it has also been considerable at Kulladghee, Aden, and Sholapore.

172. During 1865-66, there was a decrease of cost in two Gaols only, and that to a very trifling extent—the above data are, therefore, satisfactory.

Gross and net Cost of maintenance.

173. The following table gives comparative data for the last seven years with regard to the gross and net cost:—

Years.	Average number of Prisoners.	Gross Cost of Maintenance.				Average gross cost per Prisoner.	Deduct income of the Gaols from all sources.	Net cost of Maintenance.	Average net cost of Maintenance.
		Cost of Food, Clothing, Establishment, Contingencies, &c.	Cost of Guards.	Cost of Repairs.	Total.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1861......	3,124	2,14,342 3 10	....	....	2,14,342 3 10	68 9 7	19,067 1 11	1,95,275 1 11	62 8 1
1862......	4,715	3,04,683 1 7	....	4,404 9 5	3,09,087 11 0	67 6 9	44,335 2 1	2,58,719 8 11	55 0 4
1863......	5,010	3,63,158 15 4	....	11,802 8 8	3,74,961 8 0	74 11 4	79,965 4 9	2,94,996 3 3	58 14 1
1863-64 ..	5,635	4,25,463 11 5	....	13,506 9 2	4,38,970 4 7	77 14 5	87,111 12 11	3,51,858 7 8	62 7 1
1864-65 ..	5,806	3,77,368 14 7	92,424 1 7	11,645 13 10	4,81,438 14 0	82 14 9	77,656 4 7	4,03,783 9 5	69 8 9
1865-66 ..	6,485	5,06,597 1 1	1,79,298 3 0	10,833 3 5	6,96,728 7 6	107 6 11	1,52,982 5 10	5,43,746 1 8	83 13 6
1866-67 ..	6,279	4,41,629 1 9	1,17,035 5 6	5,334 1 0	5,63,998 8 3	89 13 2	1,62,006 5 4	4,01,992 2 11	64 0 4

174. The income of the Gaols from all sources has risen within the last seven years, during six of which they have been under the control of the undersigned, from Rupees 19,067-1-11 in 1861 to Rupees 1,62,006-5-4 during the past year, being an increase of Rupees 1,42,939-3-5.

175. It is true that the average gross cost has risen from Rupees 68-9-7 in 1861 to Rupees 107-6-11 during 1865-66, and to Rupees 89-12-2 during the past year, but this increase is entirely due to special causes beyond control, such as the high price of food, and the increased pay and compensation given to the Police and Military Guards.

176. The net cost per prisoner is considerably lower than it has been for the last two years, and only Rupees 1-8-3 and Rupees 1-9-3 higher than it was in 1861 and in 1863-64 respectively, when food and other necessaries were comparatively cheap.

177. These results are on the whole very satisfactory and creditable to the Superintendents.

178. A want, which had long been felt by all concerned in the management of Gaols in this Presidency, was during the year supplied. A Manual of Gaol Rules was completed, and received the sanction of Government, subject to revision after the lapse of six months.

179. These rules have been in force since the month of July, and have, on the whole, been well received, and have been of great assistance to Superintendents. They have, since the close of the year, been carefully revised and have been finally sanctioned by Government, as the Manual of Rules for this Presidency.

180. The year 1865-66 was marked by a large mortality in some of the Gaols in Sind, Guzerat, and the Deccan. During the period under report, the Medical statistics show, except in one or two Gaols, a very favourable change, and the rates of mortality have been very materially reduced.

181. There has also been an improvement in the Financial results, which, considering the large increase in the previous year over the receipts for the year 1864-65, is very satisfactory.

182. In the initiatory organization of large manufacturing operations in the Gaols, as for instance in the Tent Factory at Poona, it is difficult to maintain that strict discipline which the rules enjoin. When, however, the organization has been matured and that system of individualization, which is the basis of the Irish system, has been recognised, and fully adopted, such difficulties will disappear.

183. The undersigned believes that, at no anterior period has more attention been devoted to discipline, and to the strict enforcement of the sentence of rigorous imprisonment by the application of the rules under Section XIX. of the "Gaol Manual," than during the past year.

184. While this has been the case, a system of instruction has begun to be organized which, it is hoped, has already produced good results; and which will, in course of time, rescue the juvenile, if not the adult offender, from the repetition of crime.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

APPENDIX No. I.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE JAILS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1866-67.

POONA.

Inspection. This Gaol was frequently visited during the year.

Buildings. Seven of the separate cells were removed, owing to their proximity to the outside walls.

A latrine, 61 × 12 × 12, with tiled roof, was constructed for the use of the prisoners, and a smaller one for the guard. The gaoler's quarters with out-houses were removed from within the Gaol premises to outside the main wall.

The wall of the Gaol was raised in four separate places.

Prisoners and their disposal. The following table shows how the prisoners were disposed of during the year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	93,125	13,743	106,868
Daily average of ditto	278	41	319
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	441	43	484
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	980	106	1,086
Transferred to other districts	253	1	254
Released	838	104	937
Escaped	3	....	3
Died	11	....	11
Executed	1	....	1
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	320	44	364

In the month of June the gaoler, Mr. Dias, was suspended. He was subsequently tried on a charge of embezzlement of Government property, and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. This sentence was reversed on appeal.

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

Several warders were dismissed for misconduct. Seventeen prisoners were flogged for insubordination, and " a few" were confined in solitary cells for different periods, not exceeding seven days.

Labour and manufactures.

The number of prisoners employed in the Factory, and the results, are given below :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	299			319		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	89			100		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....			....		
,, by other Departments	....			....		
Employed as Gaol servants	12			52		
,, as guards	5			....		
,, on the roads................	....			....		
,, on miscellaneous duties	....			101		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old..........................	10			22		
Inefficient from age	8			13		
Sick in hospital	9			16		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	166			15		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	89			100		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	22,181	12	4	9,477	6	11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	249	3	9	94	12	5
Other Sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	....			....		

These results are very satisfactory and creditable to the Superintendent, Doctor Beatty. They show that each prisoner engaged in the factory has earned Rupees 249-3-9, against Rupees 94-12-5 during the previous year.

The net profits exceed those of the year 1864-65 by Rupees 17,048-11-2, and those also of 1865-66 by Rupees 12,704-5-5.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance is shown in the subjoined table :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	319			357		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	2·6	0	2	4·9
„ per annum	46	5	3	54	15	8
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	3	2	11	3	4	6
Fixed establishment	11	14	7	13	0	6
Extra ditto	....			....		
Guards	9	11	11	13	13	5
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	1	15	5	1	11	11
Contingencies (including stationery)	5	8	1	4	12	6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			....		
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	78	10	2	91	10	6
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	9	1	7	60	6	4

There has been a reduction in every item of expenditure except in hospital charges. The total cost per prisoner has consequently fallen from Rupees 91-10-6 in 1865-66 to Rupees 78-10-2. A very marked reduction has taken place in the net cost. During 1865-66 the cost was Rupees 60-6-4 ; it was last year Rupees 9-1-7 only.

Classification.

The classification as per Section XI. of the Gaol Rules has, as far as practicable, been carried out.

Solitary Confinement.

Has been enforced in a few cases only, and for periods not exceeding seven days.

Education.

Has not been introduced.

Juveniles.

There were 13 prisoners below 14 years of age, and 18 during the previous year. They are at night separately confined,

Re-convictions.

There have been 65 against 62 during 1865-66. They have been chiefly on account of theft, receiving stolen property, and house trespass; one convict of the class of professional thieves has been re-convicted 11 times.

Escapes.

There have been three escapes, two from without, and one from within Gaol walls, one of whom only has been recaptured.

Garden.

The Gaol is in the city; the garden is consequently very limited. The sale proceeds amounted to Rupees 82 only, owing to scarcity of water.

Sickness and mortality.

The details are shown in the table below :—

	Admission into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths.			
					To daily average Strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases	* 255	115	8	13	2·51	3·61	3·14	11·30
Constitutional do.	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	45	51	1	3	0·31	0·84	2·22	5·88
Developmental do.	7	2	..	1	..	0 28	..	50·00
Violent do.	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	4	..	2	..	0 61	..	4·44	..
Total....	334	181	11	17	3·45	4·76	3·44	9·39

There was an increase in the number of admissions into hospital, but the deaths were only 11 against 17 in the previous year, and the ratio per cent. of deaths to strength was only 3·45.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

SATTARA.

Inspection.

The Gaol was inspected in the month of March.

Buildings.

Four new cells for prisoners under capital sentence have been commenced, and are near completion. Hospital accommodation has been increased, and partitions made in the associated wards, &c.

Prisoners and their disposal.

The disposal of the prisoners is given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	33,132	9,060	42,192
Daily average of ditto	100	27	127
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	91	25	116
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	351	49	400
Transferred to other districts	58	....	58
Released	251	46	297
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	5	....	5
Executed	4	....	4
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	124	28	152

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

The gaoler was dismissed for misconduct; one assistant warder was fined for conniving at irregularities; and flogging had recourse to but twice.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are shown in the following table :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	111			152		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	26			19		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....			....		
,, by other Departments	....			....		
Employed as Gaol servants	51			16		
,, as Guards................................	2			....		
,, on the roads	....			....		
,, on miscellaneous duties....................	5			99		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	10			12		
Inefficient from age	3			4		
Sick in hospital..	5			2		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	6			....		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures..	26			19		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	1,163	0	1	141	15	0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	44	11	8	7	7	6
Other sources of income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	16	6	1	....		

The net profits have risen from Rupees 141-15-0 in 1865-66 to Rupees 1,163-0-1, and the average earning per prisoner engaged in manufactures from Rupees 7-7-6, to Rupees 44-11-8. These results are satisfactory, but an increase in the number employed in the Factory is called for.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance is here exhibited in detail:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	127			171		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	11·8	0	1	8·3
,, per annum	41	9	3	38	9	11
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	5	3	0	7	7	9
Fixed establishment	24	1	9	16	13	11
Extra ditto	....			....		
Guards	12	12	5	13	4	2
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	3	6	8	1	13	9
Contingencies (including Stationery)	7	0	11	3	8	5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	7	7	6	1	0	4
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	101	9	6	82	10	3
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	92	4	11	81	13	0

The total cost per prisoner is very high, and the subject demands the attention of the Superintendent; it has increased from Rupees 82-10-3 in 1865-66 to Rupees 101-9-6, and the net cost from Rupees 81-13-0 to Rupees 92-4-11, notwithstanding the large increase in net profits.

Classification. This has been carried out as far as the construction of the buildings will allow.

Solitary Confinement. This punishment has not been enforced.

Education. Has not been as yet attempted.

Juveniles. None have been confined in the Gaol.

"Have increased from 6 in 1865-66 to 26; the latter being a percentage of 16·1. Out of the 26 five were re-admitted a second time, being thrice convicted. No satisfactory reason can be given for this increase. Prison discipline is fully maintained."

Reconvictions.

Escapes.

There have been no escapes during the year.

Garden.

Supply of vegetables sufficient for the prisoners during the monsoon months only, owing to want of water.

Sickness and mortality.

The details are given in the following table:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases......	126	33	1	2	3·15	1·17	3·17	6·06
Constitutional do. ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	.	..
Local do ..	20	7	..	2	..	1·17	..	28·57
Developmental do. ..	1	1	1	..	0·79	..	100·00	..
Violent do. ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	152	44	5	4	3·94	2·34	3·29	9·09

There has been a slight increase in the death rate; it was 2·34 per cent. in 1865-66, it is now 3·94. The admissions have risen from 44 in the previous year to 152. This was due to the prevalence of fever of a remittent type.

The Superintendent reports that cachexia and possibly some overcrowding, since remedied, as far as can be were likely causes; but it might be maintained, I think, that introduction was effected by infection.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

KULLADGHEE.

Inspection.

This Gaol was visited in the month of March.

This Gaol is merely a temporary building, sufficient for 20 prisoners, the rest being located in tents at night. A new shed, at first intended for a work shed, has been erected on account of the pressing want of room; a portion of it has been applied as a Hospital, the greater portion as a sleeping Barrack, and the remainer as a small work-shed.

Buildings.

The plans and estimates for a new Gaol have been completed. It is however proposed to improve the present buildings, and make large temporary additions at once pending the completion of the new Gaol.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details under this head are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	49,119	7,604	56,723
Daily average of ditto....	146	23	169
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1866	147	11	158
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67	272	46	318
Transferred to other districts....	117	....	117
Released	155	25	180
Escaped	4	....	4
Died	5	....	5
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867	138	32	170

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

Conduct of gaoler very satisfactory; performs his duty very creditably.

Thirty-nine prisoners were flogged for breaches of discipline, and "twenty-eight, mostly women," were confined in solitary cells "for three or four days;" only one servant was punished, and that by fine.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are given below :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	163	79
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	6	....
Hired by the department of Public Works	28	....
„ by other departments	2	....
Employed as gaol servants	73	21
„ as guards	...	....
„ on the roads	5	....
„ on miscellaneous duties	17	31
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	....	....
Inefficient from age	...	....
Sick in hospital	8	7
Excused labour on account of Sundays	24	17
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	6	....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	128 5 7	....
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	21 6 3	....
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	5,622 13 0	....

Manufactures have but very recently been introduced; the prisoners have hitherto been all employed on account of out-door labour in the station. The net profits realized on manufactures was only Rupees 128-5-7; the earning of each prisoner employed in the factory was Rupees 21-6-3. There was, however, a comparatively large amount received for hire of convicts on out-door labour, viz., Rupees 5,622-13-0.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance per prisoner is shown below:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	169			85		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	4·3	0	2	0·7
,, per annum	49	6	4	46	15	7
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	8	0	9	17	12	1
Fixed establishment	13	15	7	33	14	9
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	9	7	2	15	2	7
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	3	13	6	2	8	7
Contingencies, including stationery	16	1	8	29	4	2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			0	3	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	100	13	0	145	13	4
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	66	12	6	109	10	11

The gross cost was Rupees 100-13-0 per prisoner, against Rupees 145-13-4 during the previous year. The net cost has fallen

from Rupees 109-10-11 in 1865-66 to Rupees 66-12-6. These results are very satisfactory in a small isolated station as Kulladghee.

Classification. The gaol buildings do not admit of any attempt at systematic classification.

Solitary confinement. Not had recourse to.

Education. Has not been attempted.

Juveniles. None have been admitted.

Reconvictions. There have been eight only, one of whom for the second time.

Escapes. Four escapes have taken place from outside the walls; only one of these has been recaptured.

Gardens. It is only recently that garden land has been obtained; it is too small to afford a continuous and sufficient supply of vegetables.

Sickness and mortality. The details on this head are given in the table:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66	1866-67.	1865-66	1866-67.	1865-66	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases..	117	139	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constitutional do.	4	1	2	..	1·18	..	50·00	..
Local do.	80	60	3	..	1·78	..	3·75	..
Developmental do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do.	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	251	218	5	..	2·96	..	1·97	..

There were five deaths during the year, and the ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength was 2·96; this result is very satisfactory when it is considered that the Gaol has been very much, but unavoidably, over crowded.

The Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Report is annexed.

DHARWAR.

Inspection.

This Gaol was inspected in the month of February.

Buildings.

No new buildings have been erected. Some slight alterations only have been made.

Prisoners and their disposal.

The details are shown in the annexed table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	143,299	9,953	153,252
Daily average of ditto	428	29	457
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	413	30	443
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67.	963	96	1,059
Transferred to other districts........................	298	....	298
Released	763	102	865
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	12	....	12
Executed..	7	....	7
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	295	24	319

Conduct of Officers and Convicts.

The gaoler, Mr. D'Costa, is under trial for embezzlement of Government property. The conduct of the deputy gaoler is reported to be unsatisfactory. The conduct of prisoners generally good. 28 were placed in solitary confinement, 21 were flogged, and 10 received both punishments for breaches of discipline. The solitarily-confined during the previous year were 136, and the preceding year 207; the decrease is very satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are given below :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	443	470
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	120	129
Hired by the Department of Public Works	......	......
,, by other Departments	16	......
Employed as Gaol servants	45	73
,, as Guards	36	......
,, on the roads	......	......
,, on miscellaneous duties	111	120
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	41	69
Inefficient from age	2	5
Sick in hospital	10	18
Excused labour on account of Sundays	62	56
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	120	129
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	825 13 0	3,595 15 6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	6 14 1	27 14 0
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	1,780 11 3	1,331 7 0

There has been a large decrease both in the net profits and in the earning of each prisoner. The first has decreased from Rs. 3,595-15-6 to Rupees 825-13-0, and the latter from Rupees 27-14-0 to Rs. 6-14-1. These results are very unsatisfactory, and the explanation given by the Superintendents cannot account for so large a decrease. More personal supervision is required on the part of the Superintendent.

Cost. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners..	457			486		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	9·2	0	2	4·7
„ per annum	57	15	10	54	8	8
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	6	7	2	4	12	8
Fixed establishment	10	2	4	12	0	9
Extra establishment	...			....		
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	1	3	9	3	7	0
Guards	19	15	10	23	14	10
Contingencies (including Stationery)..	3	6	0	3	0	4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	4	4	0	7	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	99	7	3	102	3	10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	93	12	0	92	1	8

The gross cost has fallen from Rupees 102-3-10 during the previous year to Rupees 99-7-3; the net cost shows a slight increase.

Classification. The system enjoined by the Gaol Rules has been in force as far as the construction of the buildings would permit.

Solitary confinement. Only two prisoners so sentenced by Criminal Courts.

Education. No system has been adopted. The Superintendent reports that on the release of convict teachers the school was discontinued. Circular instructions have been issued to all Superintendents on the subject, which it is hoped will place the Gaol school in all Gaols on a permanent footing.

Thirteen have been admitted. There were 21 during the previous year; they are confined in separate wards, and are employed within the walls.

Juveniles.

There were sixty-two reconvictions, the number during the previous year having been 82.

Reconvictions.

There has been but one escape; this was effected from outside the Gaol wall; the convict has not been recaptured.

Escapes.

The garden has as yet only partially supplied the requirements of the Gaol, but the Superintendent reports that great attention is being paid to its cultivation, and it is to be hoped it will be more productive in future.

Gardens.

The profits during the last year, however, have risen from Rupees 148-1-6 in 1865-66 to Rupees 503-0-8; the increase has been Rupees 354-15-2.

The details are given in the subjoined table:—

Sickness and mortality.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases......	135	246	4	13	0·88	2·67	2·96	5·28
Constitutional do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	31	96	1	..	0·22	..	3·23	..
Developmental do.	15	22	7	1	1·53	0·21	46·67	4·55
Violent do.	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	..	10	..	2	..	0·42	..	20·00
Total....	187	388	12	16	2·63	3·29	6·42	4·12

There have been twelve deaths, four of which only were from zymotic diseases; the ratio of deaths to strength was 2·63; the percentage during the previous year was 3·29. These results are satisfactory.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

BELGAUM.

Inspection.

The Gaol was visited in the month of February.

Buildings.

A new sleeping-ward was added to the old buildings during the year.

Prisoners and their disposal.

These details are given in the table below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	21,861	..	21,861
Daily average of ditto	65	..	65
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1866	39	..	39
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	326	..	326
Transferred to other districts....................	3	..	3
Released	260	..	260
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	1	..	1
Executed......................................	..	..	..
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867......	101	..	101

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

Satisfactory, except in the instance of an Assistant Warder, who was discharged.

Labour and Manufactures.

There are no factory operations in this small temporary Gaol :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	51			40		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	....			....		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....			....		
,, by other Departments	1			....		
Employed as Gaol servants........................	6			2		
,, as Guards	1			....		
,, on the roads	8			....		
,, on miscellaneous duties	17			38		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old..................................	2			....		
Inefficient from age	5			....		
Sick in hospital	1			....		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	7			....		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	....			....		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realised from the Gaol garden	76	14	0	....		
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	....			....		
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts..............	87	12	0	....		

Cost. The cost of maintenance is shown below :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	65			40		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	3	1	0	2	10·2
" per annum	64	10	1	10	14	0
Clothing (including blankets and bedding)	12	8	10	....		
Fixed establishment	4	6	10	....		
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	....			4	2	5
Hospital charges (including Europe and Bazaar medicines)	5	2	2	....		
Contingencies, including Stationery	9	2	7	2	0	10
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			10	0	0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	95	14	6	27	1	3
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	93	6	0	27	1	3

The figures for the year 1865-66 relate to two months only ; no fair comparison is therefore possible.

Classification. The buildings do not admit of any system being carried out.

Solitary confinement. No prisoner has been solitarily confined.

Education. Not attempted.

Juveniles. There have been three admissions.

Reconvictions. Only three have been reconvicted during the year.

Escapes. There has been no escape.

Gardens. There is but a very small piece of land under cultivation: it supplies but a small portion of the Gaol wants.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions and rates of mortality are shown below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constitutional do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developmental do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do.	2	..	1	..	1·54	..	50·00	..
Epidemic cholera	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Total....	54	..	1	...	1·54	..	1·85	..

There has been but one death; the ratio per cent. of deaths to strength was 1·54.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

CARWAR.

Inspection.

The Gaol was not visited during the year.

Buildings.

Two work-sheds were built, and small additions made to the accommodation.

Prisoners and their disposal.

The details are shown in the table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	55,699	2,284	57,983
Daily average of ditto	166	7	173
Number remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	199	5	204
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	354	22	376
Transferred to other Districts	58	....	58
Released	320	18	338
Escaped	2	....	2
Died	8	1	9
Executed....................................	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	165	8	173

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

Very satisfactory except in the instance of the head writer. Eighty prisoners were punished for breaches of discipline.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are here exhibited below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	161	148
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	97	25
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....	....
„ by other Departments	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants	18	21
„ as guards	9	....
„ on the roads	1	....
„ on miscellaneous duties	9	69
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	....	....
Inefficient from age	1	....
Sick in hospital	12	12
Excused labour on account of Sundays	17	21
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures and labour	97	94
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	3,199 6 0	1,182 6 0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures and labour	32 15 9	12 9 3
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of Convicts	553 8 0	....

These results, compared with those of the previous year, are satisfactory. The net profits have risen from Rupees 1,182-6-0 to Rupees 3,199-6-0, and the average earning from Rupees 12-9-3 to Rupees 32-15-9.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance is here shown in detail:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	173			161		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	4·9	0	1	10·6
,, per annum	50	6	9	42	15	1
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	4	6	9	4	12	6
Fixed establishment	19	1	2	19	0	0
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	52	5	4	14	11	3
Hospital Charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	2	6	11	2	12	3
Contigencies, including Stationery	5	9	1	6	6	6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	4	9	....		
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	134	8	9	90	9	7
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	112	13	8	83	4	1

There has been a large increase in the gross cost, which is due to the price of food, and the cost of guards over the temporary buildings used as a Gaol. The net cost is also very high, which the Superintendent should endeavour as far as possible to decrease.

Classification.

The temporary buildings in use do not permit of any system of classification being pursued.

Solitary Confinement.

Two prisoners were confined in solitary cells as part of their sentences, one for five and the other for two weeks.

Education.

No education imparted during the year.

Juveniles.

Nine boys were in confinement, seven under sentences of rigorous, and two of simple imprisonment.

Reconvictions.

There were fourteen reconvicted prisoners admitted, 12 for the second and two for the third time.

Escapes.

There were two escapes, both outside the Gaol; one was recaptured, and the other voluntarily returned to the Gaol.

Garden.

Has been tolerably productive, and has supplied the Gaol for several months during the year, the value of vegetables sold was Rs. 679-15-6, the expenses amounted only to Rs. 59-1-10.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions and deaths are recorded below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases.... ..	219	293	8	3	4·62	1·86	2·65	1·02
Constitutional do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ..	56	66	1	..	0·58	..	1·79	..
Developmental do. ..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent and other causes	26	17	..	1	..	0·62	..	5·88
Epidemic cholera	..	19	..	7	..	4·35	..	36·84
Total....	303	399	9	11	5·20	6·83	12·97	2·76

The number of zymotic diseases is still large, the deaths amount to nine. The rate of mortality was 5·20 against 6·83 during the previous year.

"The mortality was chiefly due to Dysentery, and the feeble condition to which the inhabitants of the District have been reduced by fever render them very liable to sink when attacked by any severe disease."

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

RUTNAGHERRY.

Inspection.

This Gaol was not inspected during the year.

Buildings.

The Civil Gaol has been surrounded by a wall; there was before only a palisaded enclosure.

Prisoners and their disposal.

The number and the disposal of the prisoners are given in the table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	63,392	2,217	65,609
Daily average of ditto	189	7	196
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	218	11	229
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67	173	10	183
Transferred to other Districts	5	....	5
Released	194	18	212
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	8	....	8
Executed	3	....	3
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867	180	3	183

The gaoler is under suspension, and the chief warder and two assistant warders have been discharged for corrupt practices.

Conduct of Officers and servants.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are shown below :—

	1866-67.			1865-66		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	188			229		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	57			72		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....			....		
,, by other Departments	2			1		
Employed as Gaol servants	25			54		
,, as Guards............................	2			....		
,, on the Gaol buildings..................	3			....		
,, on miscellaneous duties	35			32		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.	10			....		
Inefficient from age	23			33		
Sick in Hospital	11			13		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	20			24		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures..................................	57			72		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	1,977	7	7	2,281	5	8
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	34	8	3	31	11	2
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	1,687	14	0	39	2	0

There has been a decrease in the net profits, but a slight increase in the average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures. The value received for out-door labour is much in excess of the previous year.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is here shown :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	196			242		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	9·7	0	1	11·2
,, per annum	37	14	7	41	3	1
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	3	7	3	4	0	7
Fixed establishment	20	9	6	16	0	11
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	26	9	0	26	14	6
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	2	6	4	2	1	1
Contingencies, including stationery	6	3	1	4	14	11
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	11	5	0	15	1
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	97	13	2	99	2	2
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	79	2	0	89	8	9

There has been a slight decrease in the gross cost per prisoner, and the net cost shows a reduction of Rupees 10-6-9, which is on the whole satisfactory.

Classification. The system enjoined in the Gaol Rules has as far as possible been carried out.

"Forty-one prisoners were placed in solitary confinement by sentence of the Magistrates, and one hundred and one for breaches of discipline, mostly for endeavouring to smuggle contraband articles into the Gaol."

Solitary confinement.

Education. Has not been attempted.

Juveniles.

There were eight in the past year and two in the previous year. They work in the garden and are confined separately at night. Two were about 10 years of age, and are reported to have been released by the Magistrate at the Superintendent's suggestion.

Re-convictions.

There were seventeen during the past, and eleven in the previous year. Most of them were of short sentences for theft, and some had been three times in Gaol.

Escapes.

Only one escape during the year, a juvenile prisoner from the Gaol garden; he was very shortly after recaptured.

Gardens.

The garden has been much improved, and supplies partially the Gaol wants. There has been an increase in the produce and the results are satisfactory.

Sickness and Mortality.

The admissions and rates of mortality are given below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths: To daily average strength in Gaol.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths: To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases	187	252	5	8	2·55	3·31	2·67	3·17
Constitutional do.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	116	112	3	1	1·53	0·41	2·59	0·89
Developmental do.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do.	34	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	337	431	8	9	4·08	3·72	2·37	2·09

The admissions were 337 against 431 during the previous year; the number of deaths was 8, being one less than in 1865-66, but there is a slight increase in the rate of mortality.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

TANNA.

Inspection.

This Gaol was inspected in August.

Buildings.

Latrines on the dry-earth system of conservancy have been erected, and ventilation improved by means of iron bars in plank doors.

Prisoners and their disposal.

The mode of disposal of the prisoners is given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67.	84,718	5,242	89,960
Daily average of ditto	253	16	269
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	272	11	286
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67	1,307	68	1,375
Transferred to other districts.................	335	11	346
Released	952	59	1,011
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	8	1	9
Executed	2	..	2
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	282	11	293

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The conduct of the gaoler and his deputy are reported to have been satisfactory. The subordinates require a good deal of supervision. Seventy prisoners have been punished for breach of discipline, but their conduct on the whole has been good.

Labour and Manufactures.

The financial results are given in the annexed table :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour ..	261			309		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	130			130		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	2			....		
„ by other Departments..........................	4			....		
Employed as Gaol servants	18			2		
„ as guards...	4			....		
„ on the roads..	....			....		
„ on miscellaneous duties	30			82		
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	23			....		
Inefficient from age	....			....		
Sick in hospital	12			27		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	38			50		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	130			130		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	6,577	12	0	7,814	2	5
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	50	9	7	60	1	10
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	756	0	6	....		

The net profits have fallen from Rupees 7,814-2-5 during the previous year to Rupees 6,577-12-0, and the average earning of each prisoner from Rupees 60-1-10 to Rupees 50-9-7.

The superintendent explains this by the profits of the Lithographic Press having been very much reduced by competition.

Cost. The cost is shown in the following table:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	269			331		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	5·2	0	2	3·8
,, per annum	50	14	2	52	12	9
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	9	7	1	16	13	3
Fixed establishment	29	9	5	21	2	7
Extra establishment	2	6	11	....		
Guards	85	9	9	219	14	5
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	1	12	9	0	15	1
Contingencies, including Stationery	6	8	5	6	1	5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	2	0	3	0	5	3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	188	4	9	318	0	9
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	161	0	7	294	10	1

The total cost per prisoner has been reduced from Rs. 318-0-9 during 1865-66 to Rupees 188-4-9, and the net cost from Rs. 294-10-1 to Rs. 161-0-7. These charges during 1865-66 were preposterous; they are still extremely high.

The cause is almost entirely due to the large guard which is required for so insecure a Gaol, and one in which are confined all convicts sentenced to transportation, not only in this Presidency but also in the Punjaub, the Central Provinces, and Political States.

The difference in the cost for the two years is explained by the mode of calculation. In the one case, the cost of the whole detachment of the regiment stationed at Tanna, which though numerically unnecessarily strong for the purpose, performs no other duty but guarding the Gaol, has been debited to the Gaol; in the other that portion only of the detachment with its reliefs which is actually required for the Gaol guard has been debited.

Classification. None in force, the buildings are totally unsuited for the purpose.

Solitary confinement. No prisoners have been solitarily confined for breach of discipline; four were sentenced by the Magistrates.

Education. None has been attempted.

Juveniles. Twenty-four were confined during the year; they are confined apart from the adult prisoners, but are employed with those engaged on light work. This defect here and in all other Gaols where it exists is being, and has in many already been, remedied.

Re-convictions. There were forty-seven against twenty-nine during the previous year. This class is chiefly composed of wandering tribes, professional thieves, and pickpockets; prison discipline has little or no effect on such classes.

Escapes. None during the past or previous year.

Garden. The garden is productive, and appears to supply the wants of the Gaol.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions and deaths are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases......	246	462	7	10	2·61	3·02	2·85	2·16
Constitutional do.	2	2	1	..	0·37	..	50·00	..
Local do.	82	156	1	3	0·37	0·91	1·22	1·92
Developmental do.	..	7	..	1	..	0·30	..	14·29
Violent do.	47	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	377	709	9	14	3·35	4·23	2·39	1·97

There has been a large decrease in the admissions and deaths; the rates of mortality, too, have been reduced. These results are very satisfactory. They seem to be due to an avoidance of overcrowding, and improvement in the conservancy.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

YERROWDA.

Inspection.

This Gaol was frequently visited during the year.

Buildings.

The Superintendent reports that the unfinished portion of the temporary works of the previous year was completed; the construction of the enclosure wall of the permanent works entered upon and nearly half-finished; and the further enlargement of some valuable tanks and wells (works in the immediate vicinity of, and begun by this Gaol) proceeded with.

The following statement will furnish in a concise form information as to the actual value of the works performed by the prisoners during the year under report:—

No. and quantity.	Nature of Works.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
9	Barracks for prisoners	19,975	5	0
9	Unfinished Barracks of last year, thatched	1,536	7	6
1	Barrack for unmarried Sepoys	937	13	11
1	Cooking-shed for prisoners	2,041	6	8
1	House for the Doctor	1,538	7	11
1	House for European Overseer	1,180	14	5
1	Gaol office	1,804	11	3
2	Hospital Assistant's quarters	436	12	0
	Weather frames of planks for prisoners' Barracks	960	0	0
1	Store-room	447	15	6
1	Jemedar's Room	60	12	9
1	Filter-room for Hospital	69	13	5
	Monsoon Tatties for all the Barracks	522	0	0
1	Office and store-room, old, converted into a house for Gaoler of second gang	678	0	0
	Add labour not accounted for last year in constructing Barracks for single and married men	790	14	6
	Re-thatching married sepoy's quarters	232	8	11
1	Privy for all the prisoners	167	11	1
1	Watch-house and Gardener's Keep, with sheds for cattle at Ramkatty	492	1	8
90,954	Cubic feet enclosure wall, and 2,230 rg. feet coping	26,335	15	1
	Stone on hand	7,000	0	0
266,715	Cubic feet excavating and blasting of wells and tanks	18,859	7	10
	Constructing roads, garden, walks, and watercourses	5,260	6	5
	Total Rupees....	91,329	9	10

Prisoners and their disposal.

The details under this head are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	273,127	...	273,127
Daily average of ditto	815	....	815
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	907	....	907
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	982	....	982
Transferred to other districts	355	....	355
Released	642	....	642
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	113	....	113
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	778	....	778

The large number transferred was to the Guzerath Gaols on account of sickness, which was very prevalent among prisoners received from those Districts.

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The conduct of the Gaol officers has on the whole been good, and that of the prisoners remarkably so.

Labour and manufactures. The financial results are given below :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	815			661		
Details.						
Employed on ordinary manufactures	....			....		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....			....		
,, by other Departments	....			....		
Employed as Gaol servants	132			73		
,, as guards	....			....		
,, on Gaol buildings, &c.	433			418		
,, on miscellaneous duties	....			....		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old..........................	9			....		
Inefficient from age	99			30		
Sick in hospital	50			30		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	92			110		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on Gaol buildings	433			418		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of their labour	59,372	7	2	55,191	15	3
Average earning of each prisoner	137	1	11	105	9	10
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for garden produce..............	2,713	13	9	....		

The Superintendent reports that "the decrease is chiefly nominal, and owing principally to this year's statistics being for 11 months, while those of the year shown in contrast are for 12. By making a proportionate deduction on this account, however, there is still a difference of Rupees eighteen per prisoner per year, and this difference is owing to the absolute necessity that existed for giving the prisoners additional rest, at mid-day, during the epidemic of fever, which lasted for several months, and the almost total exemption from hard labour of the Guzerath prisoners, during the height of the epidemic among them. Had this unfortunate visitation of sickness

not occurred, there is not the least doubt that, favourable as the last year's financial results of the working of this Gaol were, the present year's results would have been still more so."

Although however the value of the convict labour employed on the buildings has not been so large, yet the average earning of each prisoner has increased from Rupees 105-9-10 to Rupees 137-1-11.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance is given in the table in detail :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	815			661		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	3·9	0	2	2·3
,, per annum	48	11	11	49	15	9
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	....			12	14	10
Fixed establishment	25	8	3	27	3	4
Extra ditto	....			....		
Guards	7	12	11	7	10	11
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines.	5	3	10	1	14	6
Contingencies, including Stationery	6	15	7	11	15	6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			....		
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	94	4	6	111	10	10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	18	1	7	6	1	0

There has been a marked decrease in the total cost of each prisoner, and the Superintendent reports that this "would have been still greater" had it not been that a large sum was expended (Rupees 4,921) during the epidemic of fever in providing hospital comforts and meeting the cost of transferring a large number of prisoners to other Gaols."

The net cost, however, has risen from Rupees 6-1-0 during 1865-66 to Rupees 18-1-7. This increase is due to causes explained in a preceding paragraph.

Classification. This is impossible under the circumstances and construction of temporary buildings.

Solitary Confinement. There are no means of carrying out such a punishment.

Education. Has not been attempted, and with the great fatigue and really hard labour the prisoners undergo during working hours, such an attempt would not be successful.

Juveniles. No accommodation for this class, and such transfers are forbidden.

Reconvictions. No available data.

Escapes. Only one escape has taken place; this was from inside the Gaol premises; the prisoner was recaptured.

Gaol Garden. The Superintendent reports that the cultivation of the garden has been attended with success. Rupees 5,235 were realized, and the grounds materially improved for increasing the produce next year.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions into hospital and the rates of mortality are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases	1,363	973	78	78	9·57	11·80	5·72	8·02
Constitutional do.	5	1	..	1	..	0·15	..	100·00
Local do.	210	134	14	6	1·72	0·91	6·67	4·48
Developmental do.	52	27	18	5	2·21	0·76	34·62	18·52
Violent do.	116	44	3	1	0·37	0·15	2·59	2·27
Epidemic cholera	..	16	..	6	..	0·91	..	37·50
Total....	1,746	1,195	113	97	13·87	14·68	6·47	8·12

Although there has been an increase in the number of deaths, yet the death rate is rather lower than during the previous year, calculated both on the average strength and on the number treated.

The Medical Officer's sanitary report is annexed.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

Inspection.

This Gaol was not visited during the year.

Buildings.

No new buildings erected, nor additions or alterations made.

Prisoners and their disposal.

The details under this head are given in the subjoined table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	49,747	5,500	55,247
Daily average of ditto	149	16	165
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	182	16	198
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	218	24	272
Transferred to other districts	90	....	90
Released	220	33	253
Escaped	....	....	...
Died	5	....	5
Executed	3	1	4
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	112	6	118

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The conduct of the Gaol officers has been on the whole good, and there have been but few instances of insubordination among the prisoners.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are exhibited in the following table:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	159			243		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	31			15		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	21			....		
,, by other Departments	16			....		
Employed as Gaol servants	20			12		
,, as Guards	....			....		
,, on the roads	....			....		
,, on miscellaneous duties	44			150		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	8			31		
Inefficient from age	3			4		
Sick in hospital	9			6		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	7			25		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	31			15		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	1,123	7	2	1,319	10	10
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	36	3	10	87	15	8
Other sources of income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	2,084	7	0	....		

Although there were 31 prisoners engaged in manufactures against 15 during the previous year, yet the net profits have fallen from Rupees 1,319-10-10 to Rupees 1,123-7-2; the average earning of each prisoner, also, is not satisfactory.

Cost. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	165			250		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	....			0	1	6·8
,, per annum	35	11	0	33	11	7
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	5	15	9	3	6	2
Fixed establishment	27	4	4	14	7	5
Extra ditto	....			....		
Guards	26	2	10	13	10	4
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	9	2	2	3	2	6
Contingencies, including Stationery	10	3	7	4	1	10
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	8	5	....		
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	105	0	1	72	7	10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	85	9	0	67	3	4

These results also are unsatisfactory, and demand the attention of the Superintendent; there has been a large increase in the total and net cost per prisoner.

Classification. Classification is carried out as far as possible in accordance with the Gaol Rules.

Solitary Confinement. Eleven prisoners have been confined in solitary cells for breaches of disipline.

Education. Elementary instruction is carried on by means of a convict teacher.

Juveniles. There were but three during the year "separately confined, as far as practicable, and employed in cleaning wool."

Reconvictions. There were but six during the year.

Escapes. There was no escape.

Gardens. Only partially supplies the wants of the Gaol; gives healthy employment to weak and convalescent convicts.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions into Hospital and the death rates are shown below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases......	161	174	4	1	2·42	1·60	2·48	2·30
Constitutional do.......	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do......	87	49	..	2	..	0·80	..	4·08
Developmental do......	4	5	..	4	..	1·60	..	80·00
Violent do......	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera......	7	10	1	3	0·61	1·20	14·29	30·00
Total....	269	248	5	13	3·03	5·20	1·86	5·21

The death rate has decreased from 5·20 in 1865-66 to 3·03. This result is satisfactory, and is no doubt due to improved conservancy and reduction of strength.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

SHOLAPOOR.

Inspection. This Gaol was inspected in the month of January.

Buildings. No new buildings have been erected, accommodation was provided for one European by converting two solitary cells into one. The old female prison was made over to the Judicial Department for Civil Gaol and the females removed into the Gaol. By this arrangement the guard has been reduced, and a saving effected of Rs. 214-1-9 per month.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	37,034	4,096	41,130
Daily average of ditto	111	12	123
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	116	13	129
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	375	37	412
Transferred to other districts	3	....	3
Released	359	38	397
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	1	....	1
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	128	12	140

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The head Clerk was some time ago a convict in the Poona Gaol. From the excellent character he bore while in confinement, and his intelligence, it was determined as an experimental measure to employ him in one of the Gaols; he was sent to Sholapoor, and the Superintendent reports that he has "found him most useful." The Head Warder and Superintendent of Conservancy were dismissed for misconduct and several of the establishment fined.

The conduct of the prisoners is reported to have been generally good. 44 were punished for breaches of discipline.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are exhibited in the following table:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	107			110		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	13			13		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....			....		
,, by other departments	2			3		
Employed as Gaol servants......................	18			21		
,, as Guards............................	1			....		
,, on the roads	....			....		
,, on miscellaneous duties	33			36		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old..	11			11		
Inefficient from age	....			....		
Sick in Hospital	9			9		
Excused labour on account of Sundays...............	17			14		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	13			13		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.
Net profit realized	476	6	0	375	12	9
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	36	10	4	28	14	6
Other sources of income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	103	4	2	146	1	4
Do. do. proceeds of Gaol garden	795	10	8	....		

There has been a slight increase in the earning of each prisoner engaged in the Factory, but the operations are very limited; it is hoped that an improvement will appear in next year's returns.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance per prisoner is shown below:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	123			130		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	6	0	1	5·2
„ per annum	31	7	8	32	10	9
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	10	10	10	10	2	9
Fixed establishment	19	3	6	28	11	2
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	23	6	5	35	3	2
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	0	13	6	1	4	5
Contingencies, including stationery	2	3	4	3	6	0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	8	4	0	0	5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	89	5	7	111	6	8
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	84	10	2	107	11	11

On the whole these data are satisfactory, as showing a decrease in the net cost per prisoner of Rupees 23-1-9.

The cost of clothing is extremely high, and the Superintendent's attention should be directed to this point.

Classification.

The system inculcated in the Gaol Rules has not been carried out.

Solitary Confinement.

Only six prisoners appear to have been solitarily confined for breach of discipline.

Education.

None had as yet been attempted.

Reconvictions.

There were 22 reconvictions, among them 14 were reconvicted once, seven twice, and one more than three times.

Escapes.

There has been one attempt only at escape, from the garden; the prisoner was at once recaptured.

Gardens.

There is an excellent garden, which supplies more than the wants of the Gaol. Credit is due to the Superintendent for its careful and successful management.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions into hospital and the death rates are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases......	129	117	1	..	0·81	..	0·78	..
Constitutional do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	59	52	..	2	..	1·53	..	3·85
Developmental do.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do.	20	39	..	1	..	0·77	..	2·56
Epidemic cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	208	210	1	3	0·81	2·30	0·48	1·43

These results are extremely satisfactory, there has been but one death, and the rate of mortality has decreased from 2·30 in 1865-66 to 0·81.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is attached.

DHOOLIA.

Inspection.

This Gaol was inspected in the month of February.

Buildings.

No new buildings have been constructed, but alterations have been effected with a view to economy and to improve ventilation.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details under this head are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	72,423	10,142	82,565
Daily average of ditto	216	30	246
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	215	31	246
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	769	89	858
Transferred to other districts	145	..	145
Released	622	102	724
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	6	..	6
Executed	2	..	2
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867	209	18	227

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

With the exception of the Gaoler and of the office establishment the subordinates have been "zealous and intelligent in the performance of their duty. The conduct of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory."

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are exhibited in the table:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	233			245		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	72			147		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....			....		
,, by other departments	6			20		
Employed as Gaol servants	25			26		
,, as Guards	1			....		
,, on the roads	25			19		
,, on miscellaneous duties	51			....		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	6			....		
Inefficient from age	2			....		
Sick in hospital	14			11		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	31			21		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	72			147		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	2,274	2	6	1,619	4	6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	31	9	5	13	12	4
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	515	12	0	217	9	8

These results contrast favourably with those of the previous year. The average earning per prisoner has risen from Rs. 13-12-4 to Rs. 31-9-5, and the net profits from Rs. 1,619-4-6 to Rs. 2,274-2-6. The number of prisoners however employed in the Factory is far too small.

Cost. The details of the cost of maintenance are shown below:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	246			266		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	11·9	0	1	8
,, per annum	41	11	5	38	0	10
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	7	2	9	8	3	9
Fixed establishment	15	6	7	13	8	6
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	9	11	6	10	9	11
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	2	0	3	1	13	7
Contingencies, including stationery	5	14	9	4	4	10
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			....		
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	82	2	3	76	9	5
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	70	12	10	*75	12	4

There has been some increase in the gross cost of maintenance, due chiefly to the price of rations, and additional charge for the revised establishment. There has, however, been a slight reduction in the net cost.

Classification.

Has been carried out as much in accordance with the new rules as the construction of the buildings will admit.

Solitary Confinement.

Nine prisoners were so punished for breaches of Gaol discipline.

Education.

A vernacular class was formed in October last for elementary instruction, which has progressed satisfactorily. There are at present but 16 prisoners attending the school. Though the number be but small, it is satisfactory to note that a beginning has been made, especially as the Deputy Educational Inspector has reported after examination very favourably of the progress made by the prisoners.

Juveniles.

There have been but very few during the year; they are separated from adult convicts both by night and day.

Reconvictions.

There were 56 during the year, of which 51 were for the second time, four for the third, and one for more than three times. This is a large number, but the Superintendent reports being unable to assign any reason for an increase of more than double over the number for the previous year.

Escapes.

None.

Gardens.

The garden is in good cultivation, but from want of water is unable to supply all the vegetables required by the Gaol. The addition of two wells, will, it is anticipated, furnish an ample supply.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions into hospital and rates of mortality are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66	1866-67.	1865-66	1866 67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases..	162	243	1	6	0·11	2 25	0·62	2·47
Constitutional do.	1	6	1	..	0·41	100·00	..	..
Local do.	57	104	2	1	0·81	0·38	3·51	0·96
Developmental do.	3	6	2	1	0·81	0·38	66 67	16·67
Violent do.	34	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	..	5	..	2	..	0·75	..	40·00
Total....	257	385	6	10	2·44	3·76	2·34	2·60

There has been a decrease both in the number of admissions and rate of mortality, which is satisfactory.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

SURAT.

Inspection. This Gaol was visited in the month of January.

Buildings. No new buildings constructed, nor additions or alterations made.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are here subjoined:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	48,811	2,230	51,041
Daily average of ditto	146	7	153
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	155	11	166
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67.	590	19	609
Transferred to other districts..........	38	1	39
Released..........	562	21	583
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	7	....	7
Executed..........	4	....	4
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	133	8	141

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The Gaoler is reported to have been very attentive to his duties. 36 prisoners were punished by stripes and solitary confinement for breaches of discipline.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are exhibited in the annexed table :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	142	177
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	88	97
Hired by the department of Public Works	....	....
,, by other departments	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants	22	34
,, as guards	....	2
,, on the roads	....	....
,, on miscellaneous duties	8	20
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	4	....
Inefficient from age	....	1
Sick in hospital	3	5
Excused labour on account of Sundays	17	18
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	88	97
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	2,963 12 0	359 6 3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	33 10 10	3 11 3
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	....	....

There is a large increase in the net profits and also in the average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures. This result is very satisfactory, and is reported to be due to the exertions of the Gaoler.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is given below in detail :--

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	153			198		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	10·3	0	2	7·4
,, per annum	38	14	8	59	10	3
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	5	10	8	12	0	4
Fixed establishment	25	13	2	15	6	4
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	19	2	9	15	0	8
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines.	1	11	7	1	12	5
Contingencies, including stationery	17	3	0	8	3	10
Additions, alterations, and repairs	3	12	2	1	4	8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	112	4	0	113	6	6
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	92	14	1	111	9	5

There has been but a trifling decrease in the expenditure. The revised establishment has increased the cost considerably under that head; the net cost per prisoner has, however, been reduced from Rupees 111-9-5 to Rupees 92-14-1.

The buildings will not admit of any systematic classification beyond that according to the nature of their crimes.

Classification.

Solitary confinement.

Five prisoners, as part of their sentence, were solitarily confined, and four for breach of discipline.

Education.

Is now being introduced.

Juveniles.

There were 26 during the year against 24 during the previous one. They are confined separately from the adult convicts.

Reconvictions.

There were forty-two reconvictions, being a decrease of thirteen from the number during the previous year.

Escapes.

An untried prisoner effected his escape and still remains uncaptured.

Gardens.

The garden is in fair cultivation; supplies vegetables sufficient for the prisoners during the monsoon and cold season; during the hot weather the water becomes very brackish.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions into hospital and rates of mortality are exhibited below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases	104	180	5	10	3·28	5·05	4·81	5·55
Constitutional do.	..	2	..	1	..	0·50	..	50·00
Local do.	21	27	1	1	0·65	0·50	4·76	3·70
Developmental do.	3	10	1	2	0·65	1·02	33·33	20 00
Violent do.	2	4	..	1	..	0·51	..	25·00
Epidemic cholera	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	130	232	7	15	4·58	7·58	5·38	6·47

There has been a large reduction in the number of admissions, deaths, and rates of mortality; these favourable results are due to improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the Gaol.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

KAIRA.

Inspection.

This Gaol was visited in the month of January.

Buildings.

Some alterations have been made to maintain discipline and to improve ventilation.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	50,873	2,602	53,475
Daily average of ditto	152	8	160
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	213	16	229
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	570	26	596
Transferred to other districts	106	....	106
Released	597	37	634
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	31	....	31
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	49	5	54

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The conduct of the Gaoler satisfactory; the subordinate establishment untrustworthy—no report as to conduct of prisoners.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are exhibited in the following table:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	143			267		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	16			19		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	5			....		
,, by other Departments	6			22		
Employed as Gaol servants	17			17		
,, as Guards	....			....		
,, on the roads	6			....		
,, on miscellaneous duties	46			112		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	7			....		
Inefficient from age	3			13		
Sick in hospital	20			29		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	17			55		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	16			19		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	1,250	6	2	1,129	12	11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	78	2	5	59	7	4
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	759	7	9	....		

There has been a slight increase in the net profits; the increase in the average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures has been more marked.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance per prisoner is here given in detail:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	160			290		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	3·9	0	1	11·8
„ per annum	27	10	9	45	3	2
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	11	1	0	7	5	3
Fixed establishment	23	14	5	11	8	7
Extra ditto	....			....		
Guards	27	11	8	19	13	2
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	3	15	1	3	4	6
Contingencies, including Stationery	8	13	9	12	8	6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	2	1	10	1	7	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	105	4	6	101	2	9
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	92	11	6	97	4	6

There has been a trifling reduction in the net cost of each prisoner; it is, however, still very high; this is chiefly due to the cost of guards and of the revised fixed establishment, which in small Gaols will always be large items of expenditure, as it is not practicable to reduce them in proportion to the strength.

Classification.

The system laid down in the Gaol Rules is enforced as far as possible.

None have been sentenced to such confinement by the committing authorities, and but very few for breach of discipline.

Solitary confinement.

Education.

No attempt has as yet been made.

There has been an unusually large number of juvenile prisoners in the Gaol; 25 were confined during the last year, being 15 per cent. They are separately confined, and employed also separately from the adult convicts.

Juveniles.

There have been 21 reconvictions; it is reported that most of the prisoners being "thieves by caste and profession," little good can be expected from discipline in deterring them from recommission of crime.

Reconvictions.

Escapes.

None.

Gardens.

The garden is well cultivated, and supplies almost entirely the wants of the Gaol on its reduced strength.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases......	424	503	26	10	16·25	3·45	6·13	1·99
Constitutional do.	1	1	1	..	0·62	..	100·00	..
Local do.	100	316	4	..	2·50	..	4·00	..
Developmental do.	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do. ...	4	30	..	2	..	0·69	..	6·66
Epidemic cholera......	..	14	...	4	..	1·38	..	28·57
Total....	529	880	31	16	19·37	5·52	5·86	1·82

Although the admissions decreased from 880 to 529, yet the number of deaths has been nearly double, and rate of mortality has increased from 5·52 in 1865-66 to 19·37. This result is entirely due to malarious fever, attributed at the time by the Superintendent to insufficient clothing, want of ventilation, and proper drainage; the

true cause is believed to have been overcrowding in a small confined Gaol, improperly ventilated; all these defects have been or are being removed.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

AHMEDABAD.

Inspection. This Gaol was visited in the month of January.

Buildings. Some alterations have taken place; but no buildings have been constructed.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	114,071	5,081	119,152
Daily average of ditto	341	15	356
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	306	22	328
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	1,031	37	1,068
Transferred to other Districts	275	1	276
Released	756	46	802
Escaped	4	....	4
Died	11	....	11
Executed	4	....	4
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	287	12	299

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners. The present Gaoler is reported to have ably and successfully performed his duties. The conduct of his subordinates has also been satisfactory, and that of the prisoners "has invariably been orderly and quiet."

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are here exhibited in the following table :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	295			427		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	85			134		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....			....		
,, by other Departments.....	....			....		
Employed as Gaol servants	36			9		
,, as guards	8			12		
,, on the roads..........................	....			....		
,, on miscellaneous duties	81			130		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	22			22		
Inefficient from age	5			17		
Sick in hospital	5			17		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	41			55		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures..................................	85			134		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profits realized.....	742	12	2	3,481	3	0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	8	11	10	25	15	8
Other sources of income.						
Amount credited for hire of Convicts	1,995	0	6	....		

These results are extremely unsatisfactory, and exhibit a large falling off both in the net profits and average earnings. This subject demands the close attention of the Superintendent and his subordinates in the factory departments.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given in the table in detail :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	356			476		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	6	0	1	11·5
„ per annum	31	6	11	44	1	8
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	11	2	1	5	9	2
Fixed establishment	21	6	2	18	7	6
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	14	15	9	11	10	3
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	3	6	8	4	14	4
Contingencies, including stationery	9	4	2	9	12	2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	2	11	0	3	9	8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	94	4	9	98	10	9
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	86	13	1	91	4	8

There has been some improvement in these results; the net cost per prisoner was reduced from Rupees 91-4-8 to Rupees 86-13-1. There has been a large decrease in the cost of operations, but this has been more than counter-balanced by an increase in the fixed establishment, guards, and clothing, the latter on account of the sickness in the previous year.

Classification.

The systematic classification is impracticable under existing arrangements.

Solitary confinement.

None have been solitarily confined by nature of sentence, and only a very few for breach of discipline.

A school was established in October last; the hours for instruction are from 6 to 8 P.M., and the number of prisoners who voluntarily attend is from 40 to 50. This beginning is very encouraging; the teacher is for the present a convict, competent to impart elementary instruction.

Education.

There were 40 boys in confinement during the year, being 22 in excess of the previous year's number. They are separately confined both night and day; their sentences varied from seven days to six months. They also, at least those of longer sentences, received instruction in reading and writing.

Juveniles.

There were 92 reconvictions: 11 of them were for failure of security; of the remaining 81, 64 were reconvicted a second, and 17 a third time.

Reconvictions.

Four escapes have taken place; one from the garden, the remainder from within the Gaol walls; the first was recaptured, the remaining three are still at large.

Escapes.

The gardens have been much improved and are in very good cultivation; it is hoped they will, ere long, supply all the wants of the Gaol.

Gardens.

The admissions into hospital and the rates of mortality are given below:—

Sickness and mortality.

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths — To daily average strength in Gaol.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths — To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases......	319	1,016	6	123	1·69	25·89	1·88	12·11
Constitutional do. ..	2	6	1	3	0·28	0·63	50·00	50·00
Local do. ..	123	84	1	15	0 28	3·16	0·81	17·86
Developmental do. ..	5	6	2	3	0·56	0·63	40·00	50·00
Violent do. ..	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera......	1	41	1	14	0·28	2·95	100 00	34·15
Total....	460	1,165	11	158	3·09	33·26	2·39	13·56

There has been a very large decrease in the number of admissions and deaths; the Gaol has been as remarkable for its healthiness during the past, as it was for its extreme unhealthiness during the previous year.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

DOHUD.

Inspection.

The Gaol was not inspected during the year.

Buildings.

No new buildings nor additions or alterations made.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details under this head are exhibited below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	59,799	831	60,630
Daily average of ditto..	179	2	181
Number remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	200	3	203
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	322	1	323
Transferred to other Districts	50	....	50
Released....................................	298	1	299
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	7	....	7
Executed....................................	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	167	3	170

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

The conduct of the Officer is reported to have been "moderately good," and that of the prisoners, quiet.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are given below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	175	175
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	8	....
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....	....
,, by other Departments	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants	41	20
,, as guards	4	....
,, on the roads	63	74
,, on miscellaneous duties	37	58
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	....	....
Inefficient from age	7	11
Sick in hospital	10	7
Excused labour on account of Sundays	2	5
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	8	....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	45 11 6	....
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	5 11 5	....
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of Convicts	3 0 0	....

There have been no factory operations; but the weaving of cloth and other manufactures are being introduced.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is shown below:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	181			183		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	5·1	0	2	2·9
,, per annum	29	13	6	51	2	4
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	9	2	5	0	15	0
Fixed establishment	12	9	2	2	13	6
Extra establishment	....			....		
Hospital Charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	2	10	9	4	3	4
Guards	8	4	6	7	15	8
Contingencies, including Stationery	2	5	11	0	4	3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			0	1	10
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	64	14	3	67	7	11
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	64	10	0	67	7	10

There has been a slight decrease in the net cost, which is satisfactory.

Classification. They are classed according to the sentence; the system enjoined in the Gaol Rules is not practicable with existing buildings.

Solitary confinement. Has not been resorted to.

Education. None has as yet been attempted.

Juveniles. There were five, against nine during the previous year; they are separately confined.

Reconvictions. None during the year.

Escapes. None during the year.

Garden.

The Gaol garden is reported to supply sufficient vegetables for the prisoners.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions and rates of mortality are tabulated below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866 67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases	229	330	2	20	1·11	10·93	0·87	6·06
Constitutional do.	2	4	1	3	0·55	1·64	50·00	75·00
Local do.	63	98	2	2	1·11	1·09	3·17	2 04
Developmental do.	1	5	1	..	0·55	..	100·00	..
Violent do.	24	36	1	5	0·55	2·73	4·17	13·89
Epidemic cholera......	..	13	..	6	..	3·28	..	46·15
Total....	319	486	7	36	3·87	19·67	2·19	7·41

There have been but seven deaths, against 36 during the previous year, and the death rate has fallen from 19·67 to 3·87. These results are very favourable.

The Medical Officer's sanitary report is annexed.

RAJCOTE.

Inspection.

This Gaol was not inspected during the year.

Buildings.

"The Gaol was enlarged during the years 1865-66 and 1866-67 at a cost of Rupees 8,992-2-10. Instead of 28 prisoners, it now affords accommodation for 83 according to the standard rate of cubic space for each prisoner."

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are tabulated below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	22,241	....	22,241
Daily average of ditto	66	....	66
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	46	....	46
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67	188	6	194
Transferred to other Districts	22	2	24
Released	143	4	147
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	2	....	2
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867	67	....	67

Conduct of Gaol Officers and Prisoners. Good.

Labour and manufactures. The table is inserted below for comparison in future years; there are at present no manufactures:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour	53	46
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	....	....
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....	....
„ by other Departments	2	2
Employed as Gaol servants	17	11
„ as guards	....	....
„ on the roads	18	6
„ on miscellaneous duties	9	12
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	....	...
Inefficient from age	7	8
Sick in hospital	....	2
Excused labour on account of Sundays	....	5
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	....	....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	....	....
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	....	....
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	70 15 0	472 4 6

Cost. The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners..	66			51		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	2	5·5	0	2	8
„ per annum	51	6	8	60	13	7
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	7	6	0	9	14	5
Fixed establishment	20	8	8	33	10	3
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	30	4	10	115	11	6
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	3	8	11	1	6	8
Contingencies, including Stationery	7	4	3	5	3	8
Additions, alterations, and repairs	2	5	10	7	7	10
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	122	13	2	234	3	11
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	121	12	0	224	15	9

Although there has been a very considerable reduction during the year, yet the net cost is extremely high. This point demands attention.

Classification The prisoners are classed according to their sentences; the system enjoined in the Gaol Rules is not practicable with existing buildings.

Solitary confinement. Seventeen prisoners were solitarily confined for breach of discipline.

Education. None has as yet been attempted.

Juveniles. None have been received into Gaol.

Reconvictions. None.

Escapes. There has been no escape during the year.

Gardens. None.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions and rates of mortality are tabulated below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases	137	260	1	..	1·52	..	0·73	..
Constitutional do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	59	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developmental do.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do.	18	16	1	..	1·51	..	5·56	..
Epidemic cholera	..	3	..	1	..	1·96	..	33·33
Total....	215	213	2	1	3·03	1·96	0·93	0·47

There has been a slight increase in the admissions, deaths, and rates of mortality, but the latter are nevertheless favourable.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

ADEN.

Inspection. This Gaol was inspected during the year.

Buildings. Several new buildings and alterations have been effected to render the Gaol more secure.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details on this head are tabulated below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67.	54,596	2,211	56,807
Daily average of ditto	163	7	170
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	158	3	161
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67	373	42	415
Transferred to other districts	..	..	..
Released	366	43	409
Escaped	1	..	1
Died	5	..	5
Executed	..	..	..
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	159	2	161

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

The Gaoler, Mr. Macdonald, is reported to have been most zealous and attentive to his duties, and the conduct of his subordinates has been satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are tabulated below:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	138	93
Details.		
Employed on ordinary manufactures	77	53
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....	....
,, by other Departments	13	11
Employed as Gaol servants	19	21
,, as guards	....	....
,, on the roads	....	....
,, on miscellaneous duties	3	....
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	....	....
Inefficient from age	....	....
Sick in hospital	7	4
Excused labour on account of Sundays	19	4
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	77	53
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	2,885 10 0	2,861 2 5
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	37 7 7	53 15 9
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for hire of convicts	4,083 13 10	1,246 3 0

There has been a large number employed in manufactures, but the average earning of each has fallen off.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance is given in detail in the subjoined table :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	170			140		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day..................................	0	3	6·6	0	3	3·4
,, per annum	74	6	4	74	14	7
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	....			3	8	10
Fixed establishment	42	14	5	49	12	10
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	46	3	4	61	3	2
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	2	11	1	2	13	1
Contingencies, including stationery..................	4	10	5	13	2	2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	7	5	....		
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	172	5	0	205	6	8
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	131	5	1	176	1	3

There has been a large reduction in the total cost per prisoner as well as in the net cost; these results are thus far favourable, but the figures are still too high, especially those indicating the net cost.

Classification.

The buildings do not admit of any systematic classification being carried out.

Solitary Confinement.

Is rarely resorted to as a punishment of discipline.

The Superintendent reports that "boys, Arabs and Somallees, sent in for reformation, are taught Arabic by one of the convicts, who can read and write that language; this has only lately been introduced."

Education.

There are no means of complete separation at present; they are employed in making mats and baskets. "They quickly become expert and adepts at this work, but as they consider it the work of the females of their tribe, they never continue it after leaving the Gaol. The Somallees are of too nomadic a character ever to settle down to sedentary employment.

Juveniles.

There have been 73 reconvictions, a large number for theft; 3 European sailors for refusal of duty on board ship.

Reconvictions.

There has been one escape, that of a juvenile prisoner, who was speedily recaptured. The buildings are of so temporary and insecure a nature, that it is very creditable to the local officers that escapes are not of very frequent, instead of being of exceptional occurrence.

Escapes.

The garden is small, and yields but sparingly, from the want of a regular supply of water, and from the fact that no rain had fallen during the year.

Gardens.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions into hospital and the rates of mortality are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases	186	192	..	1	..	0·71	..	0·52
Constitutional do.	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	125	103	2	2	1·18	1·43	1·60	1·94
Developmental do.	4	..	3	..	1·76	..	75·00	..
Violent do.	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	..	3	..	2	..	1·43	..	66·67
Total....	331	313	5	5	2·94	3·57	1·51	1·60

The mortality rates are very favourable; they were 2·94 per cent. against 3·57 during the previous year, and these results have been obtained notwithstanding the constant overcrowding which takes place, and the extremely confined area within which the buildings are constructed.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

KURRACHEE.

Inspection.

This Gaol was not visited during the year.

Buildings.

No new buildings were constructed during the year.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	196,801	1,601	198,408
Daily average of ditto	587	5	592
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	694	4	698
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	987	24	1,011
Transferred to other districts	362	2	364
Released	824	25	849
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	14	....	14
Executed	3	....	3
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	477	1	478

Conduct of Gaol Officers and prisoners.

The conduct of Gaol officers satisfactory; and that of the prisoners is stated to have been generally good.

Labour and manufactures. The financial results are tabulated below:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	552			606.		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	257			281		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....			....		
„ by other Departments	....			....		
Employed as Gaol servants	133			59		
„ as guards	10			....		
„ on the roads.........	....			....		
„ on miscellaneous duties	23			101		
„ on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.	10			30		
Inefficient from age	2			3		
Sick in hospital	24			31		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	63			101		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures................................	257			281		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	3,017	4	7	891	2	2
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	11	11	10	3	2	9
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	316	6	7	....		

These results, although an improvement on last year's, are not satisfactory; the average earning per prisoner is extremely small. Very different results should be obtained, and are looked for from this Gaol.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance per prisoner is given below in detail :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average earning of prisoners	592			636		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	....			0	2	2·3
,, per annum	43	7	7	49	15	1
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	....			10	11	2
Fixed establishment	11	6	5	9	10	6
Extra ditto	....			....		
Guards..	13	2	0	15	5	8
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines.	0	4	10	1	0	4
Contingencies, including Stationery	2	9	0	3	13	3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	0	0	0	10	10
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	72	8	10	91	2	10
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	66	14	9	89	12	5

There has been a reduction in the gross and net cost per prisoner. The former has fallen from Rupees 91-2-10 to Rupees 72-8-10, and the latter from Rupees 89-12-5 to Rupees 66-14-9.

Classification.

The construction of the buildings will not admit of the systematic classification laid down in the Rules being completely carried out.

Solitary confinement.

A few only were confined, for breach of discipline.

Education.

"A few," number not stated, "underwent instruction in reading and writing Sindee, under a good conduct adult convict."

Reconvictions.

There were 148 reconvictions, "mostly men destitute, and confirmed petty offenders."

Juveniles.

There was an average of five confined during the year. They are kept apart from adult convicts, attend school for six hours per diem, and are otherwise employed in spinning wool, &c.

Escapes.

Only one escape has taken place. This was effected from within the Gaol walls; the prisoner was recaptured.

Garden.

There is no garden attached to the Gaol; the soil and water are both unsuitable.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions into Hospital and the rates of mortality are tabulated below:—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases......	419	441	14	17	2·36	2·67	3·34	3·83
Constitutional do. ..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do. ..	112	93	..	3	..	0·47	..	3·23
Developmental do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent and other causes	17	29	..	1	..	0·16	..	3·45
Epidemic cholera	..	2	..	1	..	0·16	..	50·00
Total....	548	577	14	22	2·36	3·46	2·55	3·81

The decrease in the number of deaths and rate of mortality are very satisfactory.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

HYDERABAD.

Inspection. The Gaol was not inspected during the year.

Buildings. No new buildings have been erected nor additions or alterations made.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	108,620	4,229	112,849
Daily average of ditto	321	13	337
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1866	263	8	271
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	1,590	55	1,645
Transferred to other districts	585	..	585
Released	1,038	47	1,085
Escaped	2	..	2
Died	6	..	6
Executed	3	..	3
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867	219	16	235

Conduct of Officers and prisoners. The general conduct of both officers and prisoners has been satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are tabulated :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	307			344		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	24			75		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	1			....		
,, by other Departments	11			7		
Employed as Gaol servants.........................	33			54		
,, as guards	3			13		
,, on the roads	....			....		
,, on miscellaneous duties	112			44		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old..........................	49			78		
Inefficient from age	36			11		
Sick in hospital	4			25		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	34			37		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	24			75		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realised	1,576	7	0	1,658	4	10
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	65	10	11	22	1	9
Other sources of Income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts..............	1,572	5	9	620	3	9

There has been a falling off in the number of prisoners engaged in manufactures as well as in the net profits; the average earning per prisoner has, however, risen from Rupees 22-1-9 in 1865-66 to Rupees 65-10-11.

Cost.

The details of the cost of maintenance are exhibited below :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	337			390		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	7·7	0	1	7·7
,, per annum	34	6	1	37	7	9
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	4	3	3	15	9	9
Fixed establishment	14	5	0	10	1	2
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	16	11	7	14	12	5
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	0	8	4	0	14	1
Contingencies, including Stationery	3	5	5	12	8	11
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	9	8	1	3	8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	74	1	4	92	9	9
Net cost per prisoner after deducting income from all sources	64	11	10	86	12	3

There has been a satisfactory reduction in the gross and net cost per prisoner; the former has fallen from Rupees 92-9-9 in 1865-66 to Rupees 74-1-4, and the latter from Rupees 86-12-3 to Rupees 64-11-10.

Classification. The classification laid down in the Gaol Rules is as far as possible carried out.

Solitary confinement. Seldom for part of a prisoner's sentence; is chiefly had recourse to for breach of discipline; the number so confined is not stated.

Education. No attempt has yet been made.

Juveniles. The average number during the year has been but one.

Reconvictions. There have been 146 reconvictions during the past year, the crimes being in most cases, "Theft of Cattle." Over eight per cent. of all admissions during the past and previous years have been reconvictions for cattle-stealing.

Escapes. There were two escapes from within the walls. The buildings are so constructed as to offer facilities for escapes, making it necessary to have a disproportionately strong guard.

Gardens. There is no garden.

Sickness and mortality. The admissions and rates of mortality are exhibited below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To treated.	
	1866-67	1865-66	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases......	79	695	2	112	0·59	28·71	2·53	16·12
Constitutional do.	3	1	2	1	0·59	0·26	66·67	100·00
Local do.	37	41	1	8	0 30	2·05	2·70	19·51
Developmental do.	6	5	1	5	0·30	1·28	66·67	100·00
Violent and other causes.	29	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	..	6	..	6	..	1·54	..	100·00
Total....	154	762	6	132	1·78	33·84	3·90	17·32

These results are very satisfactory and are due to the absence of epidemic disease, which was so fatal during the previous year. The ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength was 1·78 only.

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

SHIKARPOOR.

Inspection. This Gaol was not inspected during the year.

Buildings. No new buildings erected nor additions or alterations made.

Prisoners and their disposal. Details under this head are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	165,010	1,389	169,399
Daily average of ditto	193	13	506
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on 30th April 1867	513	11	524
Number admitted into the Gaol during the year 1866-67	1,088	29	1,117
Transferred to other Districts	617	....	617
Released	528	24	552
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	46	....	46
Executed	3	1	4
Remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867	407	15	422

Conduct of Officers and prisoners. The conduct of both is reported to have been satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are here tabulated :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	491			555		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	129			89		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	16			....		
,, by other Departments	17			....		
Employed as Gaol servants..........................	53			6		
,, as guards	17			5		
,, on the roads	4			222		
,, on miscellaneous duties	143			124		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old.	17			....		
Inefficient from age	20			....		
Sick in Hospital	17			22		
Excused labour on account of Sundays..............	58			87		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	129			89		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	3,997	11	7	9,784	0	6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	30	15	10	109	15	0
Other sources of income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	2,592	9	2	4,588	1[illegible]	4

In 1865-66, 89 prisoners engaged in manufactures realized Rupees 9,784-1-6, and the average earning of each was Rupees 109-15-0, whereas during the past year, the labour of 129 prisoners produced Rupees 3,997-11-7 only, and the average earning fell to Rupees 30-15-10. These results are very far from creditable, and demand the close attention of the Superintendent.

Cost.

The details of cost of maintenance are exhibited below :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	506			556		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	1·5	0	1	4
,, per annum	23	9	6	30	8	7
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	5	10	5	4	11	3
Fixed establishment	12	2	0	4	3	10
Extra ditto	....			1	14	4
Guards	15	0	0	14	10	1
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	1	10	5	1	10	0
Contingencies, including Stationery	3	0	4	1	15	5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	3	6	10	8	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	61	4	2	70	2	1
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	48	3	9	44	11	10

There has been a decrease in the gross, but a slight increase in the net cost; these results however compare favourably with other Gaols.

Classification.

No systematic classification practicable under existing arrangements.

Solitary confinement.

Is reported never to be resorted to except in the case of refractory prisoners and condemned criminals.

Education.

A vernacular school is open to the boys, who attend five hours daily, and are taught to read and write Sindee, and keep accounts, by a convict teacher.

Juveniles. The average number during the year was 12; they have a separate ward to themselves, and when not attending school are engaged in learning some useful trade.

Re-convictions. There have been 55 re-convictions, being an increase of 23 over the number in the previous year. The Superintendent reports that the prison discipline is sufficient to deter ordinary offenders, but not those hardened criminals " who will not work, and if they cannot buy, they steal."

Escapes. None.

Gardens. Too small to supply all the requirements of the Gaol; the sanitary and economical results reported to be favourable.

Sickness and Mortality. The admissions and rates of mortality are exhibited below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases......	458	575	32	17	6·32	3·00	6·99	2·96
Constitutional do.	2	5	..	1	..	0·18	..	20·00
Local do.	81	156	11	7	2·17	1·24	13·58	4·49
Developmental do.	3	8	2	2	0·40	0·35	66·67	25·00
Violent and other causes	13	6	1	..	0·20	1·24	7·69	..
Epidemic cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	557	750	46	27	9·09	4·77	8·26	3·60

Of the 46 deaths 23 are due to diseases contracted in the Jail; 21 were received from Hydrabad and Bukkur in a precarious state, one died on the march, and another immediately on arrival.

" Healthy prisoners are sent to Bukkur Gaol for hard labour, and broken down emaciated prisoners received in return; hence the mortality in this Gaol appears excessive."

The Civil Surgeon's sanitary report is annexed.

BUKKUR FORT.

Inspection.

This Gaol was not visited during the year.

Buildings.

No new buildings have been erected, but considerable improvements have been made in existing buildings to improve ventilation, &c.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details under this head are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	127,020	....	127,020
Daily average of ditto	379	....	379
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	338	....	338
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	537	....	537
Transferred to other districts	191	....	191
Released	381	....	381
Escaped	7	....	7
Died	25	....	25
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	271	....	271

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

No report received.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are here tabulated :—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour..	379			211		
Details.						
Employed in ordinary manufactures	2			....		
Hired by the Department of Public Works	71			177		
,, by other Departments	139			17		
Employed as Gaol servants.......................	13			17		
,, as guards	....			....		
,, on the Gaol buildings	31			....		
,, on miscellaneous duties	68			....		
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	....			....		
Inefficient from age	·25			....		
Sick in hospital......................................	30			....		
Excused labour on account of Sundays	....			....		
Labour and Manufactures.						
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on public and other works	2			194		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	139	2	11	....		
Average earning of each prisoner	69	9	5	34	6	1
Other sources of income.						
Amount credited for hire of convicts	18,499	5	6	6,669	4	11

The net profits realized from employment on Public Works, is but trifling, but this is counter-balanced by the large income received from the municipality of Sukkur, Rupees 18,499-5-6. The average earning has been Rupees 69-9-5 against Rupees 34-6-1 in 1865-66.

Cost. The detail of the cost of maintenance is shown below:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	379			211		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	2·2	0	1	1·6
„ per annum	24	12	5	25	14	9
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	1	2	3	1	9	8
Fixed establishment	5	4	5	....		
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	9	6	8	6	2	0
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	3	3	1	7	11	11
Contingencies, including stationery	1	3	10	1	5	1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	2	9	....		
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	45	3	5	42	11	5
Excess over cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	3	15	5	11	1	8

The gross cost per prisoner was Rupees 45-3-5, and there was an excess of income over cost per prisoner of Rupees 3-15-5.

Sickness and mortality.

The admissions and rates of mortality are given in the subjoined table :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases	576	433	18	13	1·75	6·16	3·12	3·00
Constitutional do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	183	236	7	8	1·85	3·79	3·83	3·39
Developmental do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent and other causes	25	38	..	1	..	0·48	..	2·63
Epidemic cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	784	707	25	22	6·60	10·43	3·19	3·11

There have been 25 deaths against 22 during the previous year; the ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength has, however, fallen from 10·43 in 1865-66 to 6·60.

The Medical Officer attributes a good deal of the sickness to the want of sufficiently warm clothing; this, however, has been supplied.

The sanitary report by the Medical officer is annexed.

DHOOLIACOTE.

This Gaol was organized in the month of December, and was inspected in January, when the prisoners were confined in the temporary sheds and tents. This Gaol was established to relieve over crowding in the Guzerath Gaols, and to construct the Central Gaol for that Province.

Inspection.

Buildings.

No new buildings erected.

Prisoners and their disposal.

Details under this head are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1866-67	24,525	....	24,525
Daily average of ditto	255	....	255
Number of prisoners remaining in Gaol on the 30th April 1866	....	....	....
Number admitted into Gaol during the year 1866-67	450	....	450
Transferred to other districts	....	....	....
Released	105	....	105
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	....	....	....
Executed	....	....	....
Remaining in Gaol on 31st March 1867	345	....	345

Conduct of Officers and prisoners.

The Gaol has been too recently established to be able to report on this point.

Labour and manufactures.

The financial results are given below :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.	254	....
Details.		
Employed in ordinary manufactures	....	....
Hired by the Department of Public Works	....	....
,, by other departments	....	....
Employed as Gaol servants	21	....
,, as guards	4	....
,, on Gaol buildings	173	....
,, on miscellaneous duties	16	....
,, on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old	....	....
Inefficient from age	1	....
Sick in hospital	11	....
Excused labour on account of Sundays	28	....
Labour and Manufactures.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures	....	....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	....	....
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures	....	....
Other sources of Income.		
Amount credited for garden produce	177 1 4	....

These data are merely recorded for future comparison; they refer only to three months and a quarter at the close of the year.

Cost. The cost of maintenance is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
Average number of prisoners	255			....		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	8·2	....		
„ per annum	10	1	7	....		
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	....			....		
Fixed establishment	5	0	3	....		
Extra establishment	....			....		
Guards	5	2	8	....		
Hospital charges, including Europe and Bazaar medicines	0	5	10	....		
Contingencies, including stationery	3	0	7	....		
Additions, alterations, and repairs	....			....		
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	23	10	11	....		
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting income from all sources	22	15	9	....		

Sickness and mortality.

The admission and rates of mortality are given below :—

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Gaol.		To Treated.	
	1866-67.	1865-66	1866-67.	1865 66	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Zymotic diseases..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constitutional do.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developmental do.	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent do.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
Total....	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The sanitary report by the Medical Officer is annexed.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

APPENDIX No. II.

SANITARY REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS

ON THE

GAOLS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1866-67.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the POONA GAOL, *for the Year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.		Remarks.
					In.	Cents.	
5·89	4·38	2·84	0·31	4·74	18	16	And none in other months.

The mean temperature for the year is stated to have been 74°, the maximum registered was 97° the minimum 60°.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated to the south of the city, its front or eastern face being towards the Kartridge main road. To the south and west, or towards Parbutty tank and hill, there are but few buildings, the ground being principally occupied by native gardens, so that as the prevailing winds blow from the westward, they reach the Gaol without passing over any considerable portion of the city. The site of the Gaol is, I should think, as high as any other in the Town, according to Dr. Leith's estimate about 70 feet above the level of the river. The ground falls on three sides, so that the natural drainage is good.

There has been no addition or alterations to buildings.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
931	st. lbs. 6 11	st. lbs. 6 9	Stationary 308 Gained 605	175	st. lbs 5 9½	st. lbs. 5 11	Stationary 85 Gained 190

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS—as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The general health has been good.

In the month of September cholera appeared to a slight extent. Four cases occurred, out of which two died. There were four deaths from fever; and four from chronic diarrhœa, and one from traumatic tetanus on the second day after admission into Gaol.

V.—DIET its quality, sufficiency or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

No alteration has been made in the diet during the year; the advisability of decreasing the ration of meat from three times to once a week was brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Prisons.

VI.—LABOUR --Out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each Class :—

In-door 0·7.

Out-door 2·0.

With the exception of 100 men employed in out-door labour at Gunesh Khind up to the 20th December 1866, the prisoners have been principally engaged in tent manufacture and other intramural work.

In the year 1865-66 the percentage of deaths to treated in each class was—

In-door 7·0.
Out-door 2·9.

A decrease in the percentage of deaths amongst the in-door class is observed, as compared with the previous year.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Ventilation in the cells and barracks is good, with the exception of the female prison; the ventilation of which is very defective.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in Cells and Barracks and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The Gaol is kept remarkably clean, the floors of the cells and barracks are smeared with mud once a week.

The weaker prisoners are employed for the above purposes.

IX. Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

No alteration has been made in the drainage since last report; no change was required.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry earth conservancy system is adopted. For Gaol purposes, when properly carried out, I do not believe any plan can surpass this, both as regards cleanliness and complete freedom from all smell. Sifted earth only is used, and the night soil removed in dammered iron pans by sweepers to a distance from the Gaol, as often as necessary.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The present clothing is quite sufficient. An alteration has been made in the bedding, which was formerly made up of the old condemned clothing. This was found to collect and harbour vermin

to such an extent as to interfere with the prisoners' rest at night. The bedding now consists of gunny-pat, 6′ × 2′ 6″; it is clean, cool, capable of being constantly washed when soiled, and is sufficiently soft to lie on.

The present clothing has not produced any injurious effect on the health of the convicts.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The average number during the year was 395, the number of separate cells in the criminal Gaol is 197. The measurement of each cell is 8′ 5″ × 5′ 7″ × 8′ 9″. Sleeping accommodation is provided for prisoners, above the number estimated at 500 cubic feet, in large barracks in the courtyard of the gaol. These barracks are freely ventilated, and are preferred to the cells on account of coolness and freedom from vermin. The present amount of ventilation has not been productive of any sickness or mortality.

XIII.—MORTALITY:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
395	11	2·7	..	..	4	1·0	2	0·5	4	1·0

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The admissions and mortality from fever were cases sent in from Gunesh Khind and Yerrowda Gaol; one of the cases of cholera and of

diarrhœa likewise came from the former temporary gaol. The other three cases of cholera took place in the month of September, when the disease was epidemic, and had evidently been brought into the city by pilgrims.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

In all there were four cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal; these cases occurred whilst the disease was epidemic. Every precaution was at once used to stay its progress. The sick were kept apart from the other convicts—all secretions, both vomited matter and stools, were disinfected and then buried, the clothing and bedding used by the sick were disinfected by boiling; the beds on which they lay cleaned and repainted, and the room they occupied newly whitewashed.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

Of the deaths from fever one case was received from Yerrowda.

Of the deaths from diarrhœa one occurred in the month of July and one in August; both were admitted into Hospital in a dying state from Yerrowda Gaol. There was nothing in the Poona Gaol to account for the mortality.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

There is great want of accommodation for European prisoners—also for untried prisoners of all classes of criminals; at present all those committed to the Sessions for trial are obliged to remain in one barrack, there being no means of segregation. The criminal female Gaol is extremely defective both as regards day and night accommodation. Measures for improvement are now under contemplation, and it is hoped will shortly be carried into effect.

T. B. BEATTY, M.D., Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge of the Poona Gaol.

The DEPUTY INSPECTER GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SATTARA GAOL, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The City of Sattara is situated on the Deccan table-land, at an elevation of 2,320 feet above sea-level. Hills overlook the town on the W. and S., impeding in some measure the course of the cool and fresh sea-breezes.

The climate is, comparatively, dry and bracing; and sufficiently tempered by the monsoon.

The annual temperatures for the year were:—

Maximum	85°
Minimum	68°
Mean	76°

The rain-fall for the year was 33·83 inches.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings.

The Gaol is placed on the eastern out-skirts of the Town. To the west, at some distance, is the Camp.

It is tolerably isolated, but abuts on a main thoroughfare.

Alterations in the buildings:—the Dispensary is removed to a shed contiguous to the Hospital, thus giving more ward-space. Partitions have been made in the male sleeping-barracks, for the separation of classes.

Additiors:—Four new cells for condemned prisoners are almost completed: they were much needed, and are well devised.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
			Gained, 20. Average gain, 2 lbs. 12½ ozs.				Gained, 39. Average gain, 2 lb. 9 ozs.
	st. lbs. oz.	st. lbs. oz.			st. lbs. oz.	st. lbs. oz.	
80	8 0 4	8 1 8	Lost, 36. Average loss, 1¼ lb.	380	8 2 10	8 3 6	Lost, 41. Average loss, 1 lb. 1 oz.
			Stationary 24.				Stationary 300.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data :—

It appears that the general condition of the prisoners has not, on the whole, deteriorated during confinement. On the contrary a slight gain of weight has resulted : this fact, and the large proportion of those whose weight was stationary seem to indicate that the circumstances of the prisoners are neither much better, nor any worse, than the normal state outside the Gaol. To effect such a parallel is undoubtedly an object in the arrangement of a prison dietary. Other remarks bearing on this point are made further on.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the Prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds.

Is of good quality, and as seen above—in the proportion of those "stationary" in weight—generally sufficient in amount. Still as some prisoners lose weight, and as I have seen "scorbutus" continue with the use of "ordinary" diet, a slight increase of food generally appears desirable, and it might be effected by a subdivision of diets according to age or previous occupation. Special cases are of course

specially treated. Since August 1866, the inproved scale of diet has been in force, and its good effects are readily discernible.

VI.—LABOUR—Out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each Class:—

There is no out-door labour in force at this Gaol.

The in-door labour is however, it may be supposed, not materially different in its effects from out-door, excepting the risk of exposure to variations of weather.

Doubtless labour is beneficial even to the health of the men. No untoward influence has been noticed in this respect.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Has been attended to in the ordinary manner, in the original construction of the buildings.

Defects have been pointed out, and are in the course of remedy; want of due *circulation* of the air is of course the chief defect, and it is almost invariably found in older buildings.

The new cells are well ventilated.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

This important subject was duly attended to, as in past years. The Gaol is always clean.

The destruction of "rubbish" by burning having been objected to, all such is now carried outside and generally buried in pits.

IX. DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement. :—

Is effected on the surface by drains; but in this small Gaol the latter can hardly be said to exist, the water (used in washing the body) being at once conveyed by pipe outside, in the case of the men, to a public drain; in the case of the women, to a closed vessel; at the Hospital, as with the latter. No change seems to be called for.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Excreta have been made in, and conveyed to, pits in the Gaol compound; dry and sifted earth being forthwith thrown in.

No offensive smell, &c. has resulted, even in the rains, when it was impossible to keep out water.

Privies, with the use of dry earth, have been now ordered to be erected within the Gaol walls.

No special deodorizer has been in use.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

Clothing is, I think, sufficient. No complaints have arisen on this score. Due care is taken to keep articles of apparel clean. Pulmonary complaints are extremely rare.

New sleeping mats (woollen) are in course of distribution; they are an improvement on the old "godries."

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

With regard to sleeping accommodation, this Gaol is yet deficient, not because the existing buildings are not large enough, but because the use of some of them is debarred by their insecurity, under the present reduced number of guards.

This statement has been before made. To relieve what was undoubtedly an overcrowded state of the male sleeping-sheds, some prisoners are again lodged in a house formerly unused, but the expedient is only temporary. Proposals and estimates have already been made respecting the enlargement of the above sheds.

It is hardly possible to doubt, I think, that a bad form of fever which prevailed was intensified by the above state of things.

XIII.—Mortality :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
126	5	3·9	..	..	4	3 0	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

As stated under heading No. XII. the disease producing almost the whole "mortality" (the remaining "death" was from "senectus") was a form of fever, remittent in type, or becoming so, almost typhus-like in character, with a tendency to relapse, and also to be infectious.

The remedy, is ample cubic-space, added to a sufficiently elevated floor; both desiderata in the accommodation here.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

No real epidemic has appeared in the Gaol.

The "fever" above referred to occurred in the unhealthy season of the year, and may perhaps be regarded as an intenser form of the ordinary remittent type: it has, some time since, disappeared.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

On the whole the health of the prisoners has been "fair" though not so good as in some previous years. The mortality is not, however, high.

I have assured myself that the tone of health has been lower amongst the new admissions into Gaol than in late years: yet the "weight" of prisoners has been higher on admission.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol .—

The following measures may be again adverted to as desirable:—

1. To increase accommodation for the men. Unfortunately their sleeping sheds are very low in level, but excepting the building of new ones I cannot suggest a remedy for this.

2. To modify the diet to various conditions of age, bulk, and occupation.

H. V. CARTER, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, and Superintendent.

Sattara, 1st *April* 1867.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the KULLADGHEE GAOL *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The climate and general features of the country around are so well known that little or no comment is required on this point. The soil for the most part is of the so-called Kunker variety, or red soil, especially in and around the Gaol itself; stretching however to the west and north of Kulladghee for some miles in extent runs the black, or cotton soil, interspersed here and there with patches of the above-mentioned red soil, intermixed with a considerable quantity of clay, slate, and laterite. The climate is equable, but hot and oppressive, specially so in the evening from 5 to 7; mean annual temperature 79°; extreme range during the hot months (April, May, and June) 78° to 101°. Extreme range during October, November, and December, 63° to 81°. Annual rainfall gauged 13 inches and 85 cents.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to City or Camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings:—

It is incumbent on me to preface any remarks on this subject by stating that no proper Gaol exists; what is occupied as a Gaol were formerly outhouses of a cutcherry, giving at present accommodation only for 20 male prisoners and 30 females; but I should be probably more correct did I say no accommodation for the latter, for it is merely a small open yard in which they eat, drink, work, and sleep. Certainly half of the yard is partially covered in, and to this circumstance, I think, is to be attributed in great measure the health of this portion of the prisoners. The remainder of the prisoners, about 120, are placed in a tent. The Gaol, though bordering on the Native Town, is well situated to the west of it, with a gentle slope all around. A work-shed has been built, the greater portion of which however is to be converted into a hospital and sleeping-barracks, pending the enlargement of the present Gaol.

III.—Total number of Prisoners Admitted during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
181	lbs. 106	lbs. 110	No gained 122 Do. lost .. 25 Stationary 34 Average gain, 6 lbs. Average loss, 6 lbs.	..	....	.....	....

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

Having due regard to the condition of this Gaol as above alluded to, and for some portion of the year, the unavoidable crowding of prisoners in tents, and moreover the total absence of a hospital, the

mingling of the sick and healthy, for though one cell larger than the others was put aside for the purposes of a hospital, yet its efficacy was to a great extent nullified by its direct communication with the yards into which all the cells of the healthy prisoners opened, nor was it sufficiently large for the purpose; yet the general health of the prisoners has been exceedingly good, to which result may in no small degree be attributed their being necessarily so much in the open air.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the Prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

Jowarree, bazree, and wheat, &c. severally issued, changing either according as occasion may require, the practice being not to continue any one grain exclusively for any length of time. No complaints have been made by Prisoners. Solitary cases of diarrhœa have appeared from time to time, but whether this is solely due to a particular kind of food I am not in a position to state, having only been in charge of the Gaol for a very short period. Meat has been issued three times weekly.

The difficulty experienced in procuring good vegetables is the cause probably of several cases of scrofula which have occurred during the year under review.

VI.—Labour—Out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each Class:—

All labour is of necessity out-door. Consequently no comparison can be made.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Male Prisoners. The ventilation of the cells occupied by 20 prisoners only, the remainder being confined by night in a tent, is extremely defective, as might be surmised from the foregoing remarks. There are only a few holes in the roof and walls, the doors being cut down about 6 inches from the top to permit of a free current

of air if possible. This however will be remedied by carrying out the recommendations of the Inspector General of Prisons, viz. having barred doors instead of plank ones as now in use. In the female yard ventilation is freely provided.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Maintained by daily sweeping and weekly cowdunging the whole of the Gaol. The walls are cowdunged occasionally, not whitewashed. Clothing washed weakly in soap and water.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

No drains now exist, in or around the Gaol. The practice is the following:—outside of the Gaol wall, through which a hole is made, a vessel is sunk in the ground, into which all water, &c. used for cleaning or cooking escapes, and from which vessel it is removed as often as found requisite.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

On account of there being no latrines in the Gaol compound, at all adequate for the purpose, prisoners are escorted daily to a nullah about 500 yards from the Gaol, in which a trench is dug, and after being used a quantity of earth is thrown in; as *vide* a Report on this subject recently forwarded. Latrines, &c. will, as soon as possible, be built.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

During the greater portion of the past year, prisoners wore the same clothes in which they were admitted, there being none other available. Now, however, all, excepting the female portion, who still wear their own clothing, are supplied by the Gaol, and the materials manufactured in the Gaol, with the exception of the cumblies.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

As above stated 20 only can be accommodated in the Gaol, allowing the capacity estimated at 648 cubic feet. The average remainder, viz. 119, are confined in tents.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
169	5	2·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

Among the above five cases, I find from the record, one to have died from idiopathic tetanus, occurring in a young apparently healthy subject, the disease partaking of the form of trismus, and the patient dying in a state of coma. Of the other cases two died of phthisis pulmonalis, one of pneumonia, and one of emphysema and senectus.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

Extract from the remarks at the time by Dr. H. A. Lewis, who was then in charge of this Gaol—

"4th June 1866.—Cholera cases. Six cases of Cholera occurred during May. Every precaution was adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. The walls of the cells were limewashed, the floors

remade. Disinfectants were thrown on the ground of the wards, &c. The dejections of the sick were buried in distant trenches, and the sick tents thoroughly fumigated. No deaths occurred. The treatment adopted was cholera mixture, calomel, opium pills, brandy, &c."

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

Of the 273 cases admitted into Hospital, or the 282 inclusive of those remaining on the 1st of April 1866, five died, as *vide* previous remarks. A considerable number of prisoners on admission into Gaol were in a very unhealthy weak state. Fever showed the greatest number of admissions, originating from causes probably in operation in the Gaol itself, and contracted in the districts from whence they came.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

Enlargement of the whole of the Gaol, erection of latrines, &c. and hospital for males and females.

J. RABY, Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

G. G. W. MAITLAND, Surgeon Major,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
S. M. C. Division.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the DHARWAR GAOL, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The topographical position of the Dharwar Gaol having been given in previous reports, I need here only state that it lies to the north-west of the Town and Camp, and about 1½ miles from the former. Its site is isolated, high and dry, with a good fall for drainage. The thermometer gives a maximum average of 82° to a minimum of 68° 8'. The greatest heat being 94° in May, and the lowest 74° 9', maximum for

August. The total rain-fall has been 32 inches and 31 cents. October gave the greatest fall, viz. 13 inches and 1 cent.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol lies to the north-west of the Native Town. No alterations or additions of any sort or description made to the Gaol during the past year, with the exception of the pulling down of three partition walls, the converting of the respective doors into windows, and leaving only one door at either end of the long factory-shed, thus enabling a better watch to be kept over the prisoners while at work, and requiring fewer guards.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.										Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.								
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.		Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.			Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.				Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.		Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.		Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.			
	lbs.	ozs.	No.	lbs.	ozs.	Gain.		Loss.			lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Gain.		Loss.	
						lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.						lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
1865-66. 809	108	4	..	115	12	5	2	2	3	3	112	2	110	4	1	2	2	5
1866-67. -,059	108	6	1,183	115	8	7	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						No. 785		No. 398										

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners—as deducible from the foregoing data:—

From the above it will be seen that while out of 1183 discharges 785 gained at the average rate per prisoner of 7 lb. 2 oz., while in the year preceding the gain was only 5 lb. 2 oz. 398 prisoners lost an average of 1 lb. 12 oz. while in the year preceding the loss was 2 lb. 3 oz. I consider this a very satisfactory result, for although many have lost, yet the general health of the prisoners has, as will be seen by the table given below, been remarkably healthy.

V.—**Diet**—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the Prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds.

With regard to the allowance of meat three times a week to prisoners as per diet scale at page 33 of the Gaol Rules, and which came into force from the 1st July 1866, I brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Prisons in letter No.   the sudden, and very steadily maintained, and improved health amongst the prisoners, and I believe the extra diet, firewood, &c., with very geat care being given to the cooking and distribution of the food, has exercised a most marked effect; the Hospital has never in any preceding year been so free of patients, and I would propose the maintaining of the present liberal diet table.

VI.—**Labour**—Out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each Class.

	1865-66	1866-67
In-door Prisoners—		
Ratio per cent. of Deaths to treated ..	3·2	6·3
Out-door ditto ditto	..	..

Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class of disease is as follows:—

	1865-66	1866-67
In 1st class of disease	2·4	2·1
2nd do. do.	..	..
3rd do. do.	·4	·5
4th do. do.	·4	3·7
5th do. do.	..	..
	3·2	6 3

If the deaths in class 4 (3 senectus and 4 atrophia) be excluded, which I think may with justice be done, as not marking *disease* amongst prisoners, the percentage will be reduced from 6 3 to 2·6, a less percentage than has ever yet been attained.

VII.—**Ventilation**—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement.

Very perfect, but will made still more so by pulling down high and useless walls, and giving open iron doors instead of the present heavy wooden ones.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The cells and barracks are thoroughly swept out every morning and evening, and once a week the floors are cowdunged, and the walls washed occasionally, but not so often if the weather is wet and damp.

The prisoners wash themselves both morning and evening, and or Sunday a more perfect ablution of their persons is carried out, as well as of all their clothing.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

All good and open; little improvement to suggest.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The day privies are open drains, about a foot deep by about 3¼ feet in width, dug daily in an open field to the north-west of the gaol; at night they are filled up and fresh ones for next day opened by advancing a couple of feet. The soil from barracks is taken to a larger pit, also in this quarter, and a certain quantity of earth thrown over daily. The dry earth system is carried out *to the full* as regards the barracks and hospitals. No odour is, however, perceptible close to the day pits. The system, most simple in itself, *could not work better.*

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

I have nothing to propose as to any alteration in the clothing of the prisoners; it is, I consider, amply sufficient, and of good quality.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

Although for the most part of the year we had 94 above cubic capacity, yet it did not at all interfere with the health of the prisoners in this Gaol. The men are employed all day outside the walls over some 15 acres of airy, elevated ground, and I believe that the Gaol can well afford, in justice to expenses of the large military guard, to have many more prisoners, and without injury to their health, if, as has been the case, diet, regularity, and cleanliness are attended to.

Daily average number confined in the Gaol during the year in excess of the cubic capacity, 1865-66.. 65

Do. do. do. from 1st May to 21st December 1866 94

Do. do. do. below cubic capacity, from 22nd December 1866 to 31st March 1867 48

XIII—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest number died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
1866 486	16	3·2	2	0·4	4	0·8	2	0·4	3	0·6
1867 446	12	2·7	1	0·2	2	0·4	0	..	1	0·2

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The decrease of deaths to total daily average strength is very small; and highly satisfactory when compared with previous years.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

One slight case of smallpox occurred (a Chinaman) in the month of December 1866, but did not spread, and the man was able to be up and out in a few days.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The table given beneath speaks for itself as to the great improvement in the general health of prisoners, and it will also clearly be seen by the very small expenditure under the head "Hospital Charges," that the Hospital Assistant takes great interest in the work, and no expenditure is allowed unless absolutely required:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Admissions	187	374
Discharges	178	364
Died	12	16
Remaining	5	8

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

In my previous year's report I made the following remarks—"A greater care in the cooking of meals and a closer supervision over the diet table will, I would fain hope and believe, render the next year's report more favourable in every way;" this I am glad to say we have succeeded in, and I cannot at present offer any new suggestions in a sanitary point of view in addition to those in para. VII.

M. M. MACKENZIE, Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

Jail Hospital, Dharwar,
24th June 1867.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the BELGAUM SUB-GAOL *for the Year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The climate of Belgaum has always borne the reputation of being a very healthy one. It is fully within influence of the sea-breezes from the Western Coast, and from the fact of rain falling in every month, with exception of February, it is always cool, and consequently the sanitary condition of the Camp and Town stands high. The annual fall of rain was inches 40 cents. 80, and the mean temperature throughout the year 74·6.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings:—

The sub-gaol is situated on an elevated ridge of trap rock about one-quarter of a mile from the town. It was formerly the old Thuggee Factory, and in April 1866 converted into a sub-gaol for the accommodation of about 108 convicts. Should it be in contemplation to make it a permanent gaol, additional buildings will be required, such as privies, wash-houses, cook-rooms, &c., besides additional sheds and accommodation for guards, &c.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS—as deducible from the foregoing data:—

Prisoners have been healthy. One death recorded was sudden, and occurred from disease of the heart, whilst at work in one of the sheds. With few exceptions the prisoners admitted to the Gaol have been transfers, either from Kulladghee or Dharwar, and no registers of weight, &c. have been furnished.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the Prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The quality of the food supplied has been good and sufficient.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each Class:—

The labour is entirely out-door, and seems to have had a beneficial influence on the health of the Prisoners.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

The ventilation in two great sheds is secured by barred windows to the West, and in front (eastward) by open rattan work. The other sheds and the Hospital are likewise well ventilated.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

Cells there are none. The sheds or Barracks are kept scrupulously clean.

IX. DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement :—

From its elevated site and the rocky soil on which the Gaol is built, a few surface drains are quite sufficient to carry off the water during the rains.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night-soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement :—

There are at present no privies. The men resorting to a trench situated outside and to the rear of the buildings; the ordure being regularly covered with dry earth morning and evening. For night-use, tubs, in which is dry earth, are placed in each shed, and removed every morning. In the Hospital the same practice is in force, and charcoal in nets is suspended from the roof.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the Prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections :—

The clothing has hitherto been found good and sufficient.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The number in Gaol has hitherto been under its average capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet per man.

XIII.—Mortality :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
53	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means :—

Disease of the heart.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

The Gaol has not been visited by an epidemic.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The sickness has been trifling, consisting of a few cases of fever, of the intermittent type, and of chronic syphilis.

XVI.—General Suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol.

As long as the Gaol remains what it is at present, a Sub-gaol for the incarceration of convicts, and for short terms of imprisonment, the sanitary arrangements are excellent, and all that could be desired.

G. G. W. MAITLAND, Surgeon Major,
In Medical Charge, Sub-gaol Hospital.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the KARWAR GAOL, *for the Year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The climate of Karwar during the year under report has been tolerably healthy, as compared with previous years.

The temperature upon the whole was very moderate, 91° being the maximum and 64° the minimum during the year. The atmosphere between March and October is very moist, and during the remaining months very dry, owing to the north-easterly winds (land winds) which prevail in those months.

The rain-fall is shown in the following table:—

	Inches.		Inches.
May	....	November	....
June	23·77	December	·64
July	45·95	January	.....
August	18·55	February	....
September	5·88	March	....
October	10·60		

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated about a mile S. W. to the town of Karwar. Sundry additions and alterations have been made in the temporary Gaol, but none worthy of detail.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
	lbs.	lbs.			lbs.	lbs.	
359	116	112	210	17	129	130	Average gain 1 lb.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS—as deducible from the foregoing data:—

The general health of the prisoners has not been very good. Diarrhœa and dysentery were prevalent towards the close of the year, and fever more or less prevalent throughout the year.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the Prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The diet now in use is good, and sufficient in quantity. It sometimes produces a slight tendency to diarrhœa at first in those prisoners who have been accustomed to rice; and probably any change of diet would have the same effect. No change required.

VI.—LABOUR—Out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The greater portion of the prisoners were employed out-door during the year, some in the garden, others cutting laterite stones and repairing the roads about the Gaol. The in-door labour consists of cane work and carpentry. Out-door labour, in my opinion, has a beneficial effect on the health of prisoners. The percentage of deaths to treated is 2·9.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The ventilation is good, and is secured by the upper part of the walls being made of bamboos, placed within two or three inches of each other. I can propose no improvement.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in Cells and Barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The whole of the Gaol is daily swept, and the floor cowdunged two or three times a week.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

No drainage to speak of, and none required, except one drain to carry out the rain in the Monsoon. This runs under the entrance to the Gaol into the garden.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how

disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Owing to the want of proper accommodation in the temporary Gaol, and to the close proximity of the sea, the prisoners are taken out on the beach for defecation. At night iron pans, partly filled with dry earth, and surrounded with it, are placed all over the Gaol, and carried away into a pit in the morning. This answers so well that no offensive smell is perceptible in the morning from the night soil. I can propose no improvement.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the Prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing is clean and sufficient, and its effect on the health of the prisoners is shown by the absence of any tendency to pulmonary diseases.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

Average number during the year in excess of cubic capacity was 14, but this did not appear to have any effect in producing diseases, &c.

The accommodation was enlarged in December, and at present there is no overcrowding.

XIII.—Mortality:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
176	9	5·1	3	1·7	2	1·1	..	..	2	1·1

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The above mortality is chiefly attributable to the feeble state in which many are admitted into Gaol, owing to the unhealthiness of the district, and who are on this account liable to succumb to any serious disease, and more especially dysentery and diarrhœa. In a great number of these cases I find a free use of medical comforts imperative. No suggestion.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

No epidemics.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The sickness during the year has been considerably less than in 1865, and this is owing chiefly to the decrease in dysentery and diarrhœa during 1866. The percentage treated to strength in 1866-67 is 172 against 239·6 in 1865. Deaths to strength, in 1866, 5·1 ; in 1865-66, 6·33. Deaths to treated in 1866-67, 2·9; in 1865 2·6.

XVI.—General Suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

I can suggest no measure for improving the sanitary state of the present temporary Gaol. It is very desirable that a permanent one should be built.

J. DAVIES, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

G. G. W. MAITLAND, Surgeon Major,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
S. M. Division.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the RUTNAGHERRY GAOL *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The Gaol is situated on the westerly slope of a hill, composed of laterite, with here and there some light sandy loam, and detritus of the laterite; about ¼ mile distant from the sea, and about 96 feet above the mean sea level. The sloping nature of the position gives great advantages for natural drainage, and I should fancy any amount of rain-fall would not be likely to cause any collecting of stagnant pools in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gaol.

The rain-fall averages about 110 inches; the heaviest fall being as a rule in the months of June, July, and August. The thermometer ranges from 61° as a minimum to 95° as a maximum, seldom however reaching 95°; the mean temperature 81°. The proximity of the sea must have a very beneficial effect in equalizing the temperature, and the highest readings of the thermometer occur just before the advent of the monsoon in the latter end of May.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol stands alone on the side of a hill facing the west, and is free from surrounding buildings. The only building in close proximity being the gaoler's house. There have been no alterations of any consequence to any of the Gaol buildings during the past year. The portion of Gaol occupied by female prisoners has been enclosed with a stone wall, instead of the paling which formerly existed. Plans and estimates for a new privy for the dry conservancy system were called for from the Executive Engineer in October last, but as they were not received till near the commencement of the monsoon, I shall not be able to do any thing further till after the rains.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners Admitted during the year 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight or were stationary with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admitted 155 Discharged 196	99 lbs.	105 lbs.	Gained 6 lbs.	Admitted 29 Discharged 16	115 lbs.	100 lbs.	Lost 15 lbs.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners—as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The prisoners coming from the Rutnagherry districts continue to improve in weight, while those from other Districts appear to lose in weight; this may be accounted for by the greater number of prisoners composed in those from other districts being prisoners from Dwarka and Kattywar, Bombay, and districts where the people are accustomed to a more generous diet in their homes than the people of this part of the country. The prisoners have been remarkably healthy, more especially during the latter part of the year, no deaths having occurred since the month of November 1866. I am inclined to think that this may be partly owing to the beneficial effect of the new scale of rations.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

I am inclined to think that the diet at present is all that can be desired for the prisoners; it has been good in quality and sufficient in quantity. I am not disposed to attribute any disease occurring in the Gaol to anything connected with the diet; animal food is issued once a week, and the prisoners have had an abundant supply

of Europe vegetables during the past year, and have Native vegetables, fresh and good, at the season when Europe vegetables are not available. See diet scale.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

Ratio per cent of deaths to treated in out-door labour prisoners.						1·7
Ditto	ditto	ditto	in in-door	do.	do.	2·5

The out-door labour is the quarrying of blocks of laterite, gardening, carrying manure to the gaol grounds and general labouring work. The quarrying is very hard work, but seems to agree with the prisoners very well. The in-door labour is cane-working, weaving, oil pressing, tailoring, &c. &c.; neither of these in-door employments seem to have any prejudicial effect on the health of the prisoners.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The whole of the Gaol is well ventilated. Nothing to be desired in this respect.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The Gaol is kept very clean, the walls white-washed, the floors cowdunged, and all offensive matter promptly removed. Bedding aired every morning in the courtyards, weather permitting, otherwise spread out to air in the sleeping cells.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

The only drains in the Gaol are surface drains for carrying off rain-water; all dirty water is kept in earthenware vessels and carried out by the sweeper into the garden. The drainage is everything that could be wished.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The dry earth conservancy is not yet thoroughly introduced, nor can it be until a suitable building is made for a privy. This I hope will be done before next rains. Dry earth is used in the night pans, and the deodorizer used; nothing but dry earth answers well, though there is always a difficulty of getting prisoners to use it. The nightsoil is all used for the garden.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections :—

The clothing is good and comfortable, each prisoner having a strong cotton jacket and pair of stout trowsers, with cotton quilted cap; a blanket coat, to wear during the cold season and the rains; bed and blanket; and, when necessary, two blankets are given, as in the case of old or delicate prisoners. I think the clothing is sufficient, and they are made to keep it clean, all clothing being washed at least once a week if made of cotton, and the woollen when necessary.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

There has been no overcrowding, the number of prisoners having been always under the Gaol capacity. No disease or inconvenience of any kind can be attributed to this cause.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.									
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Other diseases.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
197	8	4·06	..	..	5	2·5	..	..	..	..	3	1·5

Causes to which foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

I cannot assign any cause for the diseases resulting in the above deaths attributable to defective sanitation in Gaol. Five deaths occurred from fever during the year, the others are cases of organic disease. The total number of deaths are 8; one less than the previous year.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

No epidemics.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

Five of the deaths are from remittent fever. I do not think there is any special cause to be traced for these cases of fever; it is very prevalent in the town and neighbourhood of Rutnagherry at certain seasons of the year; the general run of cases are those usually met with in most Indian Hospitals.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

A good privy for the proper carrying out of the dry conservancy system will be necessary, and if this is properly carried out it will enable me to do away with a practice which at present cannot be avoided, viz., carrying all the night pans through the main gateway, and consequently through the office and a great part of the prison. This is most objectionable, and I shall do myself the honour of submitting my project with plans and estimate with as little delay as possible. I have no other suggestions to make.

C. JOHNSON, Assistant Surgeon,
Civil Surgeon in Medical Charge, Jail, Rutnagherry.

To The INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

DIET SCALE.

No.	Days.	Rice.*	Bajree.	Wheat.	Toor Dhal.	Channa Dhal.	Vegetables.	Spices.	Cocum.	Sweet Oil.	Salt.	Firewood.	Fish.	Animal food consisting of Mutton, Milk, Curd, Ghee.
		lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.
1	Sunday	....	....	1 8 0	....	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	1 0 0	....	....
2	Monday	1 8 0	....	....	0 5 0	....	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	1 0 0	....	....
3	Tuesday..........	....	1 8 0	....	0 5 0	....	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	1 0 0	....	....
4	Wednesday	1 8 0	....	....	....	....	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	1 0 0	0 5 0	†0 5 0 ‡0 8 0
5	Thursday	....	....	1 8 0	0 5 0	....	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	1 0 0	....	....
6	Friday	1 8 0	....	....	0 5 0	....	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	1 0 0	....	....
7	Saturday	....	1 8 0	....	§0 5 0	....	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	1 0 0	0 8 0	....

* It is served up every day to Chinese and Malays Prisoners.

† For Native Prisoners.

‡ For Chinese and Malays.

§ Chinese and Malays are excepted.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the TANNA GAOL, *for the Year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

Town of Tanna is situated in about lat. 19°7′ N.; long. 73°10′ E., on the eastern shore of the island of Salsette, on the bank of the tidal creek which separates that island from the mainland. The climate is moist and enervating; the sea-breeze is shut out by a range of hills to the west. The average annual rain-fall is 96 inches. The temperature from 15th March to end of June is most oppressive—in the remaining months of the year it is little less so—in January and February it is temperate, but at no period is the climate bracing.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol abuts on the creek and lies to the east of the city, separated from it by open ground, 300 yards in breadth.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register				Weight on admission and discharge of prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge	Number who gained or lost weight or were stationary, with average of gain or loss	Number	Average weight of Prisoners on admission	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss
1,108	Stones 7 lbs 5	Stones 7 lbs 4	No. Gained .. 289 Lost .... 300 Stationary 519 Total 1,108	216	Stones 8 lbs 4	Stones 8 lbs 5	No. Gained .. 110 Lost .... 81 Stationary. 25 Total 216

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS—as deducible from the foregoing data:—

Fair. On comparing the weights of those who have been in Gaol for two months and upwards there is a loss in 58 (64 per cent.) and a gain in 41 (36 per cent).

All the sickness has been of a marked cachectic character, from the half-starved condition of the generality of the prisoners on their admission.

STATEMENT *showing the number of prisoners, of two months' imprisonment and upwards, that have gained or lost in weight :—*

	Number of prisoners that				Average Gain.	Average Loss.	Greatest Gain.	Greatest Loss.
	Gained Weight.	Lost Weight.	Stationary.	Total.				
					lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
2 months..........	33	68	1	102	2	2	2	3
3 do.	99	67	1	167	3	2	4	3
4 do.	53	48	..	101	3½	3	3	4
5 and 6 do.	81	234	2	317	3	4	7	5
7 months...........	..	20	..	20	..	5	..	7
8 and 9 do.	6	8	..	14	2	8	2	8
1 year	48	72	1	121	3	3½	6	3
18 months	22	7	..	29	3	2	4	4
2 years and upwards.	28	87	..	115	3	6	8	9

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

Considering the cachectic state of the generality of the prisoners on admission, I do not consider the present diets contain sufficient nutriment for prisoners under hard labour. The lessening of the meat ration would, I consider, interfere greatly with their labouring capabilities.

VI.—LABOUR—Out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

No out-door labour excepting those employed in the Gaol garden.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

No alteration since last report excepting that the wood-work of the upper part of the doors has been removed, and iron bars substituted.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

No change since last report.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

All the drains were opened during the monsoon and cleaned out.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Dry earth conservancy has worked well; no sickness is traceable to the excreta being buried within the precincts of the Gaol.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

Great difficulty is encountered in making the prisoners keep their clothing clean; it is hardly sufficient for the cold and wet seasons.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

$55\frac{32}{52}$, at 648 cubic feet per prisoner. There has been frequent overcrowding for a short time only during the past year, which has been relieved by transferring the surplus prisoners to Yerowda with as little delay as possible.

XIII.—Mortality:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
287	8	2·1	3	1·0	..	..	..	..	1	3·0

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

Dysentery 3; Diarrhœa 1; other diseases 4. The deaths this year are half that of 1866-77. The greater part have been caused by diarrhœa and dysentery, and the remainder complicated with it and scurvy. In two instances the prisoners arrived in the Gaol with dysentery and diarrhœa, and rapidly sank.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

There have been none during the past year.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

There has been a great decrease in the admissions under miasmatic and parasitic diseases; the former attributable in a great measure to the prevention of overcrowding and other sanitary improvements.

XVI.—General Suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

The Gaol is so faulty in construction, and in such a dilapidated state, that the only improvements that can be made in the Gaol is to pull the central building down and rebuild it.

H. ATKINS, Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the YERROWDA GAOL *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

As regards topography, *vide* report for 1865-66. No statistics of rain have been collected during the last year, but arrangements have been made to register the rain-fall this year. The following is a condensed statement of temperature from October 1866 to March 1867:—

MONTHS.	Average Maximum Temperature.	Average Minimum Temperature.	Mean Temperature.
October 1866	81·8	66·6	75·7
November ,,	87·4	61·5	74·45
December ,,	80·0	59·3	69·65
January 1867	81·7	61·1	71·4
February ,,	81·8	58·1	76·45
March ,,	90·5	65·7	73·35

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

Position of Gaol described in previous report. Remarks upon additions and alterations to buildings do not seem necessary, as the Gaol is at present only temporary, and as such affords sufficient accommodation for its inmates.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—

Vide remarks by my predecessor.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners—as deducible from the foregoing data:—

No opinion can be expressed on this point owing to a register of the weight of the prisoners not having been kept, and I regret I am unable to express my opinion as to the general health of prisoners previous to my joining this Gaol. The mortality and sickness of the prisoners I learn from the Hospital register was unusually high up to November, but since December there has been a marked and decided reduction both in the number of sick and the number of deaths. I joined the Gaol in the middle of February last, and since then the general health of the prisoners has been decidedly good.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise—as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

No remarks appear necessary.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

There have been 112 deaths altogether; out of these 95 were among prisoners employed on out-door, and 17 among those employed on in-door labour.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

No remarks appear necessary, as it has been described in previous reports.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Vide remarks of report for previous year.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

Vide remarks of the previous year.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how

disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Vide remarks of the previous year.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The regulated quantity of clothing is sufficient for the preservation of the health of the prisoners; but in the generality of transfers from other Gaols, the clothing sent with the prisoners has been insufficient, and in a torn and somewhat unserviceable state.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

There has not been overcrowding.

XIII.—Mortality:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
815·3	112	13·7	9	1·1	37	4·5	..	..	30	3·68

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventable means:—

Having joined this Hospital at almost the end of this official year, I am unable to give any satisfactory explanation as to the probable cause of the previous high mortality, regarding which I have been informed a special committee was convened under the orders of

Government, and which committee must from the data placed before it, have forwarded a report to Government on the subject. It is necessary to remark that since the month of December there has been a marked and rapid decrease both in the number of sick and the number of deaths: the mortality during the subsequent months was as follows—December 1866, 2; January 1867, 1; February 2; March 1; April 3; May 1. It will be seen from the above that the present health of the Gaol is as remarkable as the previous sickness and mortality were. It seems, therefore, not necessary to make any remarks as to preventable means.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them—with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

There were no epidemics.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

Vide para. XIII.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

None required.

P. M. BAPTISTA, L.M., Sub-Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical charge Gaol, Yerrowda.

Yerrowda, 30th May 1867.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the AHMEDNUGGUR CRIMINAL GAOL, *for the year* 1867.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—Situated in the heart of the city; air dry.

Months.	Thermometer.			Rain.	
	Sunrise.	12 A.M.	4 P.M.	Inches.	Cents.
May, 1866	78°	93°	98°	..	1
June „	78	86	87	2	48
July „	77	81	77	5	29
Aug. „	76	81	81	3	91
Sept. „	74	83	84	4	46
Oct. „	72	84	84	2	83
Nov. „	64	80	80	..	..
Dec. „	61	75	76	..	..
Jan. 1867	61	76	78	..	..
Feb. „	61	80	82	..	..
Mar. „	70	85	88	..	21
Total....	772	904	915	19	19
Average....	70·	82·	83·		

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—Additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated in the centre of the City, which is walled, and to the south-west of the Camp. No additions or alterations have been made during the past eleven months.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
	lbs.	lbs.			lbs.	lbs.	
532	109	110	287 gained, 103 lost, and 162 stationary. Average gain was 1 lb.	4	103	105	3 gained, 1 lost. Average of gain 2 lbs.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS—as deducible from the foregoing data :—

Is satisfactory.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The diet appears ample, and as far as my experience allows me to judge, not to act as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease. Ghee has been substituted for Kurdee oil, as I understand good oil is not procurable at Ahmednuggur. I have no modification to propose.

VI.—LABOUR—Out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

The average number of prisoners employed in out-door labour was 77, and the ratio per cent. to deaths of treated in this class was 0 ; of those employed, some wholly in-door and some partly in out-door labour, the number was 122, and the ratio of deaths to treated in this class was 4·5. Of the out-door class there were 116 admissions into

Hospital, of the in-door labourers 143. There were no fatal cases in Hospital of the out-door class, and of the in-door, four.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Secured by the ordinary inlets and outlets of doors and windows, and by openings in the roof. It seems thorough.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

By limewashing the wall, cowdunging and sweeping the floors.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

Drainage mostly open. In the month of March the main drain was found to be choked up. It was opened, cleaned, and is now efficient.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry earth system answers admirably, except during the monsoon, owing to the absence of a shed. McDougall's deodorizing powder has been used, and found to answer the required purpose. The nightsoil is conveyed in closed vessels to the Gaol garden, where it is buried.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the Prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

Clothing seems sufficient, and warm enough to ward off pulmonary affections.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

There has been no overcrowding during the past eleven months.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
164	4	2	..	..	1	·6	1	·6	1	·6

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

As none of those fatal cases have occurred since I received charge, I cannot state what causes may have been in operation at the time.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

Seven cases of Cholera occurred in September 1866 ; of those only one proved fatal ; they were treated by Dr. Turnbull with a saturated spirituous solution of Camphor internally. I cannot detail the other subsidiary treatment adopted.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

From the foregoing data I should infer that the general sickness and mortality were not excessive during the past eleven months.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

I have none to offer.

H. T. DANN, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

A. WRIGHT,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Poona Division.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the SHOLAPOOR GAOL, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY.—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The country around Sholapoor is open and greatly undulating: the soil of the station is gravelly, with an underlying rock of sand-stone, but in the country around there is the black or cotton soil. There is scarcely any timber or jungle, and the supply of water has hitherto been very limited, generally failing in the hot weather. The average rain-fall may be said to be about 26 inches. The climate is warm and dry during the greater part of the year, and on the whole I believe it to be healthy.

I have not known a serious epidemic since my residence at the station, upwards of five years.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated between the Camp and the southern and eastern suburbs of the City, the Camp being to the south. The building formerly occupied by the female convicts during the day has been made over to the Judge for the confinement of civil prisoners—other extramural buildings have been dismantled. Two solitary cells were converted into one for the accommodation of an eurasian prisoner, to provide the proper amount of cubic space.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight or were stationary, with average or gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admitted 446 Discharged 377	107 lbs.	108 lbs.	88 gained. 66 lost, and 223 remained stationary Average of gain 2 lbs., of loss 1½ lbs.	Admitted 10 Discharged 2	118 lbs.	118 lbs.	1 gained, and 1 remained stationary; 1 gained 1 lb.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners—as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The general health of the prisoners has been in my opinion excellent.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The diet has been of excellent quality and sufficient in quantity. On economical grounds I do not think it necessary that wheat should be issued three times a week. I think the kind of grain to be issued might be left to the Superintendent, provided that the three kinds of grain were issued *at least* once a week. Grain would then be issued under my superintendence, according to the rate ruling in the market, the health of the prisoners being of course the first consideration.

VI.—Labour—Out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

The labour is all in-door; that is there have been no gangs of convicts employed on duty away from the Gaol in making roads, excavations, or work of this description. In fact the work has been generally of a lighter description than I should like to be able to give the convicts. Quarrying in the garden was carried on for some time; this had the double object of carrying out the sentence of the law, and improving the grounds of the garden for agricultural purposes. Only one death occurred during the whole year.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

The sleeping barracks are well ventilated, each building being divided into two apartments by a dwarf wall which runs its entire length. Ventilation is secured by means of windows and doors, with iron bars, to prevent the prisoners escaping. Each barrack has a ventilator also on the roof. The solitary cells are very badly ventilated, and in my last year's report I recommended that this state of things should be remedied.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Cleanliness is maintained by gangs of convicts told off as sweepers, working under the Superintendent of Conservancy. Vessels are placed in the cells and barracks at night as receptacles for urine and fæces—dry earth is also placed there to cover the same after being passed. These are removed the first thing in the morning to the narrow trench in the garden. The floors are washed as a rule once a week, with a preparation of clay and water.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

A large covered drain runs the entire length of the Gaol, which empties itself into a nullah outside the Gaol wall—small holes with iron gratings are let into the wall, which also empty themselves into this nullah.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry conservancy is in force in this Gaol, and is carried out in the simplest manner possible; dry earth and charcoal are the only deodorizers in use. A cask of Macdougall's Disinfecting Powder was sent to me; but I have not had any occasion to use it up to this time. Nightsoil is removed in iron pans to the garden trench.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing is generally sufficient, but in the monsoon extra clothing is issued as considered necessary. I have not attributed any cases of pulmonary affection to want of clothing.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity, estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

There has been no overcrowding during the past year.

XIII.—Mortality :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
122·7	1	·8	..	..	1	·8	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

There was in this case a *post mortem* examination made, revealing considerable enlargement of the spleen, showing that the deceased had in all probability been a martyr to fever previous to his admission into gaol. This was a case of remittent fever, the remissions being scarcely observable.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

None during the past pear.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

I consider the sickness and mortality to have been very trifling during the past year.

XVI.—General Suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

I have to suggest that the ventilation of the solitary cells may be improved, and that the new hospital (recommended by Dr. Leith to be built) may be built with the least possible delay. These recommendations were suggested by me in my last year's report.

CHARLES F. OGILVIE, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

A. WRIGHT,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Poona Division,
Indian Medical Department.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Dhoolia Gaol *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—
Has been fully described in former Reports.

Temperature :—

Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
92·0	73·0	82·5

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

Has been previously described. No additions or alterations to buildings have been effected during the year, with the exception of the dead wall, dividing the two sides of the Gaol yard, having been removed, by order of the Inspector General of Prisons. This I look upon as a decided improvement, giving a freer circulation of air.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admitted .. 870 Discharged .. 839	lbs. 112·2	lbs. 125·5	Gained 13·3 lbs.	..	..	..	....

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS—as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The general health of the prisoners has been excellent, as is shown in the above return, giving an average increase of weight per prisoner on discharge of 13·3 lbs. as compared with the weight on admission.

V.—DIET its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

During the past year the scale of diet laid down in Section XV. of the new Gaol Rules has been introduced, and with very good effect. In my opinion it is admirably adapted to the wants of the prisoners, and I have no modifications to propose.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

All the deaths during the year have occurred amongst in-door labourers, but I do not consider this to be due to any special cause

acting upon this class, and from which out-door labourers were exempt, but entirely to accidental causes.

Out-door.	In-door.	Total.	Remarks.
..	2·1	2·1.	..

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Ventilation is very good, and has been described in previous reports. The strength of the Gaol having been less than in previous years, the prisoners have enjoyed a proportionately increased quantity of cubic space.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The cells and barracks are periodically cowdunged and white-washed, and the prisoners wash daily before the 11 o'clock meal. No suggestions for improvement on this point seem to be called for.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for im-improvement:—

The drainage has been previously described. No alteration has been made, and it appears to be quite efficient.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

A modified form of dry conservancy has been hitherto in force, but was condemned by the Inspector General of Prisons at his recent inspection, and the dry earth sewage system will be introduced as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing, as previously described, is good and sufficient. It is washed regularly once a week, and afterwards exposed to the sun. It is quite free from vermin. Pulmonary complaints are not prevalent in the Gaol.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The number of prisoners in the Gaol has generally been over that which it is calculated to contain at the rate of 648 cubic feet per prisoner, but not to such an extent as to cause inconvenience or produce disease. When much over strength it has usually been reduced by the despatch of a certain number of prisoners to the Central Gaol at Yerrowda, under instructions from the Inspector General of Prisons, so that the overcrowding, when it has existed at all, has been but temporary.

XIII.—Mortality:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
245·5	6	2·4	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The above return shows a decrease in the rate of mortality as compared with the previous year. The deaths have been due to chronic hepatitis, leprosy, phthisis, valvular disease of the heart, and senectus (2 cases).

No special remarks or suggestions are called for under this heading.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress.

No epidemic of any kind has prevailed during the year.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The general sickness during the year has not been great, or of a serious nature. The mortality also has been small.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

I consider the sanitary state of the Gaol to be very good, and have no suggestions to offer for its improvement. It being contemplated to reduce the strength permanently to 200, a new Hospital is not required, but the present one will be improved by the addition of roof ventilators, and will then afford ample accommodation for the male sick.

WILLIAM E. CATES, Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Dhoolia Gaol.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the State of the Prisoners in the SURAT GAOL, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

Surat is situated on the east bank of the river Taptee, and is surrounded by a wall with semi-circular bastions and battlements; it is about 12 miles from the sea.

During the months of January, February, November, and December the wind blowing from the North-east renders the climate dry; from the month of February to October it is moist.

The total fall of rain was 42 inches and 40 cents.; the average range of the thermometer is given below :—

Max.	Med.	Min.
88	84	75.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The Gaol stands immediately within the south wall of the City, near the river Taptee, and on the confines of the Naupoora zilla; he camp lying without the walls, is at some little distance from it. The whole of the cells have been plastered and whitewashed.

III.—Total number of Prisoners Admitted during the year 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
553	lbs. 104	lbs. $106\frac{1}{2}$	Gained in 246 Lost in 245 Stationary 56 Average gain, $5\frac{3}{16}$ lbs. Average loss, $5\frac{5}{16}$ lbs.	35	lbs. $113\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. $109\frac{3}{4}$	Gained in 7 Lost in 15 Stationary 3 Average gain, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Average loss, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners—as deducible from the foregoing data :—

Good.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the Prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The quality of diet is good, and sufficient in quantity.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

During the past year 28 prisoners were employed on out-door labour, and 93 on in-door labour.

The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class is given below :—

Out-door, 1 ; In-door, 3.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

The ventilation is good, secured by the walls having been lowered, and by the opening out of iron barred windows; which improvement was effected by my predecessor.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

Immediately the prisoners leave the cells in the early morning, the night vessels are removed, the bedding rolled up, and aired in the cell yards until 3 o'clock P.M. The cells are swept, and the floors leeped with clay and water.

Under these arrangements the cleanliness of the Gaol is well maintained.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects ; with measures for improvement :—

There no under-drains, the rain-fall is carried off by surface drains.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement :—

The mode of dry earth conservancy is in force, and has been very satisfactorily carried out.

Dry sifted earth mixed with ashes from the cookrooms is used as a deodorizing agent.

The night and day soil is removed morning and evening to the Gaol garden, and there buried in trenches.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections :—

The present system of clothing is bad; it is insufficient and antagonistic to cleanliness.

I would recommend that two suits be yearly allowed, to be changed weekly, or as often as becomes necessary.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

None.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
152	7	4·6	1	·6	1	·6	..	..	3	1·9

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The causes of the foregoing mortality may be ascribed to diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

There was no epidemic disease during the year under report.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The mortality was principally from diseases of the stomach and bowels.

XVI.—General Suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

Increased supply of clothing.

HENRY J. GANE, Acting Civil Surgeon, Surat,
In Medical Charge, Gaol Hospital.

T. W. WARD,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Kaira Gaol, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

The collectorate of Kaira comprises a tract of country well wooded and watered, and forming a plain presenting a more or less irregular surface. The soil is very fertile, and varies from a stiff clay to a light sandy, with a substratum of nodular limestone. This tract of country is very rich, and comprises a total area of 1375 square miles, with a population of 566,583. The town of Kaira has a population of 12,290 ; the streets, although narrow, are clean, and the houses are for the most part solid and lofty brick buildings. The climate is moist and relaxing. 27 inches and 32 cents. of rain have been registered during the past year. Temperature varies very much, the maximum averaging 104° Fahr., and the minimum 56°.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to City or Camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings :—

The Gaol lies to the south-east of the town, is less than a quarter of a mile from it, and about a mile and a quarter from the old

camp. The situation is rather low. No additions or alterations have been made during the past year.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners Admitted during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admitted 635. Discharged 662.	lbs. 99·1	lbs. 96·0	437 lost, on average 1·3 lbs. 47 gained on average 0·13 lb. Stationary 178.	Admitted 6. Discharged 8.	lbs. 103·5	lbs. 101·1	5 lost, on average 0·8 lb. 3 stationary.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data:—

It will be observed from the foregoing table that as a rule the prisoners lose in weight during their time of residence in the Gaol, about one-fifth remaining in their previous condition, while a small proportion gain in weight. The general health, as shown by the foregoing, is I believe satisfactory, allowing for the deteriorating influences in a prisoner's life.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the Prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

Both in quantity, and quality, the rations served out to the prisoners are good and sufficient of their kind, and I do not consider that the diet in itself is likely to be the cause of disease or a predisposition thereto. I observed, however, that the grain was badly ground when I first took charge of the Gaol, in the month of July, and from this cause I believe a good many cases of diarrhœa, or at all events an irritable condition of the bowels, arose. That defect was, however,

speedily remedied, and its removal had a beneficial effect on the health of the prisoners. The food is cooked by prisoners, who are selected for their attention and good conduct.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The prisoners are employed on both out-door and in-door labour; the out-door labour is performed for the most part by the short-term prisoners, while the long-sentenced men are principally employed in the factory or other in-door work. Of the two kinds of labour I consider the out-door the most healthy, except perhaps in the monsoon, when they are badly clad, as was the case in the beginning of last wet season. The ratio per cent. of deaths to each class was as follows:—

In-door 8·2. Out-door 2·2.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Beyond a grated door and window in each cell there was absolutely no provision for ventilation in any part of the Gaol, except the factory, which has one side open, and the other partially closed by railings. There has been no roof ventilation anywhere except over the solitary cells, and there the "louvres" are fixed at such an angle as to allow the rain to beat into the cell, and keep the floor constantly wet if there is any rain.

Owing to the exceedingly defective state of the ventilation, openings had to be made during the monsoon at the ends of each block of prisoners' cells, and in the hospital; but before long I hope to have efficient roof ventilation established, which will act well in all weather.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The Gaol is kept as clean as possible, by prisoners appointed to the special duty under the direction of the warders, refuse matter being removed outside the Gaol, and buried or otherwise disposed of.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

Surface drains only are used for carrying off waste or rain-water. They are exceedingly defective in their action, and should be properly built for the purpose of carrying off the rain-water. Under present circumstances they are little better than trenches for holding the rain-water in the neighbourhood of the buildings, and allowing it to soak under the walls; to appear as a slimy moist surface on the floors and walls, on the former of which the prisoners have to sleep. The space inside the Gaol walls is very flat, and consequently retains the rain-water; there is no difficulty, however, about efficiently draining it, but the trouble and cost; the ground has been surveyed for drainage purposes, but there all action has ceased. A thoroughly efficient system of drains for carrying off the rain-water is urgently required; without it the Gaol will never be healthy during the monsoon.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry earth conservancy has nominally been in force for some time past, but, owing to the want of the most simple contrivances, during the monsoon it proved a miserable failure: there was no covered privy, or no place to keep dry earth in; consequently it could not be carried out in rainy weather. A shed with a plain roof and open at the sides is now built as a privy, and alongside of it will be a shed in which dry earth can be preserved for use. The nightsoil is now buried in pits in the Gaol garden, and afterwards used as manure. The only deodorizers in use are dry earth and a little carbolate of lime, which is mostly used for the Hospital, and for disinfecting the urine pans which are left all night in the prisoners' cells. The system of conservancy now in operation will, I trust, be found equal to all requirements.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing is now sufficient for the requirements of the prisoners, and in fair condition, but at the beginning of the monsoon

was little more than a collection of dirty rags. It is kept clean by periodical washings and boiling, a washing party of prisoners being formed as often as required.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

The proper cubic capacity of the Gaol, including the accommodation provided in the solitary cells, is only 72, whereas there have been upwards of 230 prisoners in the Gaol at one time. The consequence was that disease in many forms was exceedingly active, and the defective state of ventilation served to increase the evil effects of overcrowding. The cubic capacity of the Gaol as formerly furnished by the Engineering Department was 201, but this could only have allowed about 300 cubic feet of space to each prisoner. There is cubic capacity for 72 prisoners at 648 feet each, after deducting the lose by the subdivision of the cells, and not taking in the capacity of the roof. The removal of the excess number of prisoners has been the measure of relief resorted to.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
146·0	31	·212	3	·0205	15	·102	..	..	8	·054

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The mortality shown in the foregoing table was principally owing to overcrowding, bad ventilation, damp, and insufficient clothing;

acting on persons whose constitutions were highly predisposed to disease from previous attacks of malarious fevers and bad habits, such as opium-eating, &c. There are few prisoners admitted who do not bring with them the seeds of fatal disease in a latent form, and the above causes, combined with confinement especially, are amply sufficient to cause the disease to make its presence severely felt, even if it does not terminate fatally. Fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery were the principal diseases, the last two usually being preceded by the first.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

There have been, properly speaking, no epidemics during the time under consideration, though at one time cases of malarious fever were very numerous, and many of them assumed a typhoid form, which I believe to have been due to the number of patients crowded together in Hospital; for on the removal of a considerable number of patients to the Police Hospital in Camp, the disease speedily assumed a less dangerous form. There was not a single case of cholera in the Gaol, nor so far as I know, in the town or immediate neighbourhood.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

I consider that a great deal of the mortality was directly or indirectly owing to preventible causes; and I am borne out in this opinion by the marked improvement which has taken place since most of these causes have been wholly or in part removed. A considerable number of admissions have been caused by fetter galls, and although leather fetter guards are supposed to lessen the injury from the friction of the fetters on the ankles of the men, I am rather of opinion that it is but a defective preventive measure, as, owing to the carelessness of the prisoners, bad fitting, &c., they seem to be almost as bad as the fetters, and I do not think we shall get rid of this cause of inefficiency unless the fetters are done away with. In men of bad constitution, such as prisoners are generally, the evil from this cause is greater than may be supposed; the sores and abscesses caused in this way being often followed by an attack of fever, which keeps

the prisoners a long time in hospital and in a weak state, even if it does not lead to more serious consequences.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

Means for the improvement of ventilation have been undertaken, and will be completed in a short time; the food is well prepared; the number of prisoners in the Gaol is considerably lessened; and they are well clothed. I think the most pressing sanitary requirements of the Gaol have been carried out with one exception, viz. the drainage. This only exists in name, and unless some better provision is made than now exists, I fear the return of the wet season will show that it should not have been neglected. What I consider is required is that a series of water-proof surface-drains should be placed to catch, *and carry away*, the rain-water as it drops from the eaves of the building, and in which the prisoners are confined, so as to prevent the water soaking into and under the walls, to be exhaled in the interior of the cells on the floors of which the prisoners must sleep. If, after this is done, the dampness still continues, subsoil drains should be placed under the floors; but if the water be prevented soaking under the walls, I do not think it will be necessary to make subsoil drains.

HENRY COOK, M.D., Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Kaira.

E. MAHAFFY, M.D.,
Acting Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Northern Division.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the AHMEDABAD GAOL, *for the official year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The district is a flat alluvial tract (traversed by the river Saburmutti), possessing but little natural drainage. The soil is mostly light fine sand, containing some 11 per cent. of clay. The remainder is the ordinary black cotton soil. The country is well wooded, and generally highly cultivated.

The climate during the year was more favourable to health than usual, and there was no outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease: the temperature also was below the average. Otherwise the seasons followed their ordinary course, the hot weather beginning in the early part of April, the rains towards the middle of July, and the cold weather at the commencement of November.

Rain fell chiefly in July and August; the total amount was 27 inches 16 cents., being a shade under average. The mean temperature was 80°·5, maximum 107°, minimum 58°. The relative figures for 1865-66, were 81°·9, 109°, and 58°.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated in the city, some four miles from camp.

The only alterations made were the removal of the cook-house in the Hospital yard, and the adoption of a range of out-offices to supply its place, a change that involved no cost; and the completion of box built filters, which have been in use since August, and work very satisfactorily.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the official year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
Admitted 949 Discharged 978	S. lbs. oz. 7 9 4	S. lbs. oz. 7 12 0	lbs. oz. 563 gained 3,869 lbs. = 6 13 each 282 lost 1,307 lbs. = 4 10 each 133 remained stationary.	Admitted 113 Discharged 115	S. lbs. oz. 7 7 13	S. lbs. oz. 7 10 0	lbs. oz. 60 gained 738 lbs. = 6 4 each 35 lost 145 lbs. = 4 2 each 20 remained stationary.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners, as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The results above given are decidedly satisfactory, showing, as they do, that the weight gained has been more than double that lost, and health has been proportionately good; whereas in the previous year, when great sickness prevailed, the loss in weight more than doubled the gain.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The diet is invariably of good quality, and it is amply sufficient. On no occasion throughout the year has there been the least reason to regard it as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effects on the general state of health I consider to be in all respects satisfactory. The only modification that occurs to me is the reduction of the issue of animal food to twice a week instead of thrice, and this is only suggested on grounds of economy.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

The labour is entirely in-door. With the reduced strength now obtaining I do not consider it has exercised any injurious influence on health.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

The ventilation is very defective; it is by gratings over the doors, which are also partially barred with a counter opening in the cell walls, of 18 inches diameter, some seven feet above the floor. No improvements could well or wisely be undertaken, owing to the very small size of the cells, and the solidity and great thickness of the masonry.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement :—

Cleanliness is scrupulously maintained by daily sweeping throughout, the floors being cowdunged once every week, or oftener,

and the walls white-washed twice a year. I have no suggestions to offer.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

The drainage is surface and open, it is adequate and effective.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Earth, mixed with an equal quantity of wood ashes, has been in use throughout the year, both in the privies and cells. This arrangement has answered extremely well, and deodorizes effectually, an end difficult to attain by earth alone in this nighbourhood, from the very large quantity required, owing to its sandy nature, and deficiency in clay. The night soil is removed night and morning, and deposited outside of the city. There is no fault to find with the conservancy, the removal being by means of a suitably constructed iron vessel fixed on a cart; is effected without any nuisance whatever.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing is kept clean. A very superior description of material has been employed in its manufacture since November 1865. It is in every way sufficient for health, and an adequate protection against the occurrence of pulmonary complaints.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

Estimating the capacity at 500 cubic feet, there was a daily average of 12 prisoners below capacity. But estimated at 648 feet each, there was an average of 32 above capacity. The excess thus shown was, however, only during the first eight months of the year, the institution of a central Gaol in this neighbourhood, in December last, having since afforded permanent relief from any overcrowding.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
355	11	3·1	..	..	5	1·4	1	0·3	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

There were only 11 deaths from all causes, a rate of mortality less than half the ordinary ratio. Of these two were altogether exceptional. One a case of small-pox, the disease existing on committal, the other a patient received in a dying state from the Dhooliakote Central Gaol. There were, however, six released on the ground of sickness, of whom three, it is ascertained, have since died. On the other hand, four of the 11 deaths in Hospital occurred to prisoners transferred from Kaira owing to ill-health.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

There was no epidemic disease throughout. One death occurred from sporadic cholera in May, the only case of the kind witnessed ; and two cases of small-pox (one terminating fatally) happened in March ; both patients received from the Mahee Kante Agency, suffering from premonitory fever when committed.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The state of health was satisfactory throughout, and the ratio of mortality was comparatively low, the majority of the deaths occurring within four months from the commencement of confinement, in prisoners noted as weakly on committal.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

The efforts made towards the close of the previous, and during the present, official year to improve the sanitary state of the Gaol, by amending the dietary, improving the clothing, and conservancy, securing an abundant supply of filtered water, and finally permanently reducing the number of prisoners so as to afford 648 cubic feet of sleeping space to each, leave nothing to be desired: unless it may be deemed advisable to carry out the costly alterations in the buildings suggested by the Sanitary Commission. But there is certainly no reason now on the grounds of health to advise this.

D. WYLLIE, Surgeon Major,
Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

To THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS, POONA.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the DOHUD GAOL, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

Dohud is situated on an undulating plain, 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by low hills except towards the east, in which direction the ground gradually becomes more elevated. It is about one mile distant from the nearest ghaut, and on its north-west border there is a large tank which contains a considerable quantity of water all the year round. The climate during the greater part of the year is healthy and agreeable, but during September, October, and November it is highly malarious. The nights in December, January, and February are very cold and invigorating. Rain fell chiefly in June, July, August, and September, and the total amount was 34 inches 68 cents. The mean annual temperature, as ascertained at sunrise, 10 o'clock A.M., 4 o'clock P.M., and 10 o'clock P.M., by a common thermometer, suspended in a freely ventilated Surgery was 79°·8. The mean of the hottest month (May) was 90°·6, and that of the coldest month (February) was 70°·1. The lowest

temperature recorded throughout the year was 55°, in December (sunrise), and the highest 106°, in May, at 4 P.M.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp—additions and alterations to buildings :—

The Gaol consists of the east half of the fort, and the cells, 38 in number, are situated on its north, east, and south sides. The fort forms part of the northern boundary of the town, and is about 400 yards south of camp Dohud, the intervening space being used as a parade ground. In the west half of the fort the mamlutdar and moonsiff have their courts, and the sowars have their stables and houses. During the year the Gaol has neither been increased nor altered in any way.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67, and discharged in the course of the same year :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
157	lbs. 104·39	lbs. 106·86	106 gained, average gain 4·76 lbs. 47 lost, average loss 2·64 4 remained stationary.	10	lbs. 104·3	lbs. 105·2	5 gained, average gain 5·5 lbs. 4 lost, average loss 4·6 1 remained stationary.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS—as deducible from the foregoing data :—

Has been everything that could be desired.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the Prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The quality of the diet throughout the year has been good, and has been quite sufficient for the wants of the prisoners. It has neither been a predisposing nor exciting cause of disease, but on the contrary the general health of the prisoners seemed to improve under it. For the last 3 months they have been getting 5 ounces of butcher's meat once a week, which I believe to be quite unnecessary, as they are unaccustomed to it, and do not perform more work than free labourers.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners--ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

For the greater part of the year the prisoners were not divided into classes, and the labour consisted of flour-grinding, digging and carrying earth, carrying water, barbers' work, weeding, &c. With the exception of the flour-grinding it was all out-door labour, and as the prisoners were left much to themselves, very little work was performed, and their health in no way influenced by it. For some months they had nothing to do but prepare their food and eat it, but of late the gaoler has introduced stone-cutting, brick-making, tailoring, conservancy, and sweepers' work, so that the prisoners are now more regularly employed.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The ventilation is defective, as the doors, which, however, are large, form both inlet and outlet. It has been proposed to make an opening in the back wall or roof of each cell.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The floors and walls of the cells are "leeped" with clay and water once a week in the cold, and twice a week in the hot weather, and the gaol yard is cleaned daily. The leeping might be done oftener with advantage.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

There are no drains, with the exception of one, in disuse for 18 months, leading from the privy. During the rains the water

sinks rapidly into the soil, and is partially carried off by a well in the gaol yard, and by the trench which surrounds the Fort. The formation of surface drains would scarcely be any improvement. The greater part of the floors of the cells remain dry, but in the vicinity of the doors, the ground is generally more or less damp, in consequence of the rains being blown through the bars.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night-soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Healthy male prisoners are marched out to a distance morning and evening. The female prisoners, always few in number, and the patients, use the same partially-enclosed privy, which is on the west side of the gaol. The dry earth system of sewage has been in use throughout the year, but was not so satisfactory as it might have been, as the vessels employed were not "dammered," and the privy itself was made of chunam. Each cell is supplied with three chatties, containing earth, one for fæces, another for urine, and the third as an "earth reservoir," and all night soil is removed to a distance from the town, by the sweepers, in the morning. Small quantities of Condy's Fluid have been occasionally used. The chatties are now being dammered, but the present privy ought to be removed and a more suitable one erected.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing has been sufficient, and has been kept clean. The health of the prisoners has been improved by increasing the amount of it. There were only four cases of pulmonary affections admitted to Hospital during the year.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The average daily number of prisoners during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet, was 22, which is not one extra prisoner to each cell of 1964 cubic feet. It is believed that this overcrowding had little influence in the production of disease and mortality. In the month of March 48 prisoners were transferred to Ahmedabad, and since then the daily number has been much less than the Gaol is capable of accommodating.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
176	8	..	..	..	1	·567	..	..	2	1·136

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

One death was from external injury received prior to admission to Gaol, and the remaining deaths are ascribed to broken-down constitutions.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

There were no epidemics during the year.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The sickness during the year consisted for the greater part of malarial disease and diarrhœa, and when compared with last year was not excessive. The diarrhœa cases, chiefly admitted in the hot months, were mild in nature, and generally recovered in two or three days. The great bulk of admissions from other diseases were of a

trifling nature. Owing to the absence of epidemics there were only eight fatal cases. Two were untried prisoners, and at time of admission to Gaol were dangerously ill, one of them suffering from a wound penetrating abdomen and chest. The remaining six were of weak and broken-down constitutions, and unable to resist the slightest illness.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

Ventilators ought to be made in each cell. Two privies ought to be erected, and the present one done away with. The vegetable garden, which at present occupies nearly the whole yard of the Gaol, ought to be abolished.

J. T. WELSH, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, Dohud Gaol.

To THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the RAJKOTE GAOL, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

Climate of Rajkote generally good; variable monsoon weather from June to September, remaining months dry. Fever prevails in October and November. Average rain-fall about 20 inches, last year 33·53 inches. The temperature in the Gaol was not recorded during the year, there being no instrument for the purpose available.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated 250 yards to the north of nearest bungalow in Camp. The native town is about half a mile to the east, the civil lines occupying the greater part of the intermediate space. The reconstructions noted as in progress last year have been completed, and the Gaol is now adequate to the reception of 80 prisoners, whereas it formerly accommodated only 28. A large and airy hospital, with an upper story, has been constructed.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners admitted during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
	Stones. lbs.	Stones. lbs.					
206	8 8	9 0	80 gained. 30 lost. 11 neither gained nor lost. 85 remain in Gaol.	..	..	..	....

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners, as deducible from the foregoing data:—

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been comparatively good.

V.—Diet—Its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The diet appears sufficient in quantity and of good quality. Mutton, or ghee to those who object to mutton, was allowed last August (once weekly) and with advantage.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

Labour is chiefly out-door, and consists of road-making and repairing, and hedge-cutting. The in-door labour is chiefly confined to grinding corn. I have observed no deleterious influence on health.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Ventilation is effected by the cells being open on one side only, that facing the interior of the prison. It would be desirable to have openings made on the opposite side, so as to secure through perflation.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The prisoners clean their own cells as well as the Gaol generally; some prisoners on light labour being employed as sweepers. The Gaol, so long as I have been connected with it, appears to be kept in a cleanly state.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

The drainage appears to be pretty good. The surface drains within the Gaol communicate with an under-ground drain which leads to a nullah 50 yards off. I have had no experience of the drainage during the monsoon, but am told that it answers sufficiently well.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement.

The privy within the Gaol is only used by the sick, the soil from which is removed by hand twice daily, dry earth is used as a deodorizer, and acts efficiently. The other prisoners proceed to the jungle with a police escort daily, to discharge the necessities of nature.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

Clothing appears to be good and sufficient, and appears not to affect the health of the prisoners, or to induce pulmonary diseases.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

There has been no overcrowding during the year, the prisoners having had each an average of over 600 cubic feet.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
82	1	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

The only death that occurred in the Gaol was caused by gunshot wound; he was wounded in the neck eight days before his admission, and died two days afterwards.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

None.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

Fevers and cutaneous affections have been the chief causes of sickness, and these have arisen from sources without the Gaol, and from the filthy state in which the prisoners are too often in when admitted.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

The outer investing wall of the Gaol excludes to a very great degree the purifying breezes that would otherwise blow through the prison. I see no way in which any improvement is likely to be made.

C. JOYNT, Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, temporarily.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the ADEN GAOL, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

Aden—a rocky peninsula at the southern extremity of Arabia, situated in 12°47′ North Latitude, 45°10′ East Longitude. Is of volcanic origin. The crater is surrounded, except towards the east, by high hills. During seven months in the year the climate is pleasant, but during June, July, August, and September when S. W. winds prevail, the heat is very great, accompanied by violent gusts of hot wind. Only 69 cents. of rain fell during the year.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to city or camp.—Additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol lies in the centre of the crater, but slightly nearer the northern extremity; is in close proximity to the Native Infantry Lines, and about 500 yards from the Town. All the old cook-rooms have been removed, and three new ones built; one for the Chinese, one for Hindoos, and a third in the female ward. The women are now made to cook for the Mahomedan portion of the convicts. A new guard-room has also been erected outside the Gaol.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
381	lbs. 109·61	lbs. 90·46	No. Gained .. 136 Lost .... 146 Stationary 99 Average of loss 19·15 lbs.	..	..	...	....

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS—as deducible from the foregoing data:—

The general health of the prisoners has on the whole been good; 139 gained in weight, 146 lost, and 99 remained stationary.

V.—DIET—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The diet is supplied by contract, the quality has been good, and amply sufficient in quantity. It has not predisposed, or been the exciting cause of any particular disease. I would not recommend any modification as a general rule, for the Medical Officer has authority to alter it in special cases.

VI.—LABOUR—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The prisoners in this Gaol are not overworked; all the deaths occurred in those employed in-door, and from disease not induced by mode of employment.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The sleeping wards being composed of Zanzibar timber, uprights six inches apart, without any intervening plaster, ventilation is complete. The wards are also ventilated at the top.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The Superintendent of Conservancy has under him six Chinese prisoners whose duties are to maintain cleanliness throughout the Gaol. Every evening iron and earthen pans, two-thirds filled with earth, are placed in the sleeping wards and removed in the mornings. The system works well and needs no improvement.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

There is only one drain allowed now in this Gaol, an open one, from the cook-rooms; it empties itself in a well outside the wall. The water collected is drained off twice a day. The drains and cess-

pools from the latrines have been abolished, and the ground on each side dug up and removed.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement :—

The dry earth sewage is maintained, no other deodorizer being necessary. The nightsoil is still buried in pits outside the Gaol, but as soon as carts and proper utensils can be obtained it will be removed to Holkat's Bay, near the sea.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the Prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections :—

No new clothing was issued during the last year; the old, or that of the previous year being found efficient.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

Estimating 500 cubic feet for each prisoner, the average daily number above the accommodation has been 57; but from the peculiar construction of the sleeping wards no harm has resulted, nor has there been any tendency to the production of disease.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
170	5	2·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

Of the five deaths that occurred, two were from senectus, and one atrophy, all life prisoners, who had been above 23 years under confinement; one from epilepsy, the man had been subject to epileptic attacks previous to admission; and one from ulcus.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

None.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The daily average during the year has been 7·6. Intermittent fever has contributed one-fourth of the whole admissions, and ulcers one-tenth. Of the mortality the deaths took place amongst life prisoners, all aged above 63, and one from epilepsy.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

The only suggestions that I make are, enlargement of the Gaol, and re-building of the sleeping wards; and these have been sanctioned.

R. W. JAMES, M.D., Surgeon,
In Medical Charge, and Supt. of Gaol, Aden.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the KURRACHEE GAOL *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature :—

The soil about Kurrachee is light clay or sandy, with rocky eminences cropping up here and there; the situation of the Gaol is very low.

The heat during the past hot season is reported not to have been so great as the year before. During the year 13½ inches of rain fell, and this principally in the month of August. Temperature; maximum 93°, medium 75°, minimum 58°.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated at the eastern side of the native town, and close to it; about a mile from Camp. No additions or alterations to buildings.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners Admitted during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
638	lbs. oz. 118 14	lbs. oz. 117 5	No. Gained . 132; Lost .... 126; Stationary. 380; Average gain 8 ounces. Average loss 6 ounces.	210	lbs. oz. 116 6	lbs. oz. 115 12	No. Gained .. 44; Lost .... 42; Stationary. 124; Average gain 8 ounces. Average loss 7 ounces.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners—as deducible from the foregoing data:—

The general health of prisoners has been very good.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the Prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

The Diet in use as laid down in the Rules for the Mofussil Gaols, with the exception that meat is only given now once a week.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

The only out-door labour prisoners are those employed in the Bheestie and Bhungy parties, and occasional gangs employed to bring in earth for Gaol purposes; these prisoners all enjoyed good health. All deaths among the in-door prisoners.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The ventilation has been reported defective by the President Sanitary Commission, and suggestions for improvement also given by him, in which I concur.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

By daily sweeping, and mud plastering once a week; no improvement to suggest.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

Open masonry drains to carry all refuse water from the wells, &c. outside the Gaol. In good order. Their defects, and measures for improvement are reported on by the President Sanitary Commission.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry earth sewage in force, which answers every purpose. Night soil removed in tubs about three miles distant from the Gaol, and there received in trenches. No improvement to suggest.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the Prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The cleanliness of the clothing is maintained by washing once a week. Good in quality and sufficient in quantity. No tendency to pulmonary affections observed.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The general average daily number has been below capacity, but in August the Gaol was overcrowded, and relief was obtained

by transferring 289 to Omerkote, but no influence in the production of disease was observed.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
554	14	2·527	..	..	8	1·444	..	..	3	·541

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

From the above it will be seen that the Gaol has been very healthy during the year under report. I observe from the remarks of my predecessor that all the deaths occurred generally in "weak, old," "weak cachectic" subjects.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

No epidemic.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

There has been very little sickness.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

The President Sanitary Commission has fully entered into all the improvements necessary, and on whose report I have lately had to report.

N. HOPKINS, Acting Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the HYDRABAD GAOL, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

Hydrabad is built on the southern half of the plateau of a hill formed of nummulitic lime-stone, which suddenly crops out here to a height of about 80 feet above the surrounding plain; 3 miles east of the River Indus, and on the west bank of its Fulailie branch. The climate is dry throughout the year, with a hot summer; cold winter; and a rain-fall averaging about 12 inches. The extreme dryness of the air permits radiation to proceed so rapidly, that the nights are cool and pleasant in the hottest weather, and the range of temperature is excessive during the cold season.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—Additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is a narrow quadrangle, enclosed by kutcha walls 14 feet high—and provided on one side with open pendalls, which are used as dormitories in the cold season—and on the other with sheds, which are used as workshops. It is situated about 500 yards north of the native town, and on the same plateau, which is quite horizontal, and about 2,700 yards long by 700 wide. The site of the Gaol is very good; but the buildings and their arrangements are bad and unsuited to the climate.

No alterations or additions have been made during the year under report.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
1,783	118¼ lbs.	117¾ lbs.	No. Gained .... 939 Lost..........752 Stationary .... 92 Average of gain 3 lbs. 7 oz. Average of loss 4 lbs. 2¼ oz.	..	..	..	..

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners—as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The general health of the prisoners deducible from the above data may be said to have been satisfactory. Two elements have, however, been omitted, the consideration of which I have generally found to account to a great extent for the difference in weight of prisoners on admission and discharge, viz :—The prisoner's state of health on admission and the description of labour he is put to, when imprisoned. Prisoners who remain long untried, or march long distances to Gaol, usually gain in weight; as their health is below par on admission, and they are kept at light work until they become accustomed to their loss of liberty—while prisoners who are admitted in good health, and immediately put to hard labour, usually lose in weight.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the Prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The diet is sufficient, and of good quality, and I have no remarks to add to those of last report.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

The number of prisoners employed at out-door labour has been so small during the period under report—that it cannot be said to have had any influence on the health of the prisoners confined in the Hydrabad Gaol.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement :—

The prisoners sleep in the open air during six months of the year. So that then practically there is no overcrowding, and the ventilation is perfect. It is however different in the cold season, when they are obliged to use the pendalls, which are built in small blocks to leeward, and close under the boundary wall.

No remedy short of reconstruction would be of any use.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The nature of the soil and climate conduce to cleanliness, which is maintained by sweeping every day and leeping twice a week. I have no improvements to recommend on this point.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

Maintained by surface drains, which are effective, and require no improvement.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry earth sewage system has been for some time carried out, and answers very well. I have no remarks to add under this head, to those submitted in last report.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The clothing may be said, generally, to be sufficient during the hot, and deficient during the cold season. *Vide* remarks under this head in former reports. The clothing worn by the natives in a state of liberty is no criterion; as they have other means of keeping themselves warm—by fires, food, stimulants, &c. Additions have been made to the warm clothing during the past year, and to this may be referred the absence of pulmonary affections during the same period.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The average number during the year above capacity was 83. But as 585 prisoners were transferred during the year, there has been (for reasons stated under the head of "ventilation"), practically no overcrowding.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fever.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
333	9	0·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1·2

Causes to which foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

Four of these casualties were caused by disease of long standing, contracted previous to admission to Gaol. Of the other five—4 were by "diarrhœa," and 1 by "cynanche,"—all diseases excited most frequently by vicissitudes of temperature, and best guarded against by proper food and clothing; but which yearly claim a certain number of victims among the wealthy and free, as among the poor and imprisoned.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

No epidemic has appeared during the period under review.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 333, of whom 175—or a daily average of 2·1 were sick in Hospital; 9, or under 3 per cent. of the strength died. These results may be said to be satisfactory, and are due to avoidance of overcrowding, and out-door labour; the introduction of a more liberal dietary, and warmer clothing during the cold season.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

The Executive Engineer is about to submit a plan, for the extension of the Gaol towards the East, which will give more space, and be so far an improvement. But in my opinion it would be wasting money to build additions to, or try to improve the existing Gaol, as nothing short of reconstruction on a better model will remedy its defects; and it encumbers the finest site on the hill, and the one most suitable for a 1st class Gaol.

J. FFOLLIOTT, Acting Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

To The Inspector General of Prisons.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Shikarpoor Gaol, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

Shikarpoor is situated on an alluvial plain 60°·40′ N. latitude, and 28°·10′ E. longitude; is 22 miles west of the river Indus, and 193 feet above the sea-level at Kurrachee. The general character of the climate may be said to be—a hot summer, cold winter, and deficient rain-fall; the special—excessive dryness throughout the year.

Bordering a sandy desert, and with a scanty vegetation, the air is almost wholly devoid of moisture, and offers no obstacle to the radiation of heat, which proceeds so rapidly that there is frequently a difference of from 50° to 60° between the maximum and minimum temperature of the day and night.

The average rain-fall is under 4 inches, and distributed over the whole year. The amount gauged during the year was 3 inches and 89 cents.—and it rained only during the month of August.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated near the high road leading from Sukkur to Jacobabad, 600 yards south-west of the Camp, and the same distance south-east of the town of Shikarpoor.

Few repairs were executed during the year—the question of enlarging the Gaol is now under the consideration of Government.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners Admitted during the year 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
924	St. lbs. oz. 7 10 1	St. lbs. oz. 7 13 1	No. Gained .. 86 Lost .... 167 Stationary. 22 Average gain, 2 lbs. 3 oz. Average loss, 1 lb. 14 oz.	32	St. lbs. oz. 8 4 1	St. lbs. oz. 8 2 1	No. Gained .... 2 Lost ...... 3 Stationary .. 2 Average gain, 1 lb. 15 oz. Average loss, 2 lbs. 1 oz.

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners—as deducible from the foregoing data :—

General health of prisoners as deducible from the foregoing data is satisfactory, when the habits and previous mode of life of the individuals who compose the Gaol population is taken into consideration, the majority being professional thieves, who probably never performed a day's labour previous to their incarceration.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners;—modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

Diet good; the hard labour convicts require meat, especially during the cold season; an allowance of meat has just been sanctioned, which, I think, will improve their health.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the Prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class.

Out-door labour has an unfavourable influence on the health of the prisoners, unless they are carefully selected with reference to works upon which they are to be employed; and allowed to rest in the shade during the hottest hours of the day. The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class during the past year was—in-door 2·6; out-door 5·2.

VII.—VENTILATION—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The prisoners live altogether in the open air for six months of the year; during the remaining six they sleep in commodious barracks, ventilated by open doors, windows, and arches.

VIII.—CLEANLINESS—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The prisoners bathe in a large tank every morning, and frequently in the evening; all rubbish is removed at once; no improvement necessary.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

The drainage is maintained by surface drains; effective, and demanding no improvement.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

Dry earth system, works very well, the nightsoil is buried some distance from the Gaol in trenches.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

During the summer months quite sufficient, but frequently during the winter months the prisoners suffer much from cold. I would recommend the issue of a *Numbda*, or sheep-skin coat (the common winter clothing in Upper Sind) to each prisoner, or in lieu of that an extra blanket.

XII.—Overcrowding—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

The average number confined during the year above the estimated capacity at 648 cubic feet was twenty, deducting from these the average number sick in Hospital, seventeen, the total number over the estimated capacity was three only.

XIII.—Mortality :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
520·6	44	8·4	1	0·1	22	4·2	..	..	3	0·5

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

It will be seen from the foregoing table that to " fever" may be ascribed half the number of deaths in the Gaol. Of the number of men who died, 21 were received from other Gaols in a sickly state, and died shortly after their reception in the Shikarpoor Gaol, thus increasing the death rate almost one-half. Only 22 men died of disease contracted in the Gaol; one man died of old age.

XIV.—Epidemics—rate of mortality from them—with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

No epidemic disease occurred during the year.

XV.—Remarks—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The total number of deaths from all causes has amounted during the year to 44; of these, 21 are due to the exhausted state in which they were received into the Gaol from Fort Bukkur Gaol, having been employed in road-making or other hard labour. Strong and healthy men are sent from this Gaol to Bukkur Gaol, and sickly, broken-down men are received in exchange—and to this cause alone I attribute the apparent great increase in the casualty roll.

XVI.—General suggestions as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

The sanitary state of the Gaol is at present satisfactory, and demands no special remarks.

S. DUCKERING, Acting Civil Surgeon,
In Medical Charge.

To The Inspector General of Prisons.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the Subsidiary Gaol, Bukker Fort, *for the year* 1866-67.

I.—Topography—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The Prisoners of the Subsidiary Gaol continue to be located on the Island of Fort Bukkur. The topographical description and climate of the Island were fully detailed in the last annual report. There were but few and slight showers of rain during the year.

II.—Position of Gaol—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The buildings comprising the Gaol have been considerably improved since last report; the walls have been raised from 11 feet to 14 feet high, giving a measurement of 218,195 cubic feet; the ventilation has also been considerably increased by the addition of extra arches, and barred upper windows.

III.—Total Number of Prisoners Admitted during the year 1866-67 :—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
767	..	..	....	..	..	..	....

IV.—General Health of the Prisoners—as deducible from the foregoing data :—

The general health of the prisoners during the past year, may be considered good ; the percentage of deaths to treated being 3·18, and to average strength 8·36.

The greatest number of casualties occurred during the months of December and January, the most unhealthy season in Upper Sind, when fever and inflammation of the lungs prevail to a very great extent.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners—modifications proposed—on what grounds :—

The articles composing the diet of the prisoners continue the same as described in last annual report, and as the articles are good in quality, and amply sufficient, there has been no necessity for any alteration.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class :—

The labour performed by the prisoners continues to be out-door labour, chiefly road-making; they work from sunrise to sunset, with an interval of two hours for rest, from 12 to 2 p.m. ; the nature of the work has not, in my opinion, a bad effect on the health of the prisoners.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

Ventilation since last report has been considerably improved, by means of the addition of a large number of ventilators; the roof raised, and an increased number of arches and doors made. Running down the courtyard of the Gaol from east to west, are several raised earthen platforms. The prisoners sleep at night on these, during the hot season.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

Cleanliness is strictly maintained throughout the Gaol, courtyard, and exterior compound; the cleanliness of the prisoners is also strictly looked after; beside the usual every day ordinary ablution, they are all made to take a thorough bath in the river every Sunday.

IX.—Drainage—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

The Gaol possesses a good natural drainage, from the elevated position of the ground on which it is built; the foundation is also protected by an inclined wall of burnt bricks, so that in every respect the drainage is perfect.

X.—Conservancy—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—nightsoil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry earth sewage is the plan adopted in the subsidiary Gaol of Bukkur; the night soil is thrown into a pit at about 200 yards distance from the Gaol; and a layer of 4 inches of dry earth is carefully laid over; this plan is strictly carried out.

XI.—Clothing—its cleanliness, sufficiency, or otherwise—its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The warm clothing issued to the prisoners during the cold weather is of a very bad description, and is scarcely any protection from the intense cold that prevails during the months of November, December, January, and part of February, and it is to this want

of proper clothing I attribute the large number of fevers and pulmonary affections. A short sheep-skin jacket, the common kind procured in Sind, would prove much warmer than the coarse cumblee jacket now in use; it would last much longer, and tend in a very great measure to keep the prisoners in better health.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted:—

The daily average number of prisoners for the year is 299·8. The largest number occurred in November 1866, when 372 were present; from this number 102 were sick in Hospital during the month.

The Gaol barracks are capable of accommodating 344 prisoners, and as there has not been more than 300 prisoners located in the barracks at one time, there has not been overcrowding.

Since the last annual report the barracks have been considerably improved, both as regards ventilation, and the raising of the walls and roof.

XIII.—MORTALITY:—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
299·8	25	8·36	2	0·66	15	5·01	..	..	1	0·34

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means:—

The mortality among the prisoners during the year cannot be considered large; the greatest number of deaths occurred during the

months of December and January; when the weather was intensely cold, and the season unusually unhealthy.

The best preventible means that could be suggested to provide against the large amount of sickness and mortality that occurs in the cold weather, is the adoption of a better kind of warm clothing.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress:—

No epidemic has occurred among the prisoners during the year.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data:—

The prevailing diseases during the year have been fevers, external abscesses, and ulcers. Fevers alone constituted more than half the total number treated, and were most prevalent during the cold season, the largest amount of mortality also occurred during the same period; and chiefly from fever and pulmonary affections.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol:—

The improvements in the Gaol during the past year have been very considerable; the walls of one of the barracks have been raised three feet, thereby raising the roof and giving space for an increased number of ventilators; the raised and level platforms in the court-yard for the use of the Prisoners to sleep upon during the hot season is another improvement, and a good space of ground all round the exterior of the Gaol, is also levelled and cleaned from rubbish. All these improvements, together with the Barracks being now so thoroughly ventilated, leave no room for further suggestions in the shape of sanitary improvements.

A. WILSON, Apothecary,
In Medical Charge, Subsidiary Gaol.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Sanitary Report of the Medical Officer on the GUJERAT CENTRAL GAOL, *for the year* 1866-67, *from 26th December* 1866, *to 31st March* 1867.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY—nature of climate—rain-fall—temperature:—

The climate of Dhooliakote does not differ much from that of the city of Ahmedabad. In this season it is getting warmer day by day. As no monsoon season has passed over since the establishment of this Gaol, no register of rain-fall could be kept, but it will be kept in the approaching rainy season. The maximum height of thermometer during the past month was 99°F.; the minimum 69°F.; and the mean 84°F. The rain is said to be confined to the monsoon season.

II.—POSITION OF GAOL—with reference to City or Camp—additions and alterations to buildings:—

The Gaol is situated about a mile distant from, and to the west of, the city of Ahmedabad, on the other side of the River Saburmuttee. It consists of cells and tents. Its present situation is upon a plain surface. New sheds or temporary barracks are about to be built for the prisoners to remain during the monsoon season.

III.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED during the year 1866-67, from 26th December 1866, to 31st March 1867:—

Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of the District, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.				Weight on admission and discharge of Prisoners of other Districts, as ascertained from Surgeon's Special Register.			
Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.	Number.	Average weight of Prisoners on admission.	Average weight of Prisoners on discharge.	Number who gained or lost weight, or were stationary, with average of gain or loss.
184	115 Seers	116 Seers	Average gain 1 Seer.	266	116 Seers	117½ Seers	Average gain 1½ Seers.

IV.—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS as deducible from the foregoing data:—

No data exists for filling up the above table with any approach to accuracy. No register of weight on admission and on release was

kept before I assumed charge of my duties, as there were no scales nor weights ready then, but after my arrival a register has been kept, and from that it appears that there is a slight increase on the discharge of the prisoners.

V.—Diet—its quality, sufficiency, or otherwise; as a predisposing or exciting cause of any particular disease, and its effect on the general health of the prisoners; modifications proposed—on what grounds:—

Some improvement has been made lately in the quality of the grain issued to the prisoners. The bread is now properly baked, and it is made thinner and drier than before. The cooking of the food has been satisfactory. The quantity of food issued to the prisoners is sufficient, and no bad effect has been noticed on the health of the prisoners from its use.

VI.—Labour—out-door or in-door—influence on the health of the prisoners—ratio per cent. of deaths to treated in each class:—

All labour is carried on in the open air. The prisoners are mostly employed in out-door labour, such as making bricks, fetching bricks, carrying and supplying water, and other works of necessity. No deleterious influence on the health of the prisoners has been observed to arise from it. They are made to work about 9 hours a day, with an hour's rest after taking their morning meal. Not a single prisoner has died during the last three months.

VII.—Ventilation—how secured—defective or otherwise—measures for improvement:—

The tents are sufficiently and freely ventilated, and the cells are, generally speaking, as well ventilated as their construction admits of. These cells have iron-barred doors on one side of their wall, and ventilators in the opposite wall. It appears from the plan of the new sheds which are about to be built, that proper precautions have been taken for their free ventilation.

VIII.—Cleanliness—how maintained in cells and barracks, and in the Gaol generally—measures for improvement:—

The cells and tents are generally kept clean. Every cell and tent are leeped once a week. The cells were limewashed in December,

and they will be again limewashed in June next. The floor of the cells and tents is spoilt by the vermin, and hence they are required to be leeped frequently.

IX.—DRAINAGE—kind—state—defects; with measures for improvement:—

No drainage of any kind exists, except a large channel of water, which was passing directly through the centre of the Gaol compound; it has been already filled up, and another channel has been dug up on one side of the Gaol compound, and at a small distance from the Gaol, for the passage of water during the monsoon season.

X.—CONSERVANCY—what mode in force—with special reference to the dry earth sewage—what deodorizers in use—night soil how disposed of—defects or otherwise of present system—measures for improvement:—

The dry earth conservancy is in use, and it seems to be very valuable in its deodorizing properties. Night soil is removed by sweepers from the Gaol and hospital privies to a field about 1,400 feet distant from the Gaol compound, where it is covered over by a thick layer of dry and loose earth. No bad odour has been emanating from the field in question. There had been no necessity for using any disinfecting powder during the past three months, but bleaching powder is at hand, when its use is requisite.

XI.—CLOTHING—its cleanliness, sufficiency or otherwise; its effect on the health of the prisoners, with special reference to pulmonary affections:—

The prisoners have not sufficient clothing, but arrangements have been made by the Superintendent to supply them with proper and suitable clothes, and some of the prisoners have been already supplied with some which have been lately received from the Ahmedabad Gaol. The clothes are kept tolerably clean. These convicts do not suffer from pulmonary, or any other affections, from their use.

XII.—OVERCROWDING—average number during the year above capacity estimated at 500 cubic feet—its influence in the production of disease and mortality—temporary or permanent measures of relief adopted :—

There was overcrowding in the Gaol, till the month of March 1867, from want of sufficient night chains, but since then it has been much relieved. At present, each prisoner sleeping in the cells has been allowed more than 648 cubic feet of space, and ten convicts are kept in each double-poled tent.

XIII.—MORTALITY :—

Total daily average Strength of Prisoners.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to total daily average Strength.	Ratio of Deaths from Diseases from which the highest numbers died.							
			Dysentery.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
			Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Causes to which the foregoing mortality is ascribable—suggestions as to preventible means :—

No death has occurred from the 26th of December 1866, the date on which the Gaol was first established, up to the 31st of March 1867, the end of the official year. The daily average strength of the prisoners during the month of March was 312, and during the last three months 244.

XIV.—EPIDEMICS—rate of mortality from them, with a brief account of their origin, progress, termination, and the means, therapeutic and hygienic, taken to arrest their progress :—

No epidemic of any kind whatever has prevailed during the past three months.

XV.—REMARKS—on the general sickness and mortality of the year, as deduced from all the foregoing data :—

The sickness is not at all great, when compared with the strength of the prisoners. The average daily number of sick during the last three months was 11. The only prevailing disease, and which is to a very limited extent, is intermittent fever, of which about 12 cases, on an average, are treated monthly.

XVI.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS as to the measures for improving the sanitary state of the Gaol :—

No further suggestions appear necessary.

AMIDASS MANJI, L.M., Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
In Medical Charge

Dhooliakote, 1*st April* 1867

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

APPENDIX No. III.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the Number of ADMISSIONS *and* DISPOSAL *of*
Aden, during the

GAOLS.	1. Aggregate of the daily average Number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.			2. Daily average Strength of Prisoners.			3. Number of Prisoners remaining in Gaol at the end of the last year.			4. Number admitted into Gaol during the year.			5. Total number in Gaol, or aggregate of columns 3 and 4.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Poona	93,125	13,743	106,868	278	41	319	441	43	484	980	106	1,086	1,421	149	1,570
Sattara	33,432	9,060	42,492	100	27	127	91	25	116	351	49	400	442	74	516
Kulladghee ..	49,119	7,604	56,723	146	23	169	147	11	158	272	46	318	419	57	476
Dharwar	143,299	9,953	153,252	428	29	457	413	30	443	963	96	1,059	1,376	126	1,502
Belgaum	21,861	..	21,861	65	..	65	39	..	39	326	..	326	365	..	365
Carwar	55,699	2,284	57,983	166	7	173	199	5	204	354	22	376	553	27	580
Rutnagherry..	63,392	2,217	65,609	189	7	196	218	11	229	173	10	183	391	21	412
Tanna	84,718	5,242	89,960	253	16	269	272	14	286	1,307	68	1,375	1,579	82	1,661
Yerrowda....	273,127	..	273,127	815	..	815	907	..	907	982	..	982	1,889	..	1,889
Sholapore ..	37,034	4,096	41,130	111	12	123	116	13	129	375	37	412	491	50	541
Ahmednuggur	49,747	5,500	55,247	149	16	165	182	16	198	248	24	272	430	40	470
Dhoolia	72,423	10,142	82,565	216	30	246	215	31	246	769	89	858	984	120	1,104
Surat	48,811	2,230	51,041	146	7	153	155	11	166	590	19	609	745	30	775
Kaira	50,873	2,602	53,475	152	8	160	213	16	229	570	26	596	783	42	825
Ahmedabad..	114,071	5,081	119,152	341	15	356	306	22	328	1,031	37	1,068	1,337	59	1,396
Dohud	59,799	831	60,630	179	2	181	200	3	203	322	1	323	522	4	526
Rajcote	22,241	..	22,241	66	..	66	46	..	46	188	6	194	234	6	240
Aden	54,596	2,211	56,807	163	7	170	158	3	161	373	42	415	531	45	576
Kurrachee ..	196,804	1,604	198,408	587	5	592	694	4	698	987	24	1,011	1,681	28	1,709
Hydrabad ..	108,620	4,229	112,849	324	13	337	263	8	271	1,590	55	1,645	1,853	63	1,916
Shikarpoor ..	165,010	4,379	169,389	493	13	506	513	11	524	1,088	29	1,117	1,601	40	1,641
Bukkur	127,020	..	127,020	379	..	379	338	..	338	537	..	537	875	..	875
Dhooliacote..	24,525	..	24,525	255	..	255	..	..	..	450	..	450	450	..	450
Total....	1,949,346	93,008	2,042,354	6,001	278	6,279	6,126	277	6,403	14,826	786	15,612	20,952	1,063	22,015

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona, 22nd January 1868.

No. I.

Prisoners *in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and year* 1866-67.

6		7		8		9		10		11		12			13	14	15	16	
Transferred to other Districts during the year.		Released during the year.		Escaped during the year.		Died during the year.		Executed during the year.		Total of columns 6 to 10.		Number remaining in Gaol on the 31st March 1867.			Percentage of Deaths to average strength in column 2.	Number the Gaol is capable of containing, allowing 648 cubic feet of air to each man.	Number confined below capacity.	Number confined above capacity.	Remarks.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.					
253	1	833	104	3	..	11		1	..	1,101	105	320	44	364	3·45	322	3	..	
58	..	251	46	..	..	5	..	4	..	318	46	124	28	152	3·94	104	..	23	
117	..	155	25	4	..	5	..	..	..	281	25	138	32	170	2·96	20	..	140	
298	..	763	102	1	..	12	..	7	..	1,081	102	295	24	319	2·63	370	..	87	
3	..	260	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	264	..	101	..	101	1·54	108	43	..	
58	..	320	18	2	..	8	1	..	..	388	19	165	8	173	5·29	130	..	43	
5	..	194	18	1	..	8	..	3	..	211	18	180	3	183	4·08	266	70	..	
335	11	952	59	..	..	8	1	2	..	1,297	71	282	11	293	3·35	210	..	59	
355	..	612	..	1	..	113	.	..	..	1,111	..	778	..	778	13·87	952	137	..	
3	..	359	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	363	38	128	12	140	0·81	103	..	20	
90	..	220	33	..	..	5	..	3	1	318	34	112	6	118	3·03	166	1	..	
145	..	622	102	..	..	6	..	2	..	775	102	209	18	227	2·44	201	..	45	
38	1	562	21	1	..	7	..	4	..	612	22	133	8	141	4·78	155	2	..	
106	..	597	37	..	..	31	.	..	..	734	37	49	5	54	19·37	201	41	..	
275	1	756	46	4	..	11	..	4	..	1,050	47	287	12	299	3·09	311	..	45	
59	..	298	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	355	1	167	3	170	3·87	152	..	29	
22	2	143	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	167	6	67	..	67	3·03	28	..	38	
..	..	366	43	1	..	5	..	..	..	372	43	159	2	161	2·94	101	..	69	
362	2	824	25	1	..	14	..	3	..	1,204	27	477	1	478	2·36	714	122	..	
585	..	1,038	47	2	..	6	..	3	..	1,634	17	219	16	235	1·78	234	..	103	
617	..	528	24	..	..	46	..	3	1	1,194	25	407	15	422	9·07	500	..	6	
191	..	381	..	7	..	25	..	..	..	604	..	271	..	271	6·60	300	..	79	
..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	345	..	345	..	96	..	159	
3,966	18	11,169	793	28	..	337	2	30	2	15,539	815	5,413	248	5,661	5·40	5,744	419	954	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT RETURN of Mortality in the Gaols in the Bombay

GAOLS.	Aggregate of the Daily average of Prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1866-67.			Daily average Strength of Prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1866-67.			Aggregate number Treated during the year 1866-67.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Poona	93,125	13,743	106,868	278	41	319	334
Sattara	33,432	9,060	42,492	100	27	127	152
Kulladgheo	49,119	7,604	56,723	146	23	169	254
Dharwar	143,299	9,953	153,252	428	29	457	187
Belgaum	21,861	..	21,861	65	..	65	54
Carwar	55,699	2,284	57,983	166	7	173	303
Rutnagherry	63,392	2,217	65,609	189	7	196	337
Tanna	84,718	5,242	89,960	253	16	269	377
Yerrowda	273,127	..	273,127	815	..	815	1,746
Sholapoor	37,034	4,096	41,130	111	12	123	208
Ahmednuggur	49,747	5,500	55,247	149	16	165	269
Dhoolia	72,423	10,142	82,565	216	30	246	257
Surat	48,811	2,230	51,041	146	7	153	130
Kaira	50,873	2,602	53,475	152	8	160	529
Ahmedabad	114,071	5,080	119,152	341	15	356	460
Dohud	59,799	831	60,630	179	2	181	319
Rajcote	22,241	..	22,241	66	..	66	215
Aden	54,596	2,211	56,807	163	7	170	331
Kurrachee	196,804	1,604	198,408	587	5	592	548
Hydrabad	108,620	4,229	112,849	324	13	337	154
Shikarpoor	165,010	4,379	169,389	493	13	506	557
Bukkur	127,020	..	127,020	379	..	379	784
Dhooliacote	24,525	..	24,525	255	..	255	138
Total....	1,949,346	93,008	2,042,354	6,001	278	6,279	8,643

No. II.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1866-67.

Number discharged Cured	Number died.	Number remaining under Treatment on the 31st March 1867.	Ratio per cent. of aggregate Treated to average Strength.	Ratio per cent. of Discharged to aggregate Treated	Ratio per cent of Deaths to aggregate Treated.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to average Strength.
319	11	4	104·70	95·48	3·19	3·45
138	5	9	119·68	90·79	3 28	3 94
240	5	9	150·30	91·49	1·97	2·96
166	12	9	40·92	88·77	6·42	2·63
53	1	..	83 08	98·15	1·85	1·54
283	9	11	175 14	93 40	2·97	5·20
322	8	7	171·94	95·55	2·37	4 08
359	9	9	140·15	95 23	2·38	3·35
1,609	113	24	214·23	92·67	6·47	13·87
200	1	7	169 12	96·15	0·48	0·81
257	5	7	163·03	95·54	1·86	3·03
244	6	7	104·47	94·94	2·44	2·44
115	7	8	84·97	88·96	5 38	4·58
495	31	3	330·62	93 57	5·86	19·37
438	11	11	129·21	95 22	2·39	3·09
309	7	3	176·24	96·86	2·19	3·87
212	2	1	325·76	98·60	0·93	3·03
516	5	10	194·70	95·66	1·51	2·94
520	14	14	92·57	94·89	2·55	2·36
141	6	7	45·70	91·56	3 09	1·78
498	46	13	110·08	87·61	8 26	9·09
743	25	16	206·86	94·77	3·19	6 60
126	..	12	54 12	91·30	..	..
8,103	339	201	137 65	93·75	3·92	5·40

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Classification. — Deaths from						Other Causes. — Accidental.					Other Causes. — Suicidal.
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Phthisis.	Other Causes.	Drowning.	Sudden Death.	Apoplexy.	Natural decay, and Wounds.	Total.	Hanging or Poisoning.
Poona	2	..	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	..	1	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar	..	3	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	..	3	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	..
Yerrowda	..	10	20	37	..	35	..	2	..	..	2	..
Sholapoor	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dhoolia	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	..	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	..	3	9	14	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	1	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dohud	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rajcote	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	..	..	3	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	..	1	3	22	..	19	..	1	..	..	1	..
Bukkur	..	2	1	15	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhooliacote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	4	24	59	122	5	118	..	6	..	..	6	1

No. II.—*continued.*

Total of all classes of Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths. — Ratio per cent. of Deaths. By Cholera. To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	By Dysentery. To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	By Diarrhœa. To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	By Fever. To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	By Phthisis. To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	By other Diseases. To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	By other Causes. Accidental. To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	By other Causes. Suicidal. To total daily average Strength in Gaol.	Total of all Classes. To total daily average Strength in Gaol.
11	0·63	..	1·25	1·25	..	0·31	..	..	3·45
5	..	..	..	3·15	..	0·79	..	..	3·94
5	..	..	..	..	1·18	1·77	..	..	2·96
12	..	0·22	..	0·44	..	1·97	..	..	2·63
1	..	..	..	..	..	1·54	..	..	1·54
9	..	1·73	1·16	1·15	..	1·16	..	..	5·20
8	..	..	..	2·55	..	1·53	..	..	4·08
9	..	1·12	0·37	..	0·37	1·12	..	0·37	3·35
113	..	1·23	3·56	4·54	..	4·29	..	0·24	13·87
1	..	..	..	0·81	..	..	..	..	0·81
5	0·60	..	0·60	0·60	..	0·60	..	..	3·03
6	..	..	..	..	0·40	2·03	..	..	2·44
7	..	0·65	1·96	0·65	..	1·30	..	..	4·58
31	..	1·88	5·62	8·75	0·62	2·50	..	..	19·37
11	0·28	..	..	1·40	..	1·40	..	..	3·09
7	..	..	1·10	..	..	2·21	..	0·55	3·87
2	..	..	..	..	..	1·51	..	1·51	3·03
5	..	..	..	..	..	2·94	..	..	2·94
14	..	..	0·50	1·51	..	0·34	..	..	2·36
6	..	..	0·29	..	..	0·59	..	..	1·78
46	..	0·19	0·59	4·35	..	3·75	..	0·19	9·09
25	..	0·53	0·27	3·96	..	1·85	..	..	6·60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
339	0·07	0·38	0·94	1·94	0·08	1·88	..	0·09	5·40

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Religion.													
	Daily average Strength of					Deaths among					Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.	Christians	Other denominations.	Classification not received	Hindoos.	Mussulmans	Christians.	Other denominations.	Classification not received	To daily average Strength of Hindoos.	To daily average Strength of Mussulmans.	To daily average Strength of Christians.	To daily average Strength of other denominations.
Poona	229	58	10	22	..	9	1	..	1	..	3 93	1·72	..	4 55
Sattara	112	13	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	4·46	....	..	..
Kulladghee	148	21	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3·38	....	..	..
Dharwar	285	132	3	37	..	9	2	..	1	..	3·16	1·51	..	2·70
Belgaum	53	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1·89	....	..	..
Carwar	132	24	13	4	..	5	2	1	1	..	3·79	8 33	7·69	25·00
Rutnagherry ..	120	28	1	47	..	7	1	..	..	..	5 84	3·57	..	..
Tanna	213	24	9	23	..	7	2	..	..	..	3·28	8·33	..	..
Yerr wda	595	120	2	98	..	80	11	..	22	..	13·45	9·16	..	22·47
Sholapoor	103	16	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	0·97	....	..	..
Ahmednuggur ..	128	27	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	3·90	....	..	..
Dhoolia	183	42	..	21	..	1	1	..	4	..	0 54	2·38	..	19·05
Surat	115	29	2	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	5 22	3 45	..	..
Kaira	138	17	..	5	..	28	3	..	..	..	201·45	17·65	..	..
Ahmedabad	290	58	..	8	..	9	2	..	..	..	3·10	3·45	..	..
Dohud	164	13	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	4·27	....	..	..
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	2	..	....	..	..
Aden	55	97	9	9	..	4	1	..	..	..	4·12	11·19	..	..
Kurrachee	64	510	14	4	..	1	13	..	..	..	1·56	2 55	..	..
Hydrabad	33	296	..	8	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2·03	..	..
Shikarpoor	39	467	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	9·85	..	..
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	379	..	..	..	..	25	..	....	..	..
Dhoollacote	229	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Total	3,428	2,030	65	311	445	190	92	1	29	27	5·54	4·53	1·54	9·32

No. II.—*continued.*

Sex.						Sentence.										
Daily average Strength of		Deaths among		Ratio per cent. of Deaths		Daily average strength of Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for										
Males.	Females	Males.	Females	To daily average Strength of Males.	To daily average Strength of Females.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Till Security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatic.	Classification not received.
278	41	11	..	3·06	..	92	33	49	53	30	36	..	2	16	..	..
100	27	5	..	5·0	..	78	12	12	6	4	9	..	3	..	..	..
146	23	5	..	3·42	..	59	29	28	31	10	5	..	..	2	..	..
428	29	12	..	2·80	..	87	61	79	138	30	40	..	1	15	..	..
65	..	1	..	1·54	..	12	..	16	12	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
166	7	8	1	4·82	14·28	41	25	25	53	13	8	..	..	4	..	..
189	7	8	..	4·23	..	48	26	10	48	29	31	..	2	1	..	..
253	16	8	1	3·18	6·25	104	24	31	31	31	39	..	6	..	..	..
815	..	113	..	138·65	..	231	344	24	177	12	27	..	..	..	..	..
111	12	1	..	0·90	..	53	17	22	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
149	16	5	..	3·36	..	36	30	57	22	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
216	30	6	..	2·77	..	92	44	75	42	10	15	..	..	4	..	..
146	7	7	..	4·79	..	50	28	26	23	7	16	..	..	..	..	..
152	8	31	..	20·39	..	59	25	28	11	16	12	..	..	2	..	..
341	15	11	..	3·22	..	40	50	53	39	15	123	..	4	6	..	..
179	2	7	..	3·91	..	69	47	38	20	.	10	..	..	1	..	..
66	..	2	..	3·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
165	7	5	..	3·07	..	53	23	..	21	7	..	..	54	..	..	..
587	5	14	..	2·38	..	138	104	164	100	7	47	..	..	10	..	..
324	13	6	..	1·85	..	90	100	64	39	8	7	..	3	2	..	..
493	13	46	..	9·33	..	112	137	127	101	21	..	..	4	1	..	..
379	..	25	..	6·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379
255	..	..	..	..	..	68	63	56	60	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,001	278	337	2	5·61	0·72	1,603	1,222	944	1,040	280	443	..	79	64	..	434

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Sentence. — Deaths among Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for										
	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Till Security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatics.	Classification not received.
Poona	1	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	2	1	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rutnagherry	1	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	1	1	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Yerrowda	10	30	13	41	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapoor	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	15	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	1	3	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dohud	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Aden	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Kurrachee	3	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	8	8	19	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Dhooliacote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	58	66	53	87	11	27	..	..	5	..	27

No. II.—*continued.*

Sentence.									
Ratio per cent. among Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for									
6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Civil Prisoners.	Till Security is furnished.	Life.	Criminal Lunatics.
1·08	3·03	4·08	13·20	....	....	....	....	....	....
3·84	16·66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1·69	10·34	....	3 22	....	....	....	....	....	....
2·30	1·69	1·26	2 90	6·66	2 50	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	6·55	8·00	5·66	....	....	....	....	100·0	....
2·08	3·85	20·0	6·25	....	3 23	....	....	....	....
0·96	4·17	6·45	....	6 45	7·7	....	....	....	....
4·33	8·72	54·17	23·16	....	72·22	....	....	....	....
....	....	4 54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3·33	....	9·09	11·76	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5·71	7·14	10·0	....	....	....	....	....
4·00	....	....	17·39	14·29	....	....	....	....	....
25·43	28·00	3·57	45·45	6 63	....	....	....	....	....
2·50	6·00	....	5·13	6·66	2·27	....	....	....	....
6·66	....	5 26	2·56	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1·89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7·40	....
2·18	3·84	3·66	100·0	....	....	....	....	....	....
5·55	100·00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7·14	5·84	14·96	9·90	14·29	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3·62	5·40	5·61	8·36	3·93	6·09	....	....	7·66	....

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Daily average Strength of			Term Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of imprisonment of							Life Prisoners who died on the com-				
	Term Prisoners.	Life Prisoners.	Classification not received.	3 months and under.	3 months and above 3 months.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and up to 1 year.	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 years and up to 10 years.
Poona	305	14	..	3	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	120	7	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	166	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	444	13	..	4	..	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	58	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar	170	3	..	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	193	3	..	2	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	230	39	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Yerrwoda	792	23	..	6	12	36	24	15	14	2	..	..	..	..	1
Sholapoor	121	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	158	7	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	239	7	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	145	8	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	158	2	..	14	8	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	347	9	..	4	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dohud	179	2	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	111	59	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	588	4	..	4	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	336	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	505	1	..	10	8	11	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur	..	..	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhooliakote	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,620	214	445	72	49	78	53	28	17	4	2	1	..	..	1

IMPRISON-

No. II.—*continued.*

...MENT.

...pletion of a period of imprisonment of				Ratio per cent. of Deaths as respects Term Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of imprisonment of						
				3 months and under.	6 months and above 3 months	Above 6 months and up to 1 year	Above 1 year and up to 2 years.	Above 2 years and up to 5 years.	Above 5 and up to 10 years.	Above 10 years.
Above 10 years and up to 20 years.	Above 20 years and up to 30 years.	Above 30 years.	Classification not received.	To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.	To total daily average Strength of Term Prisoners.
..	..	..	..	0·98	....	1·64	0·98	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1·66	2·5	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1·20	1·80	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	0·99	....	0·20	0·90	0·20	0·20	0·20
..	..	..	..	1·75	....	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2·35	0·59	....	1·18	0·59	..	..
..	..	..	..	1·04	....	2·08	0·52	0·52	..	..
..	..	..	..	1·30	1·30	0·87	....	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	0·76	1·52	4·56	3·04	1·80	1·77	0·25
..	..	..	..	....	0·82	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1·72	1·72	3·45	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1·25	0·42	0·42	0·42
..	..	..	..	2·76	....	1·38	....	0·69	..	..
..	..	..	..	8·76	5·06	2·59	1·90	0·63	0·63	..
..	..	..	..	1·16	0·86	0·86	....	0·29	..	..
..	..	..	..	1·67	....	1·67	0·56	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	0·90	....	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	0·72	0·72	0·80	0·18	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1·19	0·70	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1·98	1·58	2·18	2·18	1·19	..	..
..	..	..	25	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
3	4	..	27	1·28	0·87	1·39	0·94	0·50	0·30	0·07

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Imprisonment. Ratio per cent. of Deaths as respects Life Prisoners who died on the completion of a period of confinement of								Prior to					
	6 months and under.	Above 6 months & up to 1 year.	Above 1 year & up to 2 years	Above 2 years & up to 5 years.	Above 5 years & up to 10 years.	Above 10 years & up to 20 years	Above 20 years & up to 30 years	Above 30 years.	Daily average Strength of			Deaths among		
	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	To daily average of Life prisoners.	To daily average of Life prisoners.	To daily average of Life Prisoners.	Agriculturists.	Coolies or Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	Agriculturists.	Coolies or Labourers.	Domestic Servants.
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	109	24	5	3	..
Sattara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	22	32	1	..	4
Kulladghee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	25	44	1	1	2
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	135	17	7	2	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	16	15	1	..	..
Carwar	99·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	40	40	2	1	3
Rutnagherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	44	26	3	2	2
Tanna	..	2·56	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	95	16	1	3	..
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	4·35	13·05	..	..	539	148	60	36	49	7
Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	29	22	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	14·29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	35	20	2	2	1
Dhoolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	186	14	1	5	..
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	54	20	4	2	1
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	11	9	29	..	..
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	56	55	7	..	1
Dohud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	3	6	..	..
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·12	..	27	120	23	3	2	..
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	96	23	7	2	1
Hydrabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	91	11	4	2	..
Shikarpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	62	10	35	2	2
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhooliacote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	25	28	..	..	..
Total	0·82	0·41	..	..	0·41	1·23	1·64	..	2,091	1,399	512	155	78	24

No. II.—*continued.*

Occupation.

Imprisonment.			During Imprisonment.											
Ratio per cent. of Deaths among			Daily average Strength of											
			Labouring Prisoners.								Non-labouring Prisoners.			
			In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.							
Agriculturists.	Coolies or Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	Employed in Manufactures.	Employed as Gaol servants and in other In-door work.	Employed on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total	Employed on the Roads and other Out-door work.	Employed in the Gaol garden.	Total.	Total of labouring Prisoners.	Sentenced without Labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in Hajut.
3·65	2·75	..	94	140	23	257	16	9	25	282	12	17	29	8
2·94	..	12 50	28	53	14	95	2	6	8	103	13	8	21	3
1·92	4·00	4·54	6	97	6	109	35	11	46	155	1	8	9	5
7·61	1·48	..	156	123	103	382	26	23	49	431	8	12	20	6
5·00	..	..	1	16	9	26	12	7	19	45	..	6	6	14
4·76	2·50	7·50	106	2	..	108	6	37	43	151	5	13	18	4
2 20	4·54	7·69	59	22	10	91	52	11	63	154	7	34	41	1
1·00	3·16	..	134	48	20	202	32	15	47	249	5	12	17	3
6·68	33·11	11·66	..	152	59	211	455	..	455	666	..	149	149	..
..	..	..	14	51	8	73	15	10	25	98	11	9	20	5
3 6	5·71	5·00	31	48	15	94	37	16	53	147	3	12	15	3
10·00	2·69	..	73	55	21	149	47	21	68	217	9	16	25	4
7·07	3·70	5·00	88	23	7	118	11	10	21	139	8	3	11	3
29·59	..	..	16	24	7	47	62	11	73	120	10	23	33	7
3·70	..	1 82	93	100	13	206	50	20	70	276	35	19	54	26
4·00	..	..	8	38	..	46	87	35	122	168	1	7	8	5
..	..	..	..	26	..	26	20	..	20	46	2	7	9	11
11·11	1·66	..	77	33	7	117	13	1	14	131	20	7	27	12
2·98	2·08	4·35	267	156	47	470	56	..	56	526	18	26	44	22
1·80	2 20	..	27	104	36	167	100	..	100	267	6	40	46	24
11·25	3·23	20·00	146	232	34	412	37	5	42	454	12	37	49	3
..	..	..	2	138	..	140	214	..	214	354	..	25	25	..
..	..	..	4	20	7	31	192	19	211	242	..	12	12	1
5·76	5 57	4·68	1,430	1,701	446	3,577	1,577	267	1,844	5,421	186	502	688	170

STATEMENT

OCCUPA

DURING

Deaths

GAOLS.	Labouring Prisoners.							
	In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.			Total of labouring Prisoners.
	Employed in manufactures.	Employed as Gaol servants and on other In-door work.	Employed on light labour, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total.	Employed on the Roads and other Out-door labour.	Employed in the Gaol gardens.	Total.	
Poona	5	5	..	10	..	..	..	10
Sattara	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	5
Kulladghee	1	2	2	5	..	..	..	5
Dharwar	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar	..	2	..	2	..	4	4	6
Rutnagherry	4	2	1	7	1	..	1	8
Tanna	6	2	..	8	..	..	..	8
Yerrowda	..	13	4	17	96	..	96	113
Sholapoor	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ahmednuggur	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	4
Dhoolia	1	2	3	6	..	..	..	6
Surat	3	1	..	4	2	..	2	6
Kaira	9	4	4	17	6	5	11	28
Ahmedabad	2	..	..	2	6	1	7	9
Dohud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Aden	3	..	2	5	..	..	..	5
Kurrachee	10	4	..	14	..	..	..	14
Hydrabad	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	6
Shikarpoor	9	14	21	44	1	..	1	45
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	25
Dhoollakote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	53	62	43	158	141	10	151	309

No. II.—*continued.*

…TION.

IMPRISONMENT.

among				Ratio per cent. of Deaths among					
Non-labouring Prisoners.				Labouring Prisoners.					
				In-door Labourers.				Out-door Labourers.	
Sentenced without Labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in Hajut.	Employed in Manufactures.	Employed as Gaol servants and on other In-door work.	Employed on light work, being convalescent, weak, or old men.	Total	Employed on Roads and other Out-door labour.	Employed in the Gaol gardens.
1	..	1	..	5·32	3·57	..	8·89	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3·77	21·43	24·20	..	..
..	..	..	..	16·66	2·06	3·33	4·58	..	..
..	8	8	1	..	0·81	1·94	2·75	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	..	..	100·0	..	100·0	..	1·08
..	..	..	..	6·78	9·09	100·0	7·09	14·20	..
..	1	1	..	4·48	4·12	..	3·96	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	8·55	6·78	8·06	21·19	..
..	..	..	..	..	1·96	..	1·96	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	2·08	6·66	2·13	5·40	..
..	..	..	..	1·33	3·63	11·29	4·03	..	..
1	..	1	..	3·41	4·35	..	3·39	18·19	..
1	..	1	2	56·25	16·66	57·14	36·17	9·68	45·45
1	..	1	1	2·15	..	..	2·15	12·0	5·0
..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200·0	..
..	..	..	..	3·90	..	28·57	32·47	..	..
..	..	..	..	3·74	2·56	..	3·31	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5·77	..	5·77	..	..
1	..	1	..	6·16	6·03	47·73	10·68	2·70	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	19	25	5	3·71	3·64	9·64	4·42	0·90	3·74

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Occupation. During Imprisonment. Ratio per cent. of Dea[illegible] to daily average Strength of						Locality of Daily average Strength of		
	Labouring Prisoners.		Non-labouring Prisoners.						
	Total of Out-door Labourers.	Total of In-door and Out-door labouring Prisoners.	Sentenced without Labour.	Inefficient from age, sickness, or otherwise.	Total.	Prisoners in Hajut.	Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Classification not received.
Poona	..	3·55	8·33	..	8·33	..	207	112	..
Sattara	..	4·85	..	..	..	..	122	5	..
Kulladghee	..	3·22	..	..	..	..	169	..	..
Dharwar	..	6·66	..	..	..	..	405	52	..
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	7·14	..	65	..
Carwar	1·08	3·98	..	23·07	23·07	..	169	4	..
Rutnagherry	14·29	5·19	..	..	..	..	109	87	..
Tanna	..	3·21	..	8 33	8·33	..	217	52	..
Yerrowda	21·10	24·04	..	..	..	..	..	815	..
Sholapoor	..	1·02	..	..	..	..	122	1	..
Ahmednuggur	5·40	2·72	..	..	..	..	151	14	..
Dhoolia	..	2·76	..	..	..	..	245	1	..
Surat	12·50	4 32	..	..	..	..	145	8	..
Kaira	15·07	2·33	10·	..	10·0	28·57	141	19	..
Ahmedabad	..	3·22	5·26	..	5 26	3·84	265	91	..
Dohud	..	..	..	700 0	700·0	..	177	4	..
Rajkote	200·0	4·35	..	..	..	..	66	..	..
Aden	..	3 89	..	..	..	..	107	63	..
Kurrachee	..	2 66	..	..	..	..	371	221	..
Hydrabad	..	2·24	..	..	..	..	335	..	..
Shikarpoor	2·70	0·91	8·33	..	..	..	506	..	..
Bukkur	11·21	7·06	..	..	..	..	379	..	..
Dhoolkakote	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	..	..
Total	8·19	5·70	3·23	3·78	3 63	2·94	4,665	1,614	..

No. II.—*continued.*

Imprisonment.					Crime.					
Deaths among			Ratio per cent. of Deaths among		Daily average strength of					
Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Classification not received.	Prisoners of the District.	Prisoners of other Districts.	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cattle-stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.
8	3	..	3·86	2·68	83	17	1	6	9	6
4	1	..	3·28	20·00	33	1	6	1	..	..
5	..	..	2·96	..	63	13	7	..	..	..
11	1	..	2·71	1·92	150	11	60	1	7	..
..	1	..	..	1·54	21	1	..	..	..	..
8	1	..	4·73	25·00	23	32	5	..	7	1
4	4	..	3·67	4·60	61	13	7	3	4	2
5	4	..	2·30	7·70	95	17	14	1	2	2
..	113	..	..	13·66	398	99	34	4	17	..
1	..	..	0·82	..	48	6	1	..	4	..
5	..	..	3·31	..	33	16	2	3	9	6
6	..	..	2·45	..	95	12	6	7	1	1
7	..	..	4·83	..	51	6	10	..	2	..
31	..	..	2·20	..	33	2	7	3	11	1
7	4	..	2·64	4·40	103	95	30	3	10	5
7	..	..	3·95	..	46	18	6	3	21	..
2	..	..	3·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	..	0·93	6·35	59	..	26	..	..	1
11	3	..	2·96	1·35	190	1	23	99	38	18
6	..	..	1·78	..	190	1	4	86	13	3
40	..	..	9·09	..	70	1	2	191	91	15
25	..	..	6·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	26	10	..	..	96	..
200	139	..	4·29	8·60	1,903	372	251	411	342	61

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Crime.							
	Deaths among						Ratio per	
	Thieves.	Dacoits.	Murderers.	Cattle-stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Thieves.*	Dacoits.
Poona	1	2	..	1	..	..	1·20	11·77
Suttara	2	..	..	..	..	..	6·06	..
Kulladghee	2	..	..	..	..	..	3·17	..
Dharwar	2	1	1	..	1	..	1·33	9·00
Belgaum	1	..	..	..	..	..	4·55	..
Carwar	2	1	1	..	..	..	3·77	3·12
Rutnagherry	2	..	..	..	..	..	3·28	..
Tanna	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5·88
Yerrowda	83	15	1	..	..	..	22·11	15·15
Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	1	1	..	..	..	..	3·03	6 25
Dhoolia	1	..	..	..	..	1	1·05	..
Surat	2	..	..	..	..	..	3·92	..
Kaira	2	1	1	4	2	2	6·03	50 0
Ahmedabad	2	..	..	..	..	1	1·04	..
Dohud	4	1	..	..	1	..	8·91	5 55
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	3	1	..	3	1	..	1·57	100·0
Hydrabad	3	..	..	1	..	..	1·58	..
Shikarpoor	9	..	..	8	3	1	12·85	..
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoollakote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	127	24	7	17	8	5	6·67	0·45

No. II.—*continued.*

cent. of Deaths among				Age.								
				Daily average strength of Prisoners								
Murderers.	Cattle-stealers.	Burglars.	Budmashes.	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.	Classification not received.
..	16·66	..	..	30	160	84	28	12	4	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	45	41	21	16	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	53	72	24	12	3	..	..	..
1·66	..	14·29	..	32	106	131	128	43	12	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	25	27	8	3	..	..	..	..
20·0	..	..	..	11	73	59	16	9	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	72	33	30	40	18	2	..	..
7·14	..	..	..	13	91	109	41	11	3	1	..	..
2·94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	815
..	..	..	..	14	47	43	11	5	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	43	51	33	18	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	100·0	14	102	67	30	17	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	78	30	16	8	4	..	..	..
14·29	133·33	18·18	19·10	34	44	53	27	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	29·0	24	93	123	[illegible]	33	12	6	..	..
..	..	4·76	..	6	76	61	[illegible]	9	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
7·69	..	..	..	40	35	30	21	21	12	11	..	..
..	3·03	2·63	..	21	155	216	152	41	3	4	..	..
..	1·16	..	..	47	126	128	31	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
..	4·19	3·29	6·6	15	126	316	34	8	5	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379
..	..	..	..	19	[illegible]	64	33	12	2	2	..	..
2·79	4·19	2·34	8·19	361	1,671	1,738	786	329	105	27	2	1,260

STATEMENT

Gaols.	Age.								
	Deaths among Prisoners								
	Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years	From 30 to 40 years	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.	Classification not received.
Poona	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
Kulladghee	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	..	3	5	1	1	2	..	..	..
Belgaum	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	..	1	3	3	..	1	..	..	..
Tanna	..	2	4	2	..	1	..	..	..
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Sholapoor	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	..
Surat	..	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
Kaira	..	6	13	8	4	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Dohud	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajcote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Aden	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Kurrachee	..	10	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Hydrabad	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	1	8	27	7	..	1	..	2	..
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Dhooliacote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	55	73	36	12	17	1	2	140

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 22*nd January* 1868.

No. II.—*continued.*

Age.								Remarks.
Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average Strength of								
Under 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	Above 80 years.	
3·33	3·12	4·64	3·56	..	..	..	..	
..	..	4·88	4·76	6·25	50·00	..	..	
..	3·77	1·39	8·33	..	..	..	..	
..	2·29	3·90	2·08	8·33	8·33	..	..	
..	3·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	5·08	18·75	22·22	20·00	..	..	..	
..	1·40	9·09	10·00	..	55·00	..	..	
..	2·20	3·67	4·88	..	33·33	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	2·32	..	..	..	..	..	
..	4·65	5·88	..	..	..	..	..	
..	.	1·49	7·69	..	28·57	..	..	
..	3·84	..	6·25	25·00	25·00	..	..	
..	13·63	24·53	29·44	100·00	..	..	..	
4·17	4·30	1·62	1·54	3·03	8·33	16·66	..	
..	3·05	6·56	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	2·85	..	..	..	33·33	..	..	
..	6·45	..	0·66	..	100·00	..	..	
..	0·79	..	9·68	40·00	..	..	..	
66·66	6·35	8·54	20·67	..	20·00	..	100·00	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
0·83	3·29	4·20	4·58	3·65	16·19	3·70	100·00	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. III.

Analysis of the Mortality *in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, for the year* 1866-67.

The deaths during the official year 1866-67 amount to 339, of whom there were, as regards—

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
I. Sex—		
Males	6,001	337
Females	278	2
Total....	6,279	339
II. Religion—		
Hindoo	3,428	190
Mussulman	2,030	92
Christian	65	1
Other Denominations	311	29
Classification not received	445	27
Total....	6,279	339
III. Castes—		
Of Hindoos.		
Brahmins	188	11
Coonbees	753	42
Tailors	38	1
Bunyas	89	3
Gowudees	16	..
Carpenters	26	1
Barbers	18	1
Ramoosees	94	10
Mhars	143	8
Gooznees	22	1
Marwarrees	35	6
Tambuts	5	..
Gowlees	17	1
Rajpoots	81	2
Khuttrees	28	1
Carried forward..	1,553	88

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward...	1,553	88
Malees	32	..
Chambhars	31	..
Hulvaees	10	..
Goosavees	33	2
Sonars	26	1
Burwuds	15	..
Waghrees	61	4
Bheels	243	16
Coolies	534	52
Doobhees	18	1
Rhalpas	8	..
Chowdrees	8	..
Katarees	26	..
Coombhars	26	..
Dhobees	26	..
Mangs	101	2
Lohars	19	..
Tailees	20	1
Kykarees	38	..
Dhungurs	43	2
Lingayets	99	5
Jains	11	..
Punchals	6	..
Nulgars	2	..
Bungurs	4	..
Oopars	10	..
Kubhairs	7	1
Burdurs	8	..
Lumans	31	2
Wuddars	26	1
Bhundarees	29	1
Butchers	4	..
Miscellaneous	317	11
Total of Hindoos....	3,428	190

STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Of Mussulmans.		
Shaiks	399	20
Syuds	169	3
Soonees	583	20
Sheas	110	1
Puthans	66	5
Mohanas	148	3
Beloochees	213	29
Khaskhilees	51	3
Siddees	33	1
Miscellaneous	225	7
Total of Mussulmans	2,030	92
Of other Denominations.		
Chinese	241	20
Malay	68	9
Parsee	2	..
Total of other Denominations	311	29
Christian	65	1
Classification not received	415	27
Total of all Classes	6,279	339

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
IV. Diseases—		
Hydrothorax	..	..
Hæmoptysis	..	..
Cachexia	..	19
Carried forward	..	19
Brought forward	..	19
Specific Diseases—		
Dysentery	..	23
Diarrhœa	..	60
Cholera	..	4
Fever	..	120
Ague	..	16
Phthisis	..	5
Total	..	247
Ordinary Diseases—		
Pneumonia	..	9
Anasarca	..	4
Splenitis	..	1
Ascites	..	2
Asthma	..	..
Anæmia	..	..
Scorbutus	..	2
Bronchitis	..	13
Hepatitis	..	..
Paralysis	..	..
Dropsy	..	1
Syphilis	..	2
Pleuritis	..	..
Rheumatism	..	..
Asthenia	..	..
Brain diseases	..	..
Pericarditis	.	1
Insanity	..	..
Lung diseases	..	..
Epilepsy	..	2
Ulcer	..	2
Enteritis	..	1
Ophthalmia	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..
Nephria	..	4
Hypertrophy of the heart	..	..
Carditis	..	..
Tumour of the prostrate gland	..	..
Carried over	..	44

STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average Admissions.	Deaths.
Brought over	..	44
Gastritis	..	..
Hernia	..	1
Peritonitis	..	2
Influenza	..	..
Cancer	..	..
Compression of the Brain	..	..
Dyspepsia	..	..
Phlegmon	..	..
Scirrhus	..	..
Carcinoma	..	..
Leprosy	..	1
Colic	..	..
Mortification	..	..
Cephalitis	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..
Jaundice	..	..
Diabetes	..	..
Paramenia	..	..
Otitis	..	..
Other causes	..	..
Accidental and Suicidal	..	6
Atrophy and Debility	..	16
Apoplexy	..	..
Fractures and Contusions	..	..
Wounds	..	..
Drowning	..	..
Hanging	..	..
Old age	..	22
Total	..	339
V. Occupation prior to imprisonment—		
Agriculturists	2,691	155
Coolies or Labourers	1,399	78
Domestic Servants	512	24
Writers	34	3
Shopkeepers	156	15
Carpenters	29	..
Bricklayers	12	..
Shoemakers	53	..
Washermen	22	..
Barbers	39	1
Carried forward	4,947	276

	Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward	4,947	276
Tailors	19	..
Goldsmiths	60	4
Milksellers	4	..
Blacksmiths	31	..
Weavers	101	2
Shepherds	36	1
Beggars	90	4
Basketmakers	46	9
Oilsellers	12	1
Stonecutters	12	1
Jungum	1	..
Priests	2	..
Earthenpot makers	12	..
Fishermen	3	..
Butchers	5	..
Mohanas	29	3
Mendicants	14	..
Miscellaneous	410	11
Classification not received	445	27
Total	6,279	339
VI.—Occupation at time of death—		
In-door Labourers.		
Employed on Manufactures	1,327	53
„ as Gaol Servants	854	26
„ on Miscellaneous work	941	64
„ as Hospital Attendants	62	1
„ Convict Overseers	130	..
„ in repairing Gaols	108	1
Employed on light labour, such as cleaning Gaol compound, weeding grass, levelling grounds, &c	..	..
Convalescents, old or weak	155	13
Total	3,577	158

STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.
Out-door Labourers.		
Employed in making bricks	37	..
,, Miscellaneous works.	766	10
,, on Roads	130	5
,, on Buildings	644	96
,, in Gaol Gardens	267	10
Total....	1,844	151
Total of labouring prisoners	5,121	309
Non-Labourers.		
Sentenced without labour	186	6
Civil prisoners	..	..
Inefficient from age, sick in hospital since admission, and convalescents excused labour	502	19
Total....	688	25
Hajut prisoners	170	5
Grand Total....	6,279	389
VII. Crimes—		
Theft	1,903	127
Dacoity	372	21
Burglary	342	8
Murder	251	7
Cattle-stealing	411	17
Culpable Homicide	94	10
Receiving stolen property	431	21
Perjury or subornation of perjury	41	3
Assault	220	3
Wounding	122	6
Plundering	38	4
Highway robbery	103	8
Carried forward....	4,328	238

	Average No. in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward....	4,328	238
Bad livelihood	..	..
Abetting in murder.	36	..
Forgery	91	5
Rape	28	3
Rebellion	..	..
Assault attended with wounding	..	..
False evidence	91	6
,, accusation	42	2
Larceny	..	..
Riot	67	4
Adultery	26	..
Belonging to Gangs of Dacoits	39	1
Illegal assemblage	28	3
Breach of contract	51	1
Affray with wounding	56	1
Unlawful confinement	..	..
Riot attended with wounding	..	..
Suspected to be rebels.	..	..
Assault with plunder	.	..
Neglect of duty	12	1
Resisting process.	10	..
Embezzlement	..	..
Poisoning	9	..
Contempt of Court	38	1
Arson	32	1
Disobedience of legal orders	..	..
Attempt at suicide	..	..
Bigamy	9	..
Desertion	14	..
Cutting off ears of persons	..	..
Destruction of cattle	12	..
Stealing children	21	3
Mischief	80	6
Seduction	6	..
Thuggy	..	..
Accomplice of Thieves.	7	..
Fraud	..	..
Extortion	..	..
Having in possession counterfeit coins	35	3
Carried over....	5,148	279

STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought over....	5,148	279
Counterfeiting promissory notes	7	..
Obstructing the Railway Lines	11	..
House trespass........	158	9
Torturing	13	1
Blinding	.	..
Cheating	23	2
Offences against Abkaree and Salt Laws	12	..
Escapes from Gaol ...	13	..
Aiding in escape	7	..
Wounding with intent to murder	.	..
Abortion	1	..
Mutiny...............	..	..
Complicity in mutiny ..	..	..
Using Criminal force ..	45	1
Breach of Contract	78	6
Bribery	11	..
Voluntarily causing hurt	27	..
Breach of Law	..	..
Abetting a person to cause hurt to another.	177	10
Unnatural Crimes.	1	..
Abduction	41	3
Forgery and wounding with intent to murder.	..	..
Prowling about a house by night	..	..
Burning Govt. Records	8	..
Exposing infants	8	1
Picking pockets	3	..
Classification not received..	445	27
Total....	6,279	339
VIII. Sentences—		
Of 15 days and under..	122	..
„ 1 month	176	4
„ 2 ditto	180	11
„ 3 ditto	430	10
Caried forward	908	25

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward...	908	25
Of 4 months........	179	14
„ 5 ditto	..	..
„ 6 ditto	514	20
„ 7 ditto	122	4
„ 8 ditto	78	3
„ 9 ditto	452	20
„ 10 ditto	116	3
„ 1 year	504	36
„ 1 year & 3 months.	169	3
„ 1 year & 6 months..	270	22
„ 1 year & 9 months.	158	5
„ 2 years..........	340	21
„ 2 years & 6 months.	160	22
„ 2 years & 9 months.	40	[illegible]
„ 3 years..........	230	19
„ 3 years & 6 months.	131	15
„ 3 years & 9 months.	171	11
„ 4 years..........	143	8
„ 5 years...........	219	9
„ 6 years, 11 months, and 19 days ..	67	3
„ 7 years..........	105	6
„ 8 years	51	..
„ 9 years..........	19	1
„ 10 years..........	56	1
„ 12 years	62	5
„ 12 years, 3 months, and 21 days ...	30	10
„ 14 years	58	2
„ 15 years	35	..
„ 16 years	207	10
For life..	104	5
Civil prisoners	..	..
Till security is furnished	26	..
Hajut prisoners	80	6
Classification not received	445	27
Grand Total....	6,279	339
Unexpired periods of Sentences—		
Under 15 days........	122	..
1 month & above 15 days	176	4
Carried forward....	298	4

STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward	298	1
2 months and above 1 month	180	11
3 months and above 2 months	430	10
6 months and above 3 months	693	31
9 months and above 6 months	652	27
1 year & above 9 months	620	39
1 year and 3 months and above 1 year	169	5
1 year and 6 months and above 1 year and 3 months..........	270	22
1 year and 9 months and above 1 year and 6 months..........	158	5
2 years and above 1 year and 9 months	310	21
2 years and 6 months and above 2 years .	160	22
3 years and above 2 years and 6 months	270	22
3 years and 6 months and above 3 years .	131	15
4 years and above 3 years and 6 months	314	19
4 years and 6 months and above 4 years .	..	..
5 years and above 4 years and 6 months	219	9
5 years and 6 months and above 5 years .	..	..
6 years and above 5 years and 6 months	67	3
6 years and 6 months and above 6 years.	..	..
7 years and above 6 years and 6 months.	105	6
7 years and 6 months and above 7 years..	..	..
Carried forward....	5,076	272

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
Brought forward	5,076	272
8 years and above 7 years and 6 months.	51	..
8 years and 6 months and above 8 years.	..	..
9 years and above 8 years and 6 months.	19	1
9 years and 6 months and above 9 years..	..	..
10 years and above 9 years and 6 months	56	1
10 years and 6 months and above 10 years	..	..
11 years and above 10 years and 6 months	..	..
11 years and 6 months and above 11 years.	..	..
12 years and above 11 years and 6 months	62	5
12 years and 6 months and above 12 years.	30	10
13 years and above 12 years and 6 months	..	..
13 years and 6 months and above 13 years.	..	..
14 years and above 13 years and 6 months	58	2
14 years and 6 months and above 14 years..	15	..
15 years and above 14 years and 6 months,	10	..
15 years and 6 months and above 15 years.	10	..
16 years and above 15 years and 6 months	237	10
Life prisoners	104	5
Civil prisoners	..	..
Till security is furnished ..	26	..
Hajut prisoners........	80	6
Classification not received	445	27
Grand Total....	6,279	339

STATEMENT No. III.—*continued.*

	Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.		Average Number in Custody.	Deaths.
X. Age—			Brought forward.. ..	4,198	164
16 years	..	..	47 years	63	2
17 „	71	1	48 „	140	1
18 „	130	1	49 „	65	1
19 „	160	1	50 „	81	1
20 „	140	10	51 „	16	1
21 „	86	7	52 „	46	3
22 „	131	10	53 „	19	1
23 „	103	3	54 „	15	1
24 „	180	5	55 „	81	2
25 „	120	7	56 „	12	..
26 „	180	10	57 „	32	2
27 „	125	1	58 „	11	1
28 „	150	..	60 „	92	1
29 „	190	1	61 „	11	1
30 „	272	1	62 „	35	3
31 „	118	..	63 „	10	1
32 „	173	8	64 „	22	3
33 „	112	5	65 „	33	4
34 „	186	9	66 „	3	..
35 „	206	19	67 „	9	1
36 „	198	4	68 „	8	1
37 „	195	12	69 „	7	1
38 „	177	5	70 „	3	..
39 „	96	9	72 „	6	..
40 „	247	12	75 „	11	..
41 „	40	5	76 „	15	..
42 „	61	3	77 „	25	1
43 „	130	7	79 „	..	..
44 „	60	1	80 „	..	..
45 „	95	3	90 „	20	2
46 „	72	2	Classification not received	1,260	140
Carried forward....	4,198	164	Grand Total....	6,279	339

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona, 22nd January 1868.

STATEMENT No. IV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of ADMISSIONS
years 1864-65, 1865-66, *and* 1866-67, *according*

Gaols.		Zymotic Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Violent Diseases.	Epidemic Cholera.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.
Poona	1864-65	182	1	35	13	7	21	..	259
	1865-66	108	1	47	2	11	1	..	170
	1866-67	259	5	45	7	18	..	..	334
Sattara	1864-65	71	1	20	1	3	2	1	99
	1865-66	33	1	7	1	1	..	1	44
	1866-67	126	2	20	1	3	..	..	152
Kulladghee	1864-65	10	..	3	..	1	..	..	14
	1865-66	137	1	59	..	18	..	..	215
	1866-67	153	4	80	1	16	..	..	254
Dharwar	1864-65	226	1	131	19	1	..	..	378
	1865-66	208	..	99	5	52	10	..	374
	1866-67	135	..	31	15	6	..	..	187
Belgaum	1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1866-67	43	..	9	..	2	..	..	54
Carwar	1864-65	202	..	65	6	14	..	..	287
	1865-66	287	..	64	4	17	17	..	389
	1866-67	219	..	56	2	26	..	..	303
Rutnagherry	1864-65	282	10	115	5	16	..	..	458
	1865-66	247	2	108	3	59	..	..	419
	1866-67	187	..	116	..	34	..	..	337
Tanna	1864-65	428	..	100	2	47	2	..	579
	1865-66	431	3	148	7	83	1	4	677
	1866-67	246	2	82	..	47	..	..	377
Yerrowda	1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195
	1866-67	1,363	5	210	168	..	..	..	1,746
Sholapoor	1864-65	167	..	44	2	12	14	..	239
	1865-66	108	..	50	2	17	..	21	198
	1866-67	129	..	59	..	20	..	..	208
Ahmednuggur	1864-65	160	..	34	8	8	9	..	219
	1865-66	161	..	47	4	9	10	..	231
	1866-67	168	1	87	4	9	..	..	269
Dhoolia	1864-65	166	..	105	7	15	..	..	293
	1865-66	236	6	100	5	18	5	..	370
	1866-67	162		57	3	34	..	..	257

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

No. IV.

and DEATHS *in each Gaol Hospital in the Bombay Presidency, for the to the classification of the Registrar General of England.*

DEATHS.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	RATIO PER CENT. OF						REMARKS.
					Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.			
By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.			By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	
22	9	31	458	56·55	4·6	1·9	6·5	8·1	3·47	11·57	
17	..	17	357	47 62	4·76	..	4·76	10·00	..	10 00	
9	2	11	319	104·70	2·82	0 63	3·45	2 69	0·60	3·29	
..	1	1	202	49·00	..	0·51	0 51	..	1·1	1 1	
4	..	4	171	25 73	2 34	..	2·34	9 09	..	9·09	
5	..	5	127	119 68	3·94	..	3 94	3·28	..	3·28	
..	..	..	58	24·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	85	252 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	..	5	169	150 30	2·96	..	2 96	1·97	..	1·97	
15	..	15	590	64·07	2·54	..	2 54	4 82	..	4 82	
14	2	16	486	76·95	2·88	0·41	3 29	3 74	0·53	4 27	
12	..	12	457	40·92	3 63	..	2·63	6 42	..	6·42	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	65	83 08	1·54	..	1·54	1·85	..	1·85	
12	..	12	204	140 68	5 88	..	5·88	4·18	..	4·18	
4	7	11	161	241·61	2·48	4·35	6 83	1·03	1·80	2 83	
9	..	9	173	175·14	5·20	..	5·20	2 97	..	2·97	
11	..	11	269	170·26	4·1	..	4 1	2·4	..	2·4	
9	..	9	242	173·14	3·72	..	3·72	2·15	..	2·15	
8	..	8	196	171·94	4 08	..	4·08	2 37	..	2·37	
19	2	21	333	173 87	5·70	0·06	5·76	3 11	0·35	3·46	
14	..	14	331	204·53	4·23	..	4·23	2·07	..	2·07	
9	..	9	269	140·45	3·35	..	3 35	2 38	..	2·38	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
91	6	97	661	180 79	13·77	0 91	41·68	7 61	0·50	8 11	
113	..	113	815	214·23	13·87	..	13·87	6 47	..	6 47	
1	5	6	212	112·74	0 47	2·35	2·82	0·42	2·1	2 52	
3	..	3	130	152·30	2 30	..	2·30	1·57	..	1·57	
1	..	1	123	169 10	0·81	..	0·81	0·48	..	0 48	
2	15	17	376	58·21	0·53	4·0	4·53	0 91	6 9	7·81	
10	3	13	250	92·40	4·00	1·2	5·2	4·33	1·29	5·62	
4	1	5	165	163 03	2·42	0·61	3·03	1·49	0·37	0 86	
5	..	5	445	65 85	1·12	..	1 12	1·6	..	1·6	
8	2	10	266	139·09	3·01	0 75	3·76	2·16	0·54	2·70	
6	..	6	246	104·47	2·44	..	2·44	2·44	..	2·44	

37 G *

STATEMENT No. V.

DEATHS in the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, from all Causes, during the year 1866-67.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

	Causes of Deaths.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
	All causes............	22	107	100	60	31	7	7	5	339
	Specified causes	22	107	100	60	31	7	7	5	339
	Classes.									
Class.	I. Zymotic diseases ..	19	70	66	46	21	2	5	2	231
	II. Constitutional do..	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	9
	III. Local do........	1	24	17	6	2	2	1	2	55
	IV. Developmental do..	2	7	12	6	7	2	1	1	38
	V. Violent deaths	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	6
	Orders.									
I.	1. Miasmatic diseases .	13	82	66	36	15	1	6	4	223
	2. Enthetic do....	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
	3. Dietic do....	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	4
	4. Parasitic do....	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	1. Diathetic diseases ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
	2. Phthisis.........	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5

	Causes of Deaths.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
III.	1. Diseases of Nervous System..........	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
	2. Diseases of Organs of Circulation	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
	3. Diseases of Respiratory Organs......	..	1	10	9	2	..	..	1	23
	4. Diseases of Digestive Organs	..	6	4	2	2	..	..	..	14
	5. Diseases of Urinary Organs	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
	6. Diseases of Organs of Generation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	8. Diseases of Integumentary System ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
IV.	1. Diseases of Children.	2	3	4	2	..	1	..	..	12
	2. Diseases of Adults..	2	1	5	3	2	1	..	..	14
	3. Diseases of Old People.	..	2	3	2	4	..	1	..	12
	4. Diseases of Nutrition.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.	1. Accident..........	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	5
	2. Battle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Execution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths (not classed)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Causes not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. VI.

DEATHS in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, from all Causes, during the year 1866-67.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Class.	Causes of Deaths.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
I.	**Order I.**									
	1. Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Scarlatina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Quinsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Hooping-cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Typhus and Infantile Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Metria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Dysentery	..	8	7	4	2	..	2	1	24
	13. Diarrhœa	10	6	22	15	4	..	1	1	59
	14. Cholera	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
	15. Ague	3	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	14
	16. Remittent Fever	..	65	28	15	9	..	3	2	122
	17. Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18. Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19. Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20. Beri-beri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order II.									
	1. Syphilis	1	2	..	..	..	..	.	..	3
	2. Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Leprosy	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

Class.	Causes of Deaths.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
I.	**Order III.**									
	1. Privation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Want of breast milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Purpura and Scurvy	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	4
	4. Alcoholism (*Delirium tremens*), &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Tumour (of the prostrate gland)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order IV.									
	1. Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Worms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	**Order I.**									
	1. Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Anasarca	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
	4. Cachexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Hydrothorax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Carcinoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Mortification	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Otitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order II.									
	1. Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Tubercle Phthisis	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
	4. Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class.	Causes of Deaths.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
III.	**Order I.**									
	1. Cephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Apoplexy	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
	3. Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Puerperal convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Staphyloma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Brain diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13. Scirrhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order II.									
	1. Pericarditis	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
	2. Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Syncope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Heart diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Morbus cardis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Order III.									
	1. Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Bronchitis	..	1	10	5	2	..	..	1	19
	3. Empyema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Pleuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward	..	1	10	5	2	..	..	1	19

Class.	Causes of Deaths.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
	Brought forward....	..	1	10	5	2	..	..	..	19
III.	Order III.—*contd.*									
	5. Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Pneumonia	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
	7. Lung diseases, &c....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Haemoptysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Emphysema	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Order IV.									
	1. Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Enteritis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3. Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Ascites	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	5. Ulceration of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Hernia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	7. Ileus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Intus-susception....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Hemorrhoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Stricture of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Stomach diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13. Pancreas diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14. Melina..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15. Hepatitis..........	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	16. Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17. Liver diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18. Spleen diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19. Icterus............	..	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	9
	Order V.									
	1. Nephritis..........	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
	2. Ischuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward....	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4

Class.	Causes of Deaths.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
	Brought forward..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
III.	Order V.—*contd.*									
	5. Cystitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Stricture of Urethra .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Extravasation of Urine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Kidney disease, &c. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order VI.									
	1. Ovarian Dropsy....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Uterine diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order VII.									
	1. Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Tetanus	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3. Mollities ossium....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Joint diseases, &c. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Order VIII.									
	1. Phlegmon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Abscess	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	3. Ulcer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	4. Skin diseases, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Scorbutus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.	Order I.									
	1. Premature Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Cyanosis.........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Spina bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
	Brought forward....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.	ORDER I.—*contd.*									
	4. Other malformations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Teething	2	3	4	2	..	1	..	..	12
	6. Myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER II.									
	1. Paramenia	2	1	5	3	2	1	..	..	14
	2. Childbirth(*see* Metria)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER III.									
	1. Old age	..	2	3	2	4	..	1	..	12
	ORDER IV.									
	1. Atrophy and Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Asthemia..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.	ORDER I.									
	(*Accident.*)									
	1. Fractures and contusions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Wounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Burns and Scalds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Poison............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. By bite of Snake ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. While digging a tank	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Shot.............	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class.	Causes of Deaths.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
V.	Brought forward....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order I.—*contd.*									
	10. Hanging..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Otherwise	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	5
	Order III. (*Homicide.*)									
	1. Murder and Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order IV. (*Suicide.*)									
	1. Wounds.. Gun-shot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1. Wounds.. Cut, stab.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order V. (*Execution.*)									
	1. Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other violent deaths (not classed)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

CLASS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Under 20 years of age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
	Sudden deaths (causes unascertained)..........	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Causes not specified or ill-defined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	22	107	100	60	31	7	7	5	339

NOTE.—Order II. comprises deaths in battle, and is therefore inapplicable to the above body of men.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, Poona,
22nd January 1868.

STATEMENT No. VII.

TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS *and* DEATHS *in each Gaol Hospital in the Bombay Presidency, during the* 10 *years from* 1857, *specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial Rate and the Mortality of* 1866-67.

Poona Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners	Ratio per cent. of						
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																							By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1857......	119	1	12	..	89	..	24	..	45	10	38	41	2	25	42	..	448	6	..	6	277	16·8	2·1	..	2·1	1·2	..	1·2
1858......	134	1	12	1	114	..	22	1	70	14	34	38	6	62	32	1	542	7	..	7	319	17·3	2·1	..	2·1	1·2	..	1·2
1859......	169	..	5	3	96	5	9	1	66	12	47	35	1	60	37	..	540	9	..	9	353	15·4	2·5	..	2·5	1·6	..	1·6
1860......	107	2	23	2	72	4	13	..	25	19	32	21	7	6	34	..	367	7	1	8	399	95·0	1·8	0·2	2·0	1·9	0·2	2·1
1861......	36	2	13	1	52	..	6	..	11	10	31	22	2	8	49	5	248	9	..	9	270	96·2	3·3	..	3·3	3·4	..	3·4
1862......	92	..	4	..	36	1	5	1	5	12	20	11	3	5	38	..	233	7	1	8	24[illegible]	97·9	3·1	0·1	3·2	3·1	0·1	3·2
1863......	71	..	13	2	93	2	3	..	5	13	28	7	2	3	31	..	273	22	..	22	309	91·9	7·1	..	7·1	7·7	..	7·7
1863-64 ..	90	..	6	..	61	21	1	1	3	12	10	7	5	1	41	..	259	25	..	25	444	80·1	7·3	..	7·3	8·9	..	8·9
1864-65 ..	90	..	6	..	61	21	1	1	3	12	10	7	5	1	41	..	250	22	9	31	458	57·4	4·8	1·97	6·77	8·1	3·4	11·5
1865-66 ...	48	..	14	2	45	1	..	3	3	7	16	11	..	2	18	..	170	17	..	17	357	47·12	4·76	..	4·76	10·00	..	10·00
Total..	956	6	108	11	719	55	84	8	236	121	266	200	33	173	363	6	3,345	131	11	142	3,440	97·24	3·81	0·32	4·13	3·92	0·33	4·25
1866-67 ..	123	..	15	1	60	4	..	..	4	12	21	14	4	19	56	1	334	9	2	17	319	104·70	2·82	0·63	3·45	2·69	0·60	3·29

Sattara Gaol.

1857......	136	2	13	..	122	1	4	..	58	13	84	70	1	12	27	1	550	5	1	6	367	149·8	1·3	0·2	1·5	0·9	0·1	1·0
1858......	192	1	18	..	71	..	38	..	34	10	55	74	2	24	42	..	491	12	..	12	356	146·1	3·3	..	3·3	2·4	..	2·4
1859......	188	..	4	2	55	11	10	..	20	4	17	22	9	9	15	..	366	26	8	34	338	108·2	7·6	2·3	9·9	7·1	2·1	9·2
1860......	158	..	12	..	60	..	4	..	17	8	21	31	3	2	17	3	336	2	..	2	340	97·1	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5
1861......	53	..	1	..	37	..	..	..	5	6	16	10	2	2	8	..	140	3	..	3	231	60·6	1·2	..	1·2	2·1	..	2·1
1862......	17	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	5	17	7	..	2	1	..	56	2	..	2	205	27·3	0·9	..	0·9	3·5	..	3·5
1863......	116	..	4	..	50	1	2	..	52	7	62	54	1	27	19	1	396	1	..	1	240	165·0	0·4	..	0·4	0·2	..	0·2
1863-64 ..	28	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	2	6	62	13	2	1	20	..	145	1	..	1	210	80·5	0·5	..	0·5	0·6	..	0·6
1864-65 ..	42	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	2	18	3	4	1	21	1	99	..	1	1	202	51·7	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·9	0·9
1865-66 ..	20	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	12	1	44	4	..	4	171	25·73	2·34	..	2·34	9·09	..	9·09
Total..	880	3	58	3	497	15	61	..	193	62	355	291	26	80	182	7	2,623	56	10	66	2,066	98·39	2·10	0·37	2·47	2·13	0·38	2·51
1866-67 ..	53	..	3	1	31	..	..	..	2	5	15	2	1	5	34	..	152	5	..	5	127	119·68	3·94	..	3·94	3·28	..	3·28

Kulladghee Gaol.

1857......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65 ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	14	..	..	..	58	414·29	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66 ..	71	..	3	..	25	..	5	..	5	2	39	17	1	29	18	..	215	..	..	..	85	252·15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	74	..	3	..	26	..	6	..	7	4	40	18	1	30	20	..	229	..	..	..	143	169·14	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866-67 ..	59	..	6	2	33	6	..	..	5	15	42	12	3	10	61	..	254	5	..	5	169	150·30	2·96	..	2·96	1·97	..	1·97

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Dharwar Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of						
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																							By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1857....	236	1	15	1	127	42	3	..	23	12	50	25	5	28	71	..	639	22	14	36	628	101·7	3·5	2·2	5·7	3·4	2·1	5·5
1858....	263	..	22	5	147	..	15	1	25	30	86	26	6	24	64	..	714	11	..	11	598	123·5	1·9	..	1·9	1·5	..	1·5
1859....	121	..	13	..	68	26	8	..	19	16	78	22	8	23	63	1	466	8	11	19	510	89·8	1·5	2·1	3·6	1·7	2·4	4·1
1860....	118	1	9	3	55	..	..	..	10	10	61	13	4	15	40	..	339	6	..	6	422	80·2	1·4	..	1·4	1·7	..	1·7
1861....	127	6	22	1	154	116	5	..	20	7	86	22	12	9	197	..	784	44	60	104	488	160·6	9.0	12·2	21·2	5·6	7·6	13·2
1862....	172	..	15	..	74	..	..	1	4	10	103	2	1	42	61	..	485	25	..	25	517	93·8	4·8	..	4·8	5·1	..	5·1
1863....	191	..	23	2	43	2	3	..	10	33	80	9	2	64	41	..	503	10	2	12	382	136·7	2·6	0·5	3·1	1·9	0·3	2·2
1863-64..	320	..	24	47	2	2	4	..	12	38	85	4	2	74	147	..	761	10	2	12	421	189·5	2·4	0·4	2·8	1·3	0·2	1·5
1864-65..	130	..	6	43	..	..	2	..	5	27	97	1	4	5	58	..	378	15	..	15	590	64·9	2·54	..	2·54	3·9	..	3·9
1865-66..	107	..	11	69	..	10	1	..	7	28	67	14	5	15	40	..	374	14	2	16	486	76·95	2·88	0·41	3·29	3·74	0·53	4·27
Total..	1,785	8	160	171	670	198	41	2	135	211	793	138	49	299	782	1	5,443	165	91	256	5,022	108·38	3·28	1·81	5 09	3·03	1·67	4·7[illegible]
1866-67..	50	..	7	..	34	..	1	..	3	2	16	5	2	15	52	..	187	12	..	12	457	40·92	2·63	..	2·63	6 42	..	6·42

Belgaum Gaol.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866-67	24	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	20	..	54	1	..	1	65	83·08	1·54	..	1·54	1·85	..	1·85

Karwar Gaol.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1857	37	..	16	..	33	..	2	3	10	3	17	13	..	3	21	1	159	6	..	6	163	96·9	3·6	..	3·6	3·7	..	3·7
1858	21	..	15	..	27	..	1	..	20	4	48	21	2	5	13	..	177	1	..	1	180	97·7	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5
1859	61	..	5	2	30	..	..	..	13	7	10	6	1	..	43	..	178	1	..	1	190	94·0	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5
1860	82	..	24	..	38	..	2	1	7	4	98	45	7	11	9	9	337	7	..	7	174	193·4	4·0	..	4·0	2·0	..	2·0
1861	55	..	10	3	66	10	6	10	98	12	13	54	3	12	178	16	546	16	6	22	159	342·3	10·0	3·7	13·7	3·0	1·0	4·0
1862	68	..	17	2	74	..	1	18	40	13	31	21	4	16	77	3	385	14	..	14	132	291·6	10·6	..	10·6	3·4	..	3·4
1863	112	..	20	1	70	..	2	6	22	9	27	47	1	12	27	10	366	16	..	16	137	267·2	11·6	..	11·6	4·3	..	4·3
1863-64	82	..	16	1	71	..	..	4	21	9	28	43	1	..	26	..	302	10	..	10	173	174·0	5·76	..	5·76	3·21	..	3·21
1864-65	59	..	9	..	107	..	1	3	24	5	40	14	2	..	23	..	287	12	..	12	204	140·68	5·88	..	5·88	4·18	..	4·18
1865-66	113	..	10	..	158	19	2	1	4	6	33	17	2	10	14	..	389	4	7	11	161	241·61	2·48	4·35	6·83	1·03	1·80	2·83
Total	690	..	142	9	674	29	17	46	259	72	345	281	23	69	431	39	3,126	87	13	100	1,673	186·85	5·20	0·78	5·98	2·78	0·42	3·20
1866-67	136	..	18	..	47	..	5	1	9	6	37	24	..	10	8	2	303	9	..	9	173	175·14	5·20	..	5·20	2·97	..	2·97

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Rutnagherry Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of						
																							Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated		
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total
1857....	106	..	20	..	71	..	4	..	20	10	49	99	6	8	65	29	487	8	..	8	270	184·4	2·9	..	2·9	1·6	..	1·6
1858....	153	..	15	..	78	..	2	1	15	6	33	76	5	16	92	1	493	16	..	16	407	126·7	3·9	..	3·9	3·1	..	3·1
1859....	109	..	9	..	60	..	2	..	31	..	30	39	3	8	27	..	318	17	..	17	326	93·4	5·2	..	5·2	4·8	..	4·8
1860....	63	1	4	..	63	..	..	..	9	7	22	36	5	4	17	1	232	6	..	6	130	184·8	4·8	..	4·8	2·8	..	2·8
1861....	47	..	8	..	49	..	5	..	14	10	74	35	9	13	59	3	326	5	..	5	175	189·7	1·7	..	1·7	0·9	..	0·9
1862....	38	..	11	..	50	..	14	..	22	6	50	18	3	10	46	..	268	3	..	3	135	203·7	3·7	..	3·7	1·8	..	1·8
1863....	33	..	23	1	35	..	2	..	32	34	40	36	..	13	29	1	279	2	..	2	110	141·8	1·8	..	1·8	0·7	..	0·7
1863-64	43	2	30	1	41	..	2	..	29	18	45	38	..	7	47	2	305	1	..	1	140	223·4	0·7	..	0·7	0·33	..	0·33
1864-65	109	..	38	2	69	..	8	..	38	27	62	59	4	16	69	1	502	11	..	11	269	184·4	4·09	..	4·09	2·2	..	2·2
1865-66	127	..	22	1	45	..	3	1	27	14	41	59	9	9	61	..	419	9	..	9	242	173·14	3·72	..	3·72	2·15	..	2·15
Total ..	828	3	180	5	561	..	42	2	237	132	446	495	44	104	512	38	3,629	78	..	78	2,204	164·65	3·54	..	3·54	2·16	..	2·16
1866-67	136	..	29	..	25	..	2	1	22	10	25	19	2	5	59	2	337	8	..	8	196	171·94	4·08	..	4·08	2·37	..	2·37

Tanna Gaol.

1857....	227	4	33	1	77	8	..	1	26	20	91	16	8	37	123	..	672	12	1	13	567	136·1	2·1	0·1	2·2	1·7	0·1	2·8
1858....	273	..	24	2	81	1	13	5	28	14	74	25	5	42	139	..	726	17	..	17	633	114·6	2·6	..	2·6	2·3	..	2·3
1859....	178	6	20	1	28	..	3	..	9	17	61	19	14	13	151	..	520	17	..	17	661	78·6	2·5	..	2·5	3·2	..	3·2
1860....	181	..	37	7	126	125	15	1	28	12	65	55	5	17	290	..	964	29	50	79	658	146·5	4·4	7·5	11·9	3·0	5·2	8·2
1861....	90	3	20	1	48	..	6	1	8	4	58	15	10	16	123	..	403	10	..	10	443	90·9	2·2	..	2·2	2·4	..	2·4
1862....	222	..	19	5	99	29	3	9	23	7	77	19	6	7	118	..	643	19	14	33	476	130·5	4·2	2·9	7·1	2·9	2·1	5·0
1863....	105	..	20	5	75	..	5	..	14	25	93	47	8	39	81	1	518	21	..	21	339	152·8	6·1	..	6·1	4·0	..	4·0
1863-64.	157	..	8	3	67	26	3	..	16	26	70	49	10	36	112	1	584	39	2	41	372	156·2	6·6	3·0	9·6	4·2	1·9	6·1
1864-65.	275	1	14	4	46	4	2	..	1	3	54	44	5	30	95	1	579	19	2	21	333	173·8	5·71	0·6	6·31	3·1	0·3	3·4
1865-66.	200	..	27	1	90	1	7	..	24	14	66	77	8	16	142	4	677	14	..	14	331	204·53	4·23	..	4·23	2·07	..	2·07
Total..	1,908	14	222	30	737	194	57	17	177	142	709	366	79	253	1,374	7	6,286	197	69	266	4,813	130·60	4·09	1·43	5·52	3·13	1·10	4·23
1866-67..	99	..	5	..	57	..	1	..	16	19	63	41	..	24	52	..	377	9	..	9	269	140·15	3·35	..	3·35	2·38	..	2·38

Yerrowda Gaol.

1857....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195	91	6	97	661	180·79	13·77	0·91	14·68	7·61	0·50	8·11
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195	91	6	97	661	180·79	13·77	0·91	14·68	7·61	0·50	8·11
1866-67..	1,016	..	58	33	251	..	6	1	18	24	56	116	11	4	152	..	1,746	113	..	113	815	214·23	13·87	..	13·87	6·47	..	6·47

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Sholapoor Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of						
																							Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1857....	159	..	1	1	58	..	2	..	10	6	24	4	5	2	27	..	299	2	..	2	187	160·	2·0	..	2·	0·6	..	0·6
1858....	98	..	3	3	15	..	1	..	9	5	29	2	2	3	22	..	192	2	..	2	208	92·	1·	..	1·	1·	..	1·
1859....	128	..	..	..	32	7	6	1	11	5	24	10	6	12	28	..	270	7	1	8	206	131·	3·	0·5	3·5	2·6	0·4	3·
1860....	154	..	3	..	31	2	4	..	10	6	24	7	2	6	29	..	278	3	2	5	172	161·	1·7	1·	2·7	1·	0·7	1·7
1861....	141	..	6	..	74	..	26	..	23	4	31	21	4	4	51	..	385	8	..	8	173	222·	4·6	..	4·6	2·	..	2·
1862....	55	..	7	1	37	..	9	3	14	15	37	11	8	18	54	..	269	14	..	14	178	151·	8·	..	8·	5·	..	5·
1863....	74	..	12	..	14	..	5	1	8	19	37	14	4	24	27	5	244	2	..	2	196	194.	1·	..	1·	..	..	..
1863-64..	61	..	15	..	23	..	6	..	9	24	30	9	3	14	35	5	234	3	..	3	194	121·	1·5	..	1·5	1·3	..	1·3
1864-65..	43	..	7	..	14	14	..	..	16	6	24	12	13	28	62	..	239	1	5	6	212	112·	0·47	2·36	2·83	0·4	1·7	2·1
1865-66..	28	..	4	1	24	..	7	..	5	5	26	19	2	16	42	19	198	3	..	3	130	152·30	2·30	..	2·30	1·57	..	1·57
Total..	941	..	58	6	322	23	66	5	115	95	286	109	49	127	377	29	2,608	45	8	5·3	1,856	140·52	2·42	0·43	2·85	1·73	0·30	2·03
1866-67..	45	..	8	2	42	..	15	..	5	11	19	12	1	7	39	2	208	1	..	1	123	169·10	0·81	..	0·81	0·48	..	0·48

Ahmednuggur Gaol.

1857....	170	..	15	..	73	1	1	1	6	10	25	16	10	5	102	..	435	22	1	23	277	157·0	7·9	0·4	8·3	5·0	0·2	5·2
1858....	156	..	8	4	57	..	2	..	6	9	23	14	5	6	105	..	395	10	..	10	283	135·6	3·5	..	3·5	2·4	..	2·4
1859....	68	..	1	3	25	2	5	..	6	2	13	15	3	4	29	..	176	10	2	72	214	82·2	4·7	0·9	5·6	5·4	1·1	6·5
1860....	176	..	1	9	68	2	1	..	2	11	25	9	3	8	62	..	377	6	2	8	230	163·9	2·6	0·9	3·5	1·8	0·5	2·3
1861....	165	1	8	4	111	..	1	..	9	11	21	13	8	..	63	..	415	15	..	15	226	183·6	6·6	..	6·6	3·5	..	3·5
1862....	118	..	7	1	60	9	..	1	5	4	24	3	1	1	21	..	255	9	5	14	170	150·0	5·3	2·9	8·2	3·6	1·9	5·5
1863....	185	..	9	3	140	..	..	..	16	5	133	42	3	7	72	..	615	12	..	12	218	282·1	5·5	..	5·5	1·9	..	1·9
1863-64.	183	..	7	3	130	9	..	..	16	8	125	43	4	7	71	..	605	11	6	17	244	250·8	4·5	2·5	7·0	1·8	1·0	2·8
1864-65.	51	..	1	..	41	9	..	..	15	11	24	7	9	11	40	..	219	15	2	17	376	58·2	3·99	0·53	4·52	6·8	0·41	7·7
1865-66	66	..	5	..	49	10	1	..	5	10	36	9	5	6	29	..	231	10	3	13	250	92·4	4·0	1·2	5·2	4·33	1·29	5·62
Total..	1,338	1	62	27	754	42	11	2	86	81	449	171	51	55	593	..	3,723	120	21	141	2,488	149·64	4·82	0·84	5·66	3·22	0·56	3·78
1866-67.	65	..	8	5	46	7	4	..	19	10	25	9	4	6	61	..	269	4	1	5	165	163·03	2·42	0·61	3·03	1·49	0·37	1·86

Dhoolia Gaol.

1857	115	..	9	..	36	..	3	1	13	6	97	11	13	1	47	..	352	14	..	14	292	123·0	4·7	..	4·7	3·8	..	3·8
1858	179	..	3	4	19	..	2	3	12	13	59	10	7	7	29	..	347	9	..	9	387	90·3	2·3	..	2·3	2·5	..	2·5
1859	203	..	16	6	23	7	13	..	35	5	132	29	4	15	23	..	511	18	5	23	333	155·9	5·4	1·5	6·9	5·6	1·5	7·1
1860	103	1	14	..	63	..	8	2	44	17	180	70	21	10	54	..	587	8	..	8	332	180·6	2·4	..	2·4	1·3	..	1·3
1861	49	..	16	2	55	..	5	1	19	4	120	30	5	3	30	..	339	12	..	12	220	160·4	5·4	..	5·4	3·3	..	3·3
1862	79	..	11	1	68	2	8	..	4	16	86	43	5	15	42	..	380	14	..	14	226	172·7	6·1	..	6·1	3·5	..	3·5
1863	102	..	10	..	50	..	8	1	3	28	150	12	5	5	62	..	436	9	..	9	322	135·5	2·7	..	2·7	2·0	..	2·0
1863-64..	116	..	13	..	53	6	8	1	4	34	142	9	7	6	66	..	465	9	4	13	430	113·4	2·1	0·9	3·0	1·8	1·0	2·8
1864-65..	60	..	3	2	35	..	3	..	13	20	80	14	9	5	49	..	293	5	..	5	445	6·5	1·12	..	1·12	1·6	..	1·6
1865-66..	89	..	1	2	58	5	6	1	3	19	70	13	8	12	83	..	370	8	2	10	266	139·09	3·01	0·75	3·76	2·16	0·54	2·70
Total..	1,095	1	96	17	460	20	64	10	150	162	1,116	241	84	79	485	..	4,080	106	11	117	3,253	125·42	3·26	0·40	3·66	2·60	0·27	2·87
1866-67..	84	..	6	1	29	..	2	..	10	15	35	32	7	9	25	2	257	6	..	6	246	104·47	2·44	..	2·44	2·44	..	2·44

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Surat Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of						
																						Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																		I Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.			By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1857....	96	1	9	2	117	16	1	..	3	12	44	7	5	22	17	..	352	10	7	17	170	208·	5·9	4·1	10·0	2·9	1·9	4·8
1858....	167	..	5	..	123	..	..	..	2	4	16	5	5	7	16	..	350	8	..	8	149	234·9	5·3	..	5·3	2·3	..	2·3
1859....	122	..	7	..	55	5	..	1	4	1	21	9	3	8	14	..	250	6	3	9	110	222·7	5·4	2·7	8·1	2·4	1·1	3·5
1860....	122	..	9	..	60	21	..	..	8	3	32	8	1	6	6	..	276	4	11	15	180	148·3	2·2	6·1	8·3	0·7	4·3	5·0
1861....	104	1	6	6	145	..	1	2	14	14	32	13	3	19	16	..	376	20	..	20	142	264·8	14·0	..	14·0	5·2	..	5·2
1862....	32	..	6	2	79	32	..	..	10	7	21	2	7	7	23	..	228	35	15	50	193	118·1	18·2	7·7	25·9	14·7	6·2	20·9
1863....	43	..	4	..	78	..	..	..	..	8	14	6	13	4	33	..	203	26	..	26	221	64·2	11·9	..	11·9	18·5	..	18·5
1863-64	46	..	3	..	41	39	..	2	..	5	17	10	6	6	19	..	194	17	15	32	231	83·9	7·3	6·4	13·7	8·7	7·7	16·4
1864-65.	103	1	2	..	67	16	..	1	2	14	30	5	1	8	17	..	267	8	6	14	235	113·6	3·4	2·56	5·96	2·99	2·25	5·24
1865-66.	122	3	2	8	49	9	2	..	1	2	9	2	1	2	16	..	228	15	..	15	198	115·66	7·58	..	7·58	6·58	..	6·58
Total..	957	6	53	18	814	138	4	6	44	70	236	67	45	89	177	..	2,724	149	57	206	1,829	148·93	8·15	3·2	11·35	5·47	2·09	7·56
1866-67.	53	..	3	1	30	..	..	..	2	4	12	6	1	3	14	1	130	7	..	7	153	84·97	4·58	..	4·58	5·38	..	5·38

Kaira Gaol.

1857....	76	..	4	..	83	..	..	..	6	..	27	7	1	78	2	..	284	5	..	5	175	162·1	2·8	..	2·8	1·2	..	1·2
1858....	124	..	1	..	89	..	2	..	18	9	61	14	4	135	16	1	474	8	..	8	177	267·4	4·5	..	4·5	1·6	..	1·6
1859....	155	..	23	..	68	..	2	..	16	9	69	31	4	104	20	1	502	7	..	7	174	288·5	4·0	..	4·0	1·3	..	1·3
1860....	100	..	6	..	87	13	..	..	17	7	67	27	3	60	21	2	410	14	2	16	165	247·5	8·4	1·2	9·6	3·4	0·4	3·8
1861....	81	..	3	..	66	..	1	..	4	3	38	18	3	57	15	..	289	5	..	5	178	162·1	2·8	..	2·8	1·7	..	1·7
1862....	85	..	1	1	53	13	3	1	8	12	61	9	1	34	18	..	300	10	6	16	158	188·0	6·2	3·7	9·7	3·3	2·0	5·3
1863....	143	..	6	2	79	..	1	..	6	20	121	11	6	32	37	..	464	20	..	20	163	286·3	12·2	..	12·2	4·2	..	4·2
1863-64..	186	1	9	5	75	1	3	..	5	14	169	13	4	25	61	..	571	18	..	18	174	326·0	10·3	..	10·3	25·4	..	25·4
1864-65.	131	1	5	13	75	26	4	..	10	10	185	15	13	22	41	1	553	10	5	15	221	249·5	4·53	2·26	6·79	1·81	0·90	2·71
1865-66.	292	1	17	17	127	14	6	..	24	15	214	20	7	35	65	3	857	12	4	16	290	295·52	4·14	1·38	5·52	1·40	0·47	1·87
Total..	1,373	3	75	38	802	67	22	2	114	99	1,012	165	46	582	296	8	4,704	109	17	126	1,875	250·88	5·82	0·90	6·72	2·32	0·36	2·68
1866-67.	322	..	4	..	47	..	1	..	6	4	65	4	5	22	47	2	529	31	..	31	160	330·62	19·37	..	19·37	5·86	..	5·86

Ahmedabad Gaol.

1857....	217	1	10	1	200	..	4	1	9	7	132	35	5	56	43	..	721	8	..	8	479	148·4	1·7	..	1·7	1·1	..	1·1
1858....	153	1	13	4	297	3	1	..	13	15	103	28	9	39	65	5	749	39	3	42	527	142·1	7·4	0·5	7·9	5·0	0·4	5·4
1859....	273	..	29	6	233	16	5	1	10	3	89	39	11	37	27	1	780	26	11	37	500	156·0	5·2	2·2	7·4	3·2	1·4	4·6
1860....	210	..	13	1	161	4	2	1	9	12	102	40	15	28	30	2	630	16	3	19	465	135·5	3·5	0·6	4·1	2·4	0·5	2·9
1861....	227	..	7	..	172	..	4	1	9	3	63	38	6	36	19	2	587	9	..	9	486	120·8	1·9	..	1·9	1·5	..	1·5
1862....	167	..	15	1	117	9	10	3	7	4	62	25	5	16	23	..	464	19	7	26	493	94·1	3·9	1·4	5·3	3·9	1·4	5·3
1863....	210	..	13	2	170	..	9	2	8	10	98	31	7	41	50	2	653	42	..	42	579	112·8	7·3	..	7·3	6·4	..	6·4
1863-64.	190	7	15	..	112	..	7	1	13	15	112	30	9	51	43	2	610	38	..	38	599	107·0	6·4	..	6·4	5·9	..	5·9
1864-65.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	22	11	26	575	156·56	3·84	0·7	3·91	6·01	1·09	6·10
1865-66..	895	..	8	24	72	41	6	4	11	6	38	11	2	6	12	..	1,136	144	14	158	475	239·16	30·31	2·95	33·26	12·68	1·23	13·91
Total..	2,542	9	123	39	1,534	73	48	14	89	75	799	277	67	313	312	14	6,696	363	42	405	5,178	129·31	7·01	0·81	7·82	5·42	0·63	6·05
1866-67..	231	..	10	12	51	1	2	2	6	15	74	10	..	16	26	..	460	10	1	11	356	129·21	2·81	0·28	3·09	2·17	0·22	2·39

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Dohud Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265·57	16·39	3·28	19·67	6·17	1·23	7·40
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	30	6	36	183	265·57	16·39	3·28	19·67	6·17	1·23	7·40
1866-67 .	129	..	6	..	54	..	6	2	6	1	30	22	11	19	32	1	319	7	..	7	181	176·24	3·87	..	3·87	2·19	..	2·19

Rajcote Gaol.

1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	..	1	1	51	417·65	..	1·96	1·96	.	0·47	0·47
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	..	1	1	51	417·65	.	1·96	1·96	..	0·47	0·47
1866-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	2	..	2	66	325·76	3·03	..	3·03	0·93	..	0·93

Aden Gaol.

1857	47	7	3	1	9	..	2	2	2	3	31	14	1	1	7	..	130	3	..	3	152	85·52	1·97	..	1·97	2·30	..	2·30
1858	60	2	11	2	21	1	4	..	17	9	41	8	6	1	20	8	211	5	1	6	161	131·	3·10	0·62	3·72	2·36	0·47	2·83
1859	15	..	6	..	18	..	1	1	4	8	44	9	2	1	7	..	116	1	..	1	159	82·38	0·62	..	0·62	0·76	..	0·76
1860	32	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	2	4	21	4	3	10	58	..	145	3	..	3	172	84·30	1·74	..	1·74	2·06	..	2·06
1861	55	..	9	..	17	..	2	..	12	3	24	7	3	2	15	..	149	4	..	4	144	103·47	2·77	..	2·77	2·67	..	2·67
1862	110	1	10	..	35	..	3	..	21	4	28	2	2	..	17	..	233	5	..	5	131	177·86	3·83	..	3·83	2·14	..	2·14
1863	70	..	14	1	39	..	4	..	21	2	30	13	5	2	8	..	209	2	..	2	121	172·7	1·6	..	1·6	0·9	..	0·9
1863-64	69	..	5	..	35	..	3	..	22	2	44	9	4	2	12	..	207	4	..	4	127	15·25	3·1	..	3·1	1·36	..	1·36
1864-65	78	..	4	3	71	..	1	..	9	15	74	12	..	2	8	..	277	1	..	1	131	47·3	0·76	..	0·76	0·36	..	0·36
1865-66	84	..	10	3	79	3	2	..	10	17	51	12	1	2	30	..	304	3	2	5	140	217·14	2·17	1·43	3·60	0·99	0·66	1·65
Total	620	1	74	10	332	4	22	3	120	67	328	90	27	23	182	8	1.981	31	3	34	1,438	137·76	2·15	0·20	2·35	1·56	0·50	2·06
1866-67	87	..	15	5	51	..	6	..	10	15	81	12	8	6	35	..	331	5	..	5	170	194·70	2·94	..	2·94	1·51	..	1·51

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Kurrachee Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. Total.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. Total.
1857....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858....	121	..	3	..	67	..	3	..	24	9	68	11	9	18	44	26	403	22	..	22	428	94·	5·	..	5·	5·	..	5·
1859....	163	1	10	1	148	..	8	..	25	11	85	19	13	18	26	71	599	22	..	22	484	124·	5·	..	5·	3·	..	3·
1860....	202	2	19	1	128	15	5	..	19	9	57	12	17	3	21	29	339	5	6	11	106	1·	1·	1·	2·	1·	0·9	1·9
1861....	315	4	20	2	129	10	9	1	13	9	41	29	11	6	41	4	644	10	6	12	602	100·	2·	..	2·	1·	0·2	1·2
1862....	374	2	24	1	189	..	22	1	41	10	104	367	38	29	42	4	1,248	17	..	17	704	177·	2·	..	2·	1·	..	1·
1863....	497	5	31	1	203	..	22	2	70	18	395	460	45	50	75	9	1,883	30	..	30	904	217·	3·	..	3·	1·5	..	1·5
1863-64 .	1,189	7	15	1	195	..	12	2	41	14	410	531	38	56	64	6	2,581	184	..	184	927	278·	19·8	..	19·8	7·1	..	7·1
1864-65 .	181	..	5	1	49	1	4	1	14	4	71	16	10	23	13	2	395	15	..	15	404	97·77	3·71	..	3·71	3·8	..	3·8
1865-66 .	227	3	25	..	90	2	2	..	17	9	54	18	31	7	83	9	577	21	1	22	636	90 7	3·30	0·16	3·46	3·64	0·17	3·81
Total..	3,269	24	152	8	1,198	28	87	7	264	93	1,285	1,463	212	210	409	100	8,869	326	9	335	5,598	158·43	5·82	0·16	5·98	3·68	0·10	3·78
1866-67..	205	..	20	..	101	..	4	..	15	4	63	8	20	7	92	9	548	14	..	14	592	92·57	2·36	..	2·36	2·55	..	2·55

Hyderabad Gaol.

1857....	288	..	47	4	89	..	20	2	72	9	133	15	20	9	49	28	785	15	..	15	377	208·	3·78	..	3·78	1·91	..	1·91
1858....	218	..	32	5	27	..	3	3	16	6	112	5	21	6	24	..	478	18	..	18	377	127·	4·77	..	4·77	3·77	..	3·77
1859....	268	..	61	4	76	..	6	3	36	15	99	13	18	1	23	5	628	11	..	11	385	163·	2·86	..	2·86	1·75	..	1·75
1860....	108	..	18	4	25	..	5	1	22	11	66	11	2	2	21	3	289	10	..	10	404	72·	2·48	..	2·48	3·64	..	3·64
1861....	103	..	31	3	37	..	3	2	7	14	36	10	2	2	22	..	272	14	1	15	484	56·	3·09	0·30	3·39	5·51	0·37	5·88
1862....	321	25	16	2	93	5	2	2	47	11	99	7	15	4	26	..	675	14	..	14	475	156·	3·35	..	3·35	2·15	..	2·15
1863....	186	..	20	..	79	..	4	1	17	12	74	14	7	10	215	..	639	17	..	17	401	112·	4·73	..	4·73	3·78	..	3·78
1863-64..	179	8	26	2	72	..	2	..	25	7	36	10	8	5	37	..	417	20	..	20	479	0·8	0·6	..	0·6	0·7	..	0·7
1864-65..	337	2	28	3	87	..	2	3	24	14	43	7	9	3	30	7	599	34	..	34	499	120·04	6·81	..	6·81	5·68	..	5·68
1865-66..	401	1	12	3	287	6	2	3	66	6	28	9	5	4	49	1	883	126	6	132	390	226·41	32·30	1·54	33·84	14·27	0·68	14·95
Total..	2,409	36	291	30	872	11	49	20	332	105	726	101	97	46	496	44	5,665	279	7	286	4,271	132·64	6·53	0·15	6·68	4·92	0·12	5·04
1866-67..	44	..	3	..	26	..	1	3	5	1	16	18	3	1	22	11	154	6	..	6	337	45·70	1·78	..	1·78	3·9	..	3·9

Shikarpoor Gaol.

1857....	281	..	57	2	176	..	32	5	74	5	237	18	40	36	90	11	1,064	50	..	50	477	233·0	10·5	..	10·5	4·6	..	4·6
1858....	85	..	6	..	42	..	5	..	5	5	63	2	5	..	40	2	260	11	..	11	311	80·0	3·5	..	3·5	4·4	..	4·4
1859....	64	..	16	..	73	..	2	..	7	9	10	3	15	6	38	9	252	9	..	9	357	87·4	2·5	..	2·5	2·8	..	2·8
1860....	79	1	8	2	49	..	4	1	12	1	33	7	16	2	29	..	244	10	..	10	377	64·7	2·6	..	2·6	4·1	..	4·1
1861....	223	..	15	3	74	..	3	1	18	2	31	3	15	1	32	..	412	12	..	12	391	107·0	3·0	..	3·0	2·9	..	2·9
1862....	193	..	29	2	115	..	5	1	16	7	78	6	21	..	51	..	524	14	..	14	344	149·4	4·0	..	4·0	2·7	..	2·7
1863....	313	4	19	8	186	..	9	..	39	11	109	9	11	8	29	1	756	18	..	18	447	169·1	4·0	..	4·0	2·0	..	2·4
1863-64..	284	..	27	4	147	..	9	..	36	7	95	9	8	8	19	..	655	20	..	20	470	139·3	4·2	..	4·2	3·0	..	3·0
1864-65..	332	..	89	4	108	..	7	1	4	7	55	6	7	5	33	..	658	23	..	23	596	110·4	3·86	..	3·86	3·5	..	3·5
1865-66..	465	..	80	2	72	..	..	..	1	2	71	3	16	4	34	..	750	27	..	27	566	132·53	4·77	..	4·77	3·6	..	3·6
Total..	2,319	5	346	29	1,042	..	76	9	212	56	782	66	154	70	395	23	5,584	194	..	194	4,336	128·78	4·47	..	4·47	3·47	..	3·47
1866-67..	358	..	27	6	57	..	..	2	4	4	31	8	5	2	50	3	557	46	..	46	506	110·08	9·09	..	9·09	8·26	..	8·26

STATEMENT No. VII.—*continued.*

Bukkur Gaol.

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. Total.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. Total.
1857....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	22	..	22	211	36·49	10·43	..	10·43	3·11	..	3·11
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	22	..	22	211	36·49	10·43	..	10·43	3·11	..	3·11
1866-67..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	784	25	..	25	379	206·86	6·60	..	6·60	3·19	..	3·19

Dhooliacote Gaol.

1857....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866-67..	40	..	9	..	28	..	..	..	2	2	19	13	3	9	9	4	138	..	..	..	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

STATEMENT

Showing the Particulars of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, *&c. of Prisoners* .f

Gaols.	Admissions.																Acquitted after Trial by the Magisterial Authorities of the District.	Do. by the Session Judge.
	Committed to Gaol by order of Magisterial Authorities of the Districts.	Do. do. of the Civil, Revenue, and Abkaree Authorities in ditto.	Do. under Sentence of Courts Martial.	Do. under special orders of Government.	Do. do. do. of Dacoity Commissioner.	Do. recaptured after Escape.	Transferred from other Districts for Trial.	Do. do. for Banishment.	Do. do. for Transportation.	Do. do. for benefit of Health.	Do. do. for Release.	Do. do. for Confinement.	Do. do. for special Reasons.	Do. do. from Sub-division Lock-ups to Sudder Gaols.	Kept in Gaol while on the way from one District to another.	Total of Admissions.		
Poona	894	11	10	..	..	1	15	..	..	5	..	150	..	..	..	1,086	7	19
Sattara	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	400	1	25
Kulladghee	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	1	27
Dharwar	1,041	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,059	12	82
Belgaum	196	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	326	58	29
Carwar	370	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	376	15	36
Rutnagherry	154	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	183	6	8
Tanna	1,170	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	201	..	..	3	..	..	..	1,375	..	36
Yerrowda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	982	..	..	..	982	10	8
Sholapoor	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	412	4	12
Ahmednuggur	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	272	2	16
Dhoolia	857	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858	2	10
Surat	605	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	609	24	70
Kaira	583	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	596	19	14
Ahmedabad	982	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	1,068	24	60
Dohud	317	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	..	..
Rajkote	194	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	..	..
Aden	411	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	415	31	..
Kurrachee	940	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,011	19	24
Hydrabad	1,561	65	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1,645	572	54
Shikarpoor	921	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	192	..	..	..	1,117	69	17
Bukkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	..	..	..	537	..	..
Dhooliacote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	..	..	450	..	..
Total	12,582	96	47	2	..	9	22	..	277	8	..	2,565	4	..	..	15,612	876	553

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 22nd January 1868.

No. VIII.

…ll Classes in the Gaols in the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1866-67.

Discharge, Removal, Release, Transfer, &c.																						Remarks
Do. by the High Court.	Liberated by order of Government.	Released on expiry of Sentence.	Do for good Conduct.	Do. for extreme Sickness.	Transferred to other Districts for Trial.	Do for good Conduct.	Do. for Transportation.	Do. for Release.	Do. for Confinement.	Do. to Central Gaol Canal Gangs at Mithow.	Do. to Central Gaols.	Do. from Sub-Gaol to District Gaols.	Do. for special reasons.	Do. after recapture in the Districts.	Do. to Lunatic Asylum.	Do. from District Gaol to Subordinate Gaol.	Kept in Gaol while in transit from one District to another.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Total of Discharges, Removal, &c.	
2	31	878	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	1	1,206	
3	1	267	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	364	
10	..	142	..	..	..	..	9	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	306	
3	8	760	..	..	..	..	17	..	81	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	7	1,183	
..	..	173	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	264	
..	..	287	..	..	1	..	6	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	407	
1	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	8	3	229	
3	..	971	..	1	..	..	216	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	1,368	
..	..	609	6	9	..	231	..	..	120	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	113	..	1,111	
2	1	378	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	401	
10	..	225	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	352	
..	4	708	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	877	
1	..	488	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	4	634	
7	1	593	..	..	..	..	6	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	771	
6	1	705	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	4	1.097	
..	..	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	356	
..	..	147	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	173	
..	8	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	415	
4	..	802	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	291	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	14	3	1.231	
4	..	455	..	..	17	..	6	..	65	452	..	..	..	1	..	44	..	2	6	3	1,681	
..	..	466	..	..	..	..	..	..	617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	4	1,219	
..	..	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*..	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	7	25	.	604	
..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	
56	55	10,406	6	10	26	231	379	2	1,121	743	1,237	191	4	1	5	44	..	28	339	41	16,354	

C G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the state of EDUCATION *of the*
during the

GAOLS	Labouring Prisoners who can read and write.						Non-labouring Prisoners who can read and write.					
	Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Other Denominations.		Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Other Denominations.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Poona	88	..	4	..	6	..	11	..	2	..	1	..
Sattara	25	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	36	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carwar	15	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	26	..	8	..	3	..	20	..	3	..	..	..
Yerrowda	29	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapoor	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	42	..	36	..	22	..	26	..	14	..	10	..
Surat	39	..	12	..	8	..	23	..	1	..	..	..
Kaira	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	66	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Dohud	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	1	..	7	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Kurrachee	13	..	4	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Hydrabad	11	..	3	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Shikarpoor	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkur	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhooliacote	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	519	..	102	..	249	..	94	..	22	..	50	..

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 22nd January **1868.**

No. IX.

Prisoners admitted into the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, year 1866–67.

Civil Prisoners who can read and write.						Total of Prisoners who can read and write.		Prisoners well educated for their position in life.		Prisoners altogether ignorant and uneducated.		Grand Total.		REMARKS.
Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Other Denominations.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	16	..	852	106	980	106	
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	321	19	351	49	
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	3	..	232	46	272	46	
..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	922	96	963	96	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	323	..	326	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	328	22	351	22	
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	153	10	173	10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	12	..	1,235	68	1,307	68	
..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	18	..	928	..	982	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	372	37	375	37	
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	6	..	220	24	248	24	
..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	1	..	618	89	769	89	
..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	507	19	590	19	
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	552	26	570	26	
..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	20	..	932	37	1,031	37	
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	281	1	322	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	185	6	188	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	277	12	373	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	2	..	892	24	987	24	
..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	27	..	1,466	55	1,590	55	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	1,079	29	1,088	29	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	531	..	537	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	429	..	450	..	
..	..	..		..	..	1,066	..	119	..	13,641	786	14,826	786	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. X.

ANALYSIS of the OCCUPATION *and* CASTE *of Prisoners admitted into the Gaols of the Bombay Presidency, during the year* 1866-67.

Of the 15,612 admissions into the Gaols during the year, there were, as regards :—

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.		Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Agriculturists	4,762	Brought forward....	13,311
Labourers	4,775	Sepoys	92
Servants	1,316	Kabeerajs	..
Girhusts	39	Boatmen	55
Moodies	16	Songsters	5
Weavers	255	Burkundazes	15
Shop-keepers	332	Poorohits	10
Beggars	495	Jewellers	..
Fishermen	200	Budmashes	50
Milk-sellers	40	Butchers	40
Tradesmen	152	Goomastahs	22
Basket-makers	51	Saltpetre manufacturers	11
Chowkeedars	15	Malees	18
Manjees	..	Syces	2
Priests	5	Cooks	42
Peons	85	Maid-servants	230
Barbers	65	Furashes	5
Carpenters	35	Teshildars	..
Shepherds	237	Murdafurashes	..
Prostitutes	18	Artizans	85
Mehters	25	Ghuramees	..
Durwans	..	Ejurdars	..
Oil-sellers	49	Earthen-pot makers	40
Writers	58	Dufterees	..
Washermen	45	Blanket-makers	25
Talookdars	..	Bheestees	47
Blacksmiths	14	Russay Brahmins	15
Sailors	55	Cartmen	42
Zemindars	32	Lattials	..
Goldsmiths	67	Havildars	..
Tailors	50	Leather-makers	48
Putwaries	12	Landholders	12
Mahurees	11	Domes	..
Carried forward..	13,311	Carried forward..	14,212

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Brought forward..	14,212
Bricklayers	27
Betel-sellers	5
Umbrella-sellers	..
Dyers	25
Dancers	7
Jemadars	..
Mat-makers	15
Khallasees	32
Wine-sellers	2
Teachers	..
Bhundaries	25
Ghatwallas	..
Tindals	..
Poets	..
Pressmen	..
Sweepers	69
Native doctors	..
Mahajuns	..
Sweetmeat-sellers	15
Sugar-sellers	5
Wood-cutters	37
Vegetable-sellers	20
Baparees	175
Hawkers	..
Khitmulgars	27
Householders	75
Brokers	40
Thread-makers	10
Apprentices	..
Carkoons	25
Sirkars	..
Ameens	..
Braziers	..
Soorkeywallahs	..
Bajondars	..
Godown Sirkars	..
Markmen	..
Distillers	..
Jugmanees	..
Masons	21
Opium-sellers	..
Amlahs	..
Musicians	5
Dancing girls	7
Carried forward..	14,881

Occupation prior to Imprisonment.	
Brought over..	14,881
Sheristedars	..
Confectioners	..
Bakers	..
Indigo planter	..
Captains of ships	..
Lunatics	..
Classification not received	731
Total	15,612

Castes.

Hindoos.

Gowlees	37
Brahmins	319
Rayets	35
Khettrees	46
Coonbees	1,357
Rajpoots	244
Khambhars	112
Talees	85
Bunnias	290
Byragees	52
Sonars	91
Burwads	66
Wagrees	143
Bheels	490
Wasphorees	22
Coolies	1,237
Dooblas	331
Khulpas	..
Carpenters	59
Dhores	41
Mahars	569
Golees	50
Chowdurees	33
Rattarees	29
Malees	87
Coombhars	24
Dhobees	37
Rachias	11
B'..ees	44
Rawuls	41
Carried over..	5,968

Castes.	
Brought over..	5,968
Halalcores	45
Bhuts	77
Maharattas	37
Marwadees	25
Nhavees	55
Mangs	225
Lohars	33
Ramoosees	577
Kykarees	22
Tailors	61
Koostes	44
Dhungers	91
Lingayets	112
Jains	16
Goozers	99
Hatgars	154
Punchals	44
Neelgeers	22
Bungurs	11
Oopars	11
Koombhars	..
Lumans	38
Karneas	28
Wuddars	44
Bhundarees	99
Blacksmiths	44
Butchers	22
Lohanas	22
Senoys	..
Sooas	55
Miscellaneous	975
Total....	9,076
Mahomedans.	
Soonees	491
Shaiks	487
Furasees	22
Shaees	33
Carried forward..	1,029

Castes.	
Brought forward..	1,029
Puthans	168
Sydus	168
Moguls	22
Momins	110
Beloochees	1,616
Mohanus	187
Bungees	55
Khaskhelees	55
Seedees	33
Sonajus	342
Desert country	220
Sindees	589
Miscellaneous	746
Total....	5,344
Christians.	
Europeans	23
Native Christians	99
Total....	122
Other Denominations.	
Chinese	31
Malays	32
Parsees	..
Jews	1
Miscellaneous	275
Total....	339
Classification not received	731
Total of all classes....	15,612

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 22nd January 1868.